SPENCER SUN

1876 THRU 1878

JANUARY 7, 1876
THRU
DECEMBER 27, 1878

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THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7. 1876. NO. 11

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

CURTIS & PICKUP,

Publishers and Proprietors.

Terms, $2.00 per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 00
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Special notice column, fifty per cent. additonal Reading notices (solid), fifteen cents per line.

Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose

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THE "OLD" WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., No. 377 Main street, opposite Elm Street, Worcester, Mass. Incorporated February 1853. Total Available Assets, $1,326,4-0.00. Cash Dividends returned in 1874, $52,515.77. C. M. MILES, Secretary, R. F. UPHAM, Assistant Sec'y.

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THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

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20 Pleasant St., WORCESTER, MASS

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"Old Shingled Cottage,"

SPENCER, - - MASS.,

Painting in Oil—Landscapes, Sea views and cattle. Portraits, Life Size, copied from PHOTOGRAPHS. 5

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McIlvene & Pratt,

LAW and COLLECTION OFFICE.

OFFICES { SPENCER—Opposite Massasoit Hotel
BOSTON—20 Court Street, Room 25.

JOHN McILVENE, G. G. PRATT.

Promptness our Motto.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:20, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45, p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10 35 p. m.

New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 6.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday)

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At West field with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads. C. O. RUSSELL, Sup't Springfield

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get [illegible] PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine

HOME NEWS.

Mr. T. J. Bemis has rebuilt his grist mill which was recently burned.

Postmaster Stone will receive subscriptions for all papers and magazines.

Calvin P. Woodbury has been drawn as grand juror from this town for this year.

People, who pretend to know the changes in the weather, are scarce this year.

The week of prayer is observed by the churches of this town with quite a religious interest.

Alec Wedge is repairing the house of Mrs. Wm. Bemis, which was partially burned at the late fire.

Seventy-five was watched out and '76 watched in at the Methodist Church with appropriate ceremonies.

Rev. Mr. Austin of Warren will deliver the next lecture in the Congregational Church on Monday evening.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spencer National Bank will be held next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Dexter Brewer has purchased a house lot on the Morse land. Lots are selling at high prices in that neighborhood.

Any one wanting to borrow two thousand dollars at a fair rate, good security, can obtain information at this office.

The town clock, being modest, was silent during the hen show, and did not recover from its severe attack until Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Shorey lectures on "Life in the Wilderness," at Ware, next Monday evening, and at Warren the following Thursday evening.

Messrs. Ayres & Pease have sold their lot and building on Main street to the Prouty Brothers. There will be no change in their business.

The anniversary of the Congregational Sunday-school occurs next Sunday. It is expected that E. S. Bridgman of Northampton will be present and deliver an address.

New Year's day, Messrs. Stone and Thompson tried their hand at fishing, and in a few hours they caught twenty-seven pounds of pickerel,—and it was not much of a day or a pond for fish either.

Mr. E. D. Kenely is crowded with business at his wheelwright shop on Chestnut street. He does first-class work, and advertises. Mr. Williams, who has charge of the shop, is a good workman.

There was no powder-bell-ringing-bonfire enthusiasm in town on the arrival of the centennial year, and yet some of ye yeomen of this town left their cows and pigs and "fit" in the Revolution.

The roads are in bad condition. It took a gentleman three hours to make the trip to Worcester on Monday, and as he usually accomplishes it in one hour he hopes that the Board will attend to this matter at once.

The sixth drawing in the Wyoming Lottery takes place on February 29. One ticket in every nine draws a prize, and these amount to $350,000. The men connected with this enterprise are guarantees of its fairness.

Mr. Henry Belcher intends to go into the meat business again, and will peddle meat through the village. He proposes to reduce the price so that people can live, and as he has had considerable experience he is equal to it.

Mr. E. E. Stone, our enterprising lumber dealer, has purchased a new saw, with the necessary machinery, and is busy cutting off the timber on the Thompson lot. He shipped his old saw and machinery recently to Georgia.

Railroad is the topic now on hand, and some say that this is the year for improvements. It is not probable, however, that the town will go into railroading at present, but leave it to private parties, where it properly belongs.

The following conversation occurred in a boarding house recently: "Why, Mr. Skinner, I thought you liked liver." "Liver! O yes! I like liver; I can go it for fifty or sixty meals, but would not like it for a regular diet.

The Brookfield Ministerial Association will meet with Rev. Mr. Shorey next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and continue in session until the afternoon of the following day. They will hold services in the vestry Tuesday evening.

The next lecture in the M. E. Church course will be given next Friday evening, January 14, by Rev. V. A. Cooper of Worcester, on "Afloat and Ashore." This will be a very interesting lecture, as Mr. Cooper, in his younger days, was a sailor, and he is a pleasant speaker. Give him a good house.

There are many complaints about the condition of the lock-up. Criminals have rights as well as other men, and should have clean quarters. The keeper cannot be held responsible for the uncleanness, so many other parties having keys that his power has gone.

Messrs. Tucker & Woodbury started their new stage line last Friday, on the opening of the North Brookfield road. There are three stages a day—at 11:15 a. m., to connect with train going west; at 3 p. m., with train going east, and at 6:30 p. m., with train going west.

Taken,—by mistake, of course,—an umbrella from the stand at the Congregational Church,—even a church!—last Sabbath. If the borrower will return it to the same place he will not only oblige the original owner, but will be the most remarkable man of the centennial year.

John G. Avery will exhibit several of Unsworth's patent twine-laying, spindle binding, fishing net twine and harness twine twisting machines, of which he is the manufacturer, at the Centennial. He has been assigned a convenient space near the center of the American section.

Business men are greatly encouraged in the opening of business for the year. Most of the boot shops have started up and leather begins to arrive. The mills at Mr. Uphain are running on extra time. House lots are in good demand, and from the present outlook the centennial year is to be a prosperous one for this town.

We call attention to the advertisement of Postmaster Stone this week. People will see that they can save themselves the trouble of writing and the risk of loss in renewing their subscriptions for their favorite papers and magazines the ensuing year by applying to him. He also receives subscriptions for this paper—THE SPENCER SUN.

The Lakeside Library edition of Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" has been received. This is a companion work to "Twenty thousand Leagues under the Sea," but it is far more interesting and exciting. This work only costs by mail 12 cents, and it is a good investment. Address Donnelly, Loyd & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Saving Bank paid its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on January 1st. There has been an increase of $38,481 in the deposits during the past year, which amount to over $132,297. The laboring men constitute the greater proportion of the depositors. It is understood that the Bank will occupy rooms with the National Bank when its block is completed.

Owing to the want of money, criminals are scarce. One of the oppressed sex was arrested Sunday for being intoxicated. She endeavored to convince the Court and officers that it was that pull-back arrangement and not whisky that caused the trouble; but the Court decided that it was whisky and not the pull-back. She sighed for some one who could comprehend that wonderful institution, paid her money, and resolved to fling away that pull-back.

The building in process of erection opposite the burnt district has attracted considerable attention during the past week, and the committee are in doubt as to its use. Some think that it is the depot for the proposed railroad, others that it is a watch-house, a signal station, &c. It is understood, however, to be a temporary office for Messrs. Bush & Grout, and that the Town Treasurer will make it his headquarters when it is fully completed, which will be in a few days.

The complimentary dinner given by the citizens to Landlord Bergen, took place Monday, and was a pleasant affair. The large dining hall was trimmed with evergreens. As the guests entered the hall they were greeted with a happy new year, and other appropriate emblems were hung around the room. Three tables running the entire length of the hall, adorned with flowers, were loaded with the good things. Ninety-five guests enjoyed the ample bill of fare, and for an hour tested the qualities of the same. Since Mr. Bergen assumed control, the popularity of the hotel has increased, and he has shown his determination, in more ways than one, to make the Massasoit a first-class hotel. May success always follow his efforts.

Bush & Grout have gone into business with J. E. Bacon.

At the Probate Court in Worcester, Tuesday, the following business was transacted from this vicinity: Wills proved—Of Matilda Burnap of Charlton, J. H. Hathaway, executor, $2000 personal; of Jeremiah Morse of Charlton, R. B Dodge, executor, $800 real, $50 personal; of Fanny Burbank of Warren, S. E. Blair, executor, $3000 real, $1000 personal. Administrators appointed—Charles E. Jenks of the estate of Patty Hinds of Brookfield, $150 real, $1850 personal; Sarah A. Barker of the estate of Reuben Barker of Rutland, $100 personal; Mary Earle of the estate of Benjamin Earle of Leicester, $3000 real, $1000 personal. Elijah Bridges was appointed guardian of Nettie C. Bridges of Hardwick. Administrators' accounts rendered—Of Frank T. Prouty of the estate of Joseph H. Prouty of Spencer; of Mary Green of the estate of Nathaniel Green of North Brookfield.

The Steamer boys have enjoyed the holidays. They received a barrel of clams on Christmas from their friend and ex-comrade Mr. Prince, who lives where they grow, and on the following Monday they, with the Fire Wardens, tested their eating qualities at the Massasoit. The company decided that the clams were excellent, and this accounts for the manner in which they disappeared. The band was present and furnished music appropriate to the occasion. On Friday evening their New Year's ball took place, and it was a complete success. One hundred and fifteen couples participated in the dance, and the gallery was crowded with spectators. The decorations, the uniforms of the different fire companies and the dresses of the ladies made the hall bright and attractive. The music was good and the arrangements were fully carried out. All had a good time, and the company can be congratulated on their successful opening of the new year.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office at Spencer, January 7, 1876: Peter Grenier, Dr. C. W. Thompson, Arthur T. Hope, James Murphy, J. B. Query, Frank Laru 2, John Massay, Israel Hamlet Held for postage: S. H. Skerry & Co., North Brookfield, Mass.

E. STONE, P. M.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.—Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, a large number of ladies from Worcester and the adjoining towns, on Thursday, December 30, assembled at the vestry of the Plymouth Church in Worcester, for the purpose of organizing a Worcester county branch of the Woman's Board of Missions. After all the necessary preliminaries, a branch was formed by the election of the following officers: President—Mrs. Charles Washburn of Worcester; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Warner of Winchendon, Mrs. Dyer of Spencer, Mrs. Winsor of Grafton; Secretary—Mrs. McKenzie of Clinton; Treasurer—Mrs. G. W. Russell of Worcester. In connection with these officers, a secretary was appointed in each of the six conference ces, and also an advisory committee, comprising a delegate from each auxiliary society in the county.

DIED OF ASPHYXIA.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of a valuable member of this community, if a dog can be considered as such,—indeed, some dogs are more valuable than some people. But, however that may be, "Spot," the watch-dog of Union Block was counted as one of a tolerably good class of dogs, to say the least. His bump of pugnacity was developed to a high degree. He was a sporting character, and has been known to lick six dogs at "ownst," and then howl for more. Sociability was not one of "Spot's" characteristics. At times he seemed to be laboring under an aberration or distraction of mind, and it is supposed that while in one of these melancholy fits he took a dose of strychnine. As a result he was sick, and howled so much in the night that even the night watchmen were disturbed in their vigils and were led to investigate. The next day "Spot" was sicker; but the tenderest care with proper antidotes soon brought him to a state of convalescence. While in this condition, being tied in a stable and quite tired of a dog's life and his associates, he deliberately hung himself at the end of a rope and "Spot" is "a dead dorg"—a suicide—died of asphyxia. "Spot" will be remembered mostly for his teeth, two beautiful rows of teeth, making so like people that many would like to see them even now,—dropping meantime a tear of affection to his memory.

BROOKFIELD.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, of Worcester, will preach on exchange with Rev. Mr. Rich next Sunday morning and evening.

Business at the boot shops is beginning to look up a little. The cutters at Twitchell & Co.'s commenced work Thursday, and Johnson, Davis & Forbes have been running about two weeks.

H. V. Crosby will soon remove his business to the Town Hall building. A partition is to be run through the large store occupied by J. H. Rogers, after which Mr. Crosby will occupy the east side and Mr. Rogers the west.

Justice Duell has had a very light holiday business this year. We have only one case to report this week. James Mulvey, for maintaining a liquor nuisance, was bound over under $200 bonds for his appearance at the Superior Court.

The Cataract Engine Company will give their third annual ball next Friday evening, January 14, at the Town Hall. Music by H. W. Snow's orchestra. Supper will be provided in the Upper Town Hall by J. B. Gass of the Brookfield House.

Sunday, 26th ult., W. F. Hayden closed his year of superintendency of the Unitarian Sunday-school, and he has been very punctual, persevering and successful in his administration of affairs. The concerts have all been very entertaining, and the school is in a prosperous condition.

The Union services of the Methodist and Congregational churches are very largely attended and exceedingly interesting. Last Sunday evening the Methodist vestry was so crowded that some had to occupy the steps. The vestries have been full each evening, and the interest increases at every meeting.

The following officers of the Rising Star Division S. of T., for the quarter ending April 1, were installed last Saturday evening: Albert S. McKinstry, W. P.; Henry B. Holmes, W. A.; Charles H. Whittemore, R. S.; Ella Ryan, Ass. R. S.; Nellie Holmes, F. S.; Edwin Fiske, Treasurer; Hiram Richards, Chaplain; Dell Howlet, Con.; Jennie M. Gibson, I. S.; Charles Bailey, O. S.; Alfred M. Nichols, P. W. P.

Mrs. Henry D. Fales has presented to the Museum a copy of "The Citizen," a paper printed in Vicksburg at the time of its capture by General Grant. The types for this copy were set, with the exception of a small space, when the Union army took possession of the city, and Grant's men went into the office and filled up the vacant space with a paragraph, rich and spicy, in reply to another found in the paper, full of brag and bluster. It is printed on wall paper, is framed with glass on both sides, and is an interesting and most valuable relic. Mrs. Fales procured it while spending the winter South, two years ago. She has the thanks of the Museum directors.

The annual reunion occurred at the Town Hall on Thursday of last week. A large number were present though there not quite so many from out of town as in some former years. The meeting was called to order by Gen. W. Johnson. W. X. Stevens was chosen President, and P. S. Doane, Secretary. The introduction of business matters immediately after the organization of the meeting instead of at the close as usual, had rather a depressing effect, the company evidently not having in mind the old adage, "business first and pleasure afterward." A report from the committee on street lamps was made by H. L. Butterworth, who reported a small deficiency in the treasury. Subsequently Rev. Mr. Rich was chosen a committee to solicit funds to make up this deficiency. The committee recommend that hereafter each person who has a lamp near his house shall keep it trimmed and burning and not hide it under a bushel, or leave it for some one else to take care of. The report of the Committee on the Reading Room was read by Geo. W. Johnson. This institution was shown to be in a flourishing financial condition, there being nearly enough funds on hand to meet expenses for the ensuing year. H. L. Butterworth, Sumner Reed and P. S. Doane, were chosen by nomination as a Committee to arrange for the reunion next year. Remarks were made by Rev. C. H. Hanford, H. L. Butterworth, by the Chairman and others.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HEN SHOW.

Speech of a Rooster as reported by DEGLAS.

Ladies and gentlemen, a few moments or so,
We invite to you all equally by this show.
We have long held our peace but now we begin,
For to hear it out longer must sure be a sin.
You have carried us round with a bounce and a
Then
And the girls steal our feathers and wear them to
church.

And you all gape upon us our feet only to see.
Whose limbs are so gallant by this show.
In it strange then, such treatment exhibition our
legs,
When exhibited here confined to a cage.
We all have our rights as you very well know,
And it is to defend them we keep up this crow.
And many more speeches you will soon hear from
me,
If you don't take us home and let us be free.

RENT.

Soft is the touch of balmy sleep
Upon our weary eyes,
Veiling them lilies purple clouds
In the soft summer skies.

Our waking life is short indeed,
For the body calls for rest,
And often sleepless lie tossing
Upon its mother's breast.

Nature is taking now its rest,
To waken in the spring—
And some again in glory dressed,
When the birds begin to sing.

Then winter's fierce and chilling breath
Will warm winds bear away;
The wintry storms shall then to reign,
In cold tyrannic sway.

What makes the summers all too short—
Winters all too long?
But winter brings her treasures forth
In beauty and in song.

So let our days like summer be
Buoyant, fresh and bright;
And drive the winter from the hearth
By the pine tree's cheerful light.

—W. O. Bemis.

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Eleventh Paper.

In no article of food are all the requisite elements of nutrition more perfectly combined than in eggs; and here, for once, Nature has so fortified her gift, that as a rule, it escapes the remains of man's meddlesome interference. A soft boiled egg in the shell is as perfect food as can be had, and even if cooked hard, it has lost none of its intrinsic excellence, although it presents itself to the stomach in a much less digestible form, and thus imposes extra labor upon this much abused organ. It is also a happy truth that in the various numberless articles of cookery in which eggs are used, as a general rule, all the egg is retained. True, it is often so disguised and clogged with sugar, starches, and indigestible preserved fruits that its virtue is almost inaccessible by the gastric juices, yet it is all there. Its albumen, which corresponds to the casein of the milk, is not rejected as in butter making; its salts and water thrown to swine, as when cheese is made. Happy the man, condemned to subsist upon hotel, restaurant and boarding house fare, who can secure for his daily sustenance fresh, soft-boiled eggs in the shell! As Artemas Ward said of hotel pies and hash—"he knows what he is eating."

The next all important element is meat, which also combines in perfection, all the essentials compete for nutrition. But here, alas! what dire perversion of a positive good into an actual evil is wrought by man's manifold sinnerives! In the first place, much of the nutritive portion of meat is lost by the mode of slaughtering. According to good authority, "about one-fourth of the weight of the carcass of the ox is solid flesh, and about one-fifth blood and juices, or fluid flesh, which by the modes of slaughtering now in practice, are almost wholly wasted, or rather, cast into the sewers to putrify and poison the atmosphere!" says the same writer, Dr. Napocher, I. "Blood and flesh are identical in chemical composition, and from this fact, Pereira, one of the most reliable writers on diet, allows that their nutritive value is equal. Very good arches of food are prepared from blood, and they would become favorite ones if we were convinced that that fluid was collected in so cleanly a way as to prevent offal getting mixed with it. 2. The removal of phosphates of soda, sulphates, iron, and of the potash salts by imbibition from the flesh with the last flowing blood, is injurious, as they are nutritive materials of vital importance, and one of the best preventives of scurvy is underdone meat or that in which some blood remains. 3. Meat from which the blood is most completely extracted, as thoroughly life real, is solid and unwholesome. All game, fish, and some other animals are but slightly deprived of blood, and their pleasant and distinctive tastes are due to this fact. The equestrian people of the American pampas kill their oxen in a way that does not extract the blood; and upon this flesh, usually dried in the sun, and constituting their sole diet, they attain the acme of muscular vigor. Contrast with this the well-known destruction of an English regiment from having been compelled to live exclusively on the flesh of tame cattle bucheren in the ordinary way. * * * The blood is an alkaline fluid, and if retained in the flesh would neutralize its acidity, and thus render it fit for food much sooner. The muscles of animals stiffen a few hours after death, which is probably mainly owing to the blood becoming solid within the vessels, for it scarcely occurs in the carcass which has been bled. * * * The old methods of slaughtering were most accurately described in the Pentatench, and there is no doubt that it was hygienic considerations influenced Moses in forbidding the use of blood. But the prohibition, most useful in warm climates, was not necessary in colder latitudes."

With these views considering slaughtering, we now turn to some of the modes of preparing flesh for the table. Says our author, "salted meat is objectionable for the following reasons: its soluble salts are extracted with the brine, and as it must be steeped in water before being used, much of the soluble nutritive matter is afterwards dissolved out and the covering of the fibres of the meat is so hardened that it takes a long time to be digested, and often disagrees with the stomach. Of such old indigestible over-salted meat, two of the best naval authorities remark that it thus no more nutrition than saw-dust or the bark of a tree," and that "ornaments may be cut out of the meat, resisting the knife like wood." * * * The brine which is thrown away contains probably one-third of the nutritive materials of the meat. * *

About 60,000 gallons of brine are wasted annually in the curing establishments of Glasgow alone and as two gallons produce, by drying down, as much extract as twenty pounds of lean meat, the loss must be equal to 200 tons of meat. * * * Prof. Morgan's plan of introducing the preserving fluid along the course of the circulation has the evident advantages of retaining all the salts and juices of the flesh, and of only adding as much salt as is necessary for preservation.

Meat may also be preserved in hermetically sealed cans, and thus retain its natural salts and juices, in the same way as with fruits.

Dried meat possesses the same virtues. It loses nothing but water, which is easily restored in preparing it for the table. "Pemmican, which forms the staple diet of northern climes, is made by drying beef in the sun, powdering it, and mixing it with one-third fat. It keeps for an indefinite period.

We have seen by this brief summary of facts concerning the slaughtering and subsequent preparation of meats, how woefully mankind squanders his choicest natural resources for healthy maintenance in this as in other departments of Nature's store house. If he will but study her bill of fare with that sincerity which a love of the natural sciences generates, he will be filled with that knowledge whose usefulness is thus defined by Milton.

"Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

The cooling of meats, as a part of "that which before us lies in daily life," will be next considered as part of the prime wisdom."

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

The Old Clock's Secret.

"You *shall* marry Godfrey Marsh, Marcia, Mrs. Stanhope said, setting her teeth together, in that grim fashion of her's, which told that her mind was fully made up. "He is rich. He can give you a home second to none in all the country round. He can give you position and influence."

"I don't want a home, if I have got to live with him, and income, if I have got to earn it," answered Marcia, bitterly. "I don't care for all the position and influence Godfrey Marsh can give me, if I have got to accept him with them. I hate him. If I married him I would rise like him a year."

"You are a foolish girl," her mother answered, sternly. "A very foolish girl. There isn't another girl in Hilbury that wouldn't jump at the chance you have. And I don't believe you will let it slip out of your hands when you think it over as a sensible girl should."

"I shall never change my mind," answered Marcia, with something of her mother's grim determination in her voice. "Never."

"You are thinking of Dick Gresham, of course," sneered Mrs. Stanhope. "He is a much more desirable fellow than Godfrey Marsh, I suppose. I'tier that you would not hesitate to accept the position and influence he could give you, as Mrs. Gresham."

"I have never said anything of the kind," answered Marcia, with a rising flush. "He has never asked me to say anything of the kind, and I certainly shall wait till I am asked. Dick Gresham is an honest, respectable man, and the peer of Godfrey Marsh in every way. Godfrey Marsh's money I count out of the question entirely."

"I understand how the case stands," said Mrs. Stanhope, sternly. "I have told you so before, and I repeat it again, that you must understand me fully—never, with my consent, shall you marry Dick Gresham. I don't believe he cares half as much for you as you do for him. If he does, he doesn't show it as most men are apt to do, and you will save a good deal of gossip if you keep your fancy for him a little more to yourself. People are not blind."

And then Mrs. Stanhope went out, and Marcia sat and thought. Those last words of her mother might hold a good deal of truth in them. She had sometimes wondered if Dick Gresham did care for her as she accorded to herself! that she cared for him? He was not like most men. He was not in his nature to be demonstrative. Perhaps he was waiting to be sure of his own heart—and of her regard for him. She had been with him a good deal. She had wondered more than once if he loved her. If he did, he had never told her so. She believed that he did, however.

There was the rattle of carriage wheels at the gate. She looked out with a frown gathering on her face. She knew who was there, well enough.

"Is Marcia at home?" she heard Godfrey Marsh ask her mother. If she is, I should like to take her out for a drive this afternoon."

"Yes," she heard her mother reply. "She'll be delighted to go. I'll call her."

"I won't go," she thought, hurriedly, with a bitterness in her voice, "she thought better of that decision. It would offend her mother if she refused, and their life was not a very harmonious one of late. And perhaps Dick Gresham might see them, and conclude to speak out.

So she got ready and went.

While she was gone, Dick Gresham came to see her. Mrs. Stanhope met him coldly, but politely.

He inquired for Marcia.

"She has gone out to ride with Mr. Godfrey Marsh," Mrs. Stanhope answered, with an inward chuckle at the discomfited look on Dicks face.

"I am very sorry," he said. "I wanted to see her very much. I am going away this evening, and I do not know how long I shall be gone, nor how far I shall go. I wanted to say something to her before I went."

Dick knew that Mrs. Stanhope hated him. He felt it. But he was frank and honest with her.

"I can't say when she will be back," Mrs. Stanhope said. "I think Mr. Marsh expects to stop to tea. From what I know of your mother's dislike to my daughter, I may well be gone most of the afternoon."

"Yes, quite likely," answered Dick, absently. "I shall not see her, then. But I might write what I wanted to say, and leave it for you to give her."

"Yes, you could do that," she said; "you will find pen and paper in the secretary there."

"It's the best I can do," thought Dick. "I'd much rather have said it; but, if I can't do that I'll have to do the next best thing."

He wrote down what he came to say to Marcia Stanhope, and sealed it in an envelope, upon which he wrote her name.

"If you will give it to her," he said, laying it down upon the table by Mrs. Stanhope, "you will be doing me a favor. I had rather not tell you what I have written, though perhaps you have a right to know. Marcia may tell you."

Then he said good-bye and went away.

"I have a right to know, according to his own admission," Mrs. Stanhope said, and tore away the envelope. She read his letter through carefully.

"I think fate is playing into my hands," she said grimly. "It will be quite a long time before your letter is answered, if I am not mistaken, Dick Gresham."

She went to the old clock in the corner, opened it, and dropped the letter down into its mysterious depths.

"There!" she said, shutting the door upon its secret, "that is disposed of safely, I think."

The next morning she spoke up suddenly to Marcia, as they were at work in the kitchen together.

"Dick Gresham was here yesterday to see you. He said he was going away." Marcia's face paled a little, for he was going, and she knew how far he was going, and how long he should be gone. He has loved me

Don't Take it to Heart.

There's hardly a trouble
Would bear us a bubble,
And into the waters of lethe depart,

And be as a memory dim,
And tenderly cover it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to-morrow,
Were we not unwilling to furnish the wings
To sadly imparting
And quickly brooding,
It fashioned all sorts of terrible things.

How welcome the seeming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor
Eyes bright as a berry,
Cheeks red as a cherry,
The grain and the cure and the heartache can
cure.

Married to be merry,
All worry to fear
Across the famed waters that bid us forget;
And no longer tearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

—Tousley's Magazine.

A gallant gentleman of the old school, in a crowded waiting-room at a railway station the other day, gave his seat to a lady, who failed to make the proper acknowledgement. Standing awhile, he stooped over as if to listen, and said to her, "What did you say, madam?"

"Nothing, sir," was the reply of the startled lady.

"Oh!" said he, "excuse me; I thought you said, 'Thank you.'"

NEW ORGANS!

New Styles

Elegant Design,

MANUFACTURED BY

S. R. LELAND & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Every Organ supplied with

The Tremolo,

Grand Organ Stop.

Grand Expression Knee Swell

Agents Wanted in Every Town

WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by one Stephen Carroll to Nathaniel Lynde, dated January 31st, A.D. 1860, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 620, page 58, which mortgage has duly become the property of the subscriber as assignee of said mortgage, under the will of said Nathaniel Lynde and for a breach of the conditions thereof, will be sold at public auction, on the premises in West Brookfield, in the county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, January 18th, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in said West Brookfield, on the road leading from the village over "Long Hill," so-called, and near the Quaboag river, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the premises, by the road and at a small maple tree; thence running westerly, by land of Ariel Gilbert, or the Boston and Albany R. R. Co. and land of Edmund O'Dea, Jr., to a corner of land of said O'Dea; thence by land of said O'Dea southerly to Quaboag river; thence easterly by said river to the road aforesaid; thence by said road to the place of beginning; containing five acres, more or less.

Said premises are sold subject to a mortgage from said Carroll dated the 1st day of October, 1871, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 815, page 42, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Eaton to Nathaniel Lynde and has become the property of the subscriber as aforesaid, and is now held by me as such assignee, from said Carroll to Eckford B. Paige, dated August 15th, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 864, page 434, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Paige, to one Amos O. Allen, and by said Allen to the subscriber.

S. B. LYNDE,

By his attorney:

GEO. F. BABCROFT,

West Brookfield, Dec. 17th, 1875. 9-5w

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We have now in store the largest stock of

FUR GOODS

To be found in the state outside of Boston. Our stock comprises in part:

Ladies' Seal and Astraction Sacques.

Ladies' Muffs and Boas (in all kinds of Fur.)

Ladies' Fur Caps and Gloves.

All kinds of Fur Trimming for Ladies' Garments.

Children's Fur Sacques.

Children's Muffs and Boas.

Children's Fur Caps.

Men's Buffalo and Coon Coats

Men's Fur Caps and Gloves.

A large stock of

Fur and Woolen Robes,

HORSE BLANKETS, ETC.

All of our goods will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JOHN KENDALL,

315 Main Street,

WORCESTER.

Great Bargains

—IN—

Country Real Estate

FOR SALE BY

J. L. AINSWORTH,

BROOKFIELD, MASS

Gentlemen, I can show the BEST BARGAINS in REAL ESTATE of any one in Worcester County. No other party has the property that I advertise if they tell you so, it is false.

My home will be at the depot, on the arrival of Boston and New York trains, at the service of my customers.

Office at Central House, Brookfield.

145 ACRE FARM.

One of the best and most pleasantly situated dairy farms in town. Price $4,200; 20 acres in wood, excellent and in high state of cultivation; cows 10 to 60 tons of hay, all by machine. Good House, good Barn, well watered. One-half mile from school, three miles from depot, three miles to town, and four churches. It is a splendid situation for a summer boarder. Keeps a good deal of cattle. Price $3,200 down. Anyone wishing a good home should not fail to look at this farm.

77 ACRE FARM.

With new Buildings will keep from 15 to 20 head of stock and sell hay, cut 60 to 80 tons of the hay, the barn cost some two thousand dollars, standing water in barn, three wells, one well under a barn, as easy as farm to work as those in the State. I do not know of a farm I would rather come, than this for my own use, is on a high state of cultivation, price $4,000 thousand, one-half cash, one and one-half mile of Village and Depot.

90 ACRE FARM.

Within 2-4 of a mile from depot, 1 mile from village, free high school, free high school, churches, 4 churches, and markets of all kinds. Cows to feed, 40 tons hay, 20 acres tillage. Cows enough to burn. One of the best Cider mills in the state will make from 700 to 800 barrels of cider the year. This is a profitable farm to keep. Plenty all cut by machine. All kinds of fruit. Offers the farm very low; wants to sell before the first of March, or does not care to sell. This is a good bargain for a good farmer. Will sell stock and tools, if you want. It is in plain view of the village. Price $3000.

130 ACRE FARM.

Here is a chance that does not come my every day, to get a farm in very good shape, 15 acres of good ready for market, 5 miles from town, 2 miles from depot, close to a milk route. The owner of the farm goes with the milk every week and he wanted every day but one, milk and age prevent it. Keeps 18 cows and a team, hay cut by machine. Good buildings, 4 spring old orchard. Now is the time to secure a milk route, before any other one gets it. Price $3000 one-half cash.

165 ACRE FARM.

For $4,000, $1000 down, $200 and interest a year. Here is a chance to have a good home, and a good farm. Cut 60 tons hay by machine. Two Barns 40 by 60 feet, a cider mill which will clear $100 this year. Butter and milk all sold at the village. Can take 10 to 12 boarders if any one wishes. 15 minutes walk to the post-office, meetings, six schools, and mill.

190 ACRE FARM.

A good, nice 2-story House, and a good barn. Cuts by machine some 40 to 50 tons of hay, keeps 18 to 20 cows the year round. Has over one hundred barrels of apples on the place this season, with many more apple trees coming on. Within 2 miles of a large manufacturing village, 400 rods of wood, and timber, and water power for it. The owner is not able to do the work, and wishes to sell, or will take a good horse in part payment. Price $3600, $1000 down, remainder on easy terms. Any one will see at once this has bargains.

170 ACRE FARM,

2 story House, 13 rooms, papered, painted, blinded; good barn, baggage house, hen house, pig pens, water enough for 100 head of cattle, 40 acres of wood, 250 rods of fruit and all kinds of berries. Cuts 70 to 80 tons of hay by machine. Keeps 20 head of cattle. Cows enough to board, and hay the year round. Will receive the green house and sell at about $1000 to 2-3 of the price, for $10,500; one half cash, one half on time. Reason for selling, ill health. Will sell for no other reason only poor health. Will get about two thirds what it cost him.

60 ACRE FARM,

For a gentleman that wants one of the finest country homes or residences in Worcester county. Now is the time to purchase, and have it all fixed to your taste. Buildings cost $4,000, it is just 2-story modern-built House, with all the ground plot, overlooking a fine lake and village, as pleasant a situation as there is in Worcester county. A nice Barn. Every foot of land is good. A profitable farm. Keeps 12 cows and 2 horses. 3-4 mile from church, post-office, 1 mile from depot, where pulls the express trains stop. Price $10,000; $1000 down.

BARGAINS FOR SOME ONE.

63 Acre Farm, 1 1-2 miles from church, post-office, store, mill within 2 miles of a large village, at the low price of $1500; keeps 6 to 8 cows and has good, fair buildings, $400 cash.

40 Acre Farm, 2 miles from church, post-office, free library, free high school, Price $1400, $600 cash remainder on one year and interest.

41 Acre Farm, 2 1-2 miles from church, 24 miles from school, abundance of the best of fruit. Price $1700, $600 cash down and interest a year.

50 Acre Farm, 1 mile from a large village, for sale at a low price of $1700. Keeps 3 cows and team. Now is the time to buy if you want a good bargain.

18 Acre Farm, a nice cottage House, 6 rooms and pantry, papered, painted, blinded, good water. Keeps 2 cows and team, has about 4 kinds of fruit; 1 2 mile from church, 2 miles from depot, where all the express trains stop. Price $2600, one-half cash.

15 Acre Farm, 2-story House, 6 rooms and pantry, 1 2 mile from village, 1 mile from depot, 2 large shade trees in front of house; stands on high ground, overlooking village. With a little expense this would make a splendid country residence. Plenty of fruit. Price $2000; $1000 down.

I have Wood Lots that are bargains, I have Farms of all prices from $600 to $12,000, some 200 in number, besides Village Property.

Apply to

J. L. Ainsworth,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Brookfield, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

EVENINGS OF CHEERS IS HEAVENLY HOURS—The evidences of changes taking place in the heavenly bodies, are now regarded by astronomers as not less apparent striking than those which characterize the surfaces of the earth. The most convincing evidences of changes in the heavens in furnished in the facts, as well known, that certain stars have nearly vanished from our sight; that new stars have appeared; that many stars vary in brightness, some regularly at stated intervals and others quite irregularly; and that some stars change their color. A notable instance cited in this connection is that of the very bright star in Cassiopeia, observed in 1572, but which, after diminishing in brightness and varying in color, finally disappeared in March, 1574; also, the very bright star which appeared in Corona Borealis, in 1866, and which is still visible with greatly diminished lustre. The sun itself is regarded by some astronomers as a variable star—a dark central glowing mass inclosed in luminous gaseous envelopes, the black spots on its disc, probably vast rents in these envelopes. As, too, the revelations of the spectroscope have proved that the chemical constitution of the stars resembles that of the sun, it is regarded as highly probable that their variability in brightness and color is equally due to the operation of the same physical laws manifested in the solar phenomena.

THE EARTH.—Prof. Duncan, one of the ablest among European astronomers, has lately declared that there is strong evidence that the earth is a solid body now cooling, because the deeper penetration the mines, or of borings into the earth, the hotter is the temperature; and if the temperature continues to increase at depths to which man cannot reach, in the same ratio that it does at depths to which he can reach, a temperature of 5,880 degrees Fahrenheit be found at a depth of forty-five miles. At this temperature granites and lavas fuse. Assuming, then, says Prof. Duncan, the earth to be a hot body now cooling, as it cools the rocks must contract—moreover, those rocks which are rich in silica will not contract so rapidly on cooling as others, and consequently herein is a source of change in the shape of the earth. Prof. Duncan says it is well known that surface changes are going on; that some large areas of land are in course of slow rising, while others are slowly sinking, and that at one geological period there was a great upheaval of the larger portion of the continent of North America. He concludes, therefore, that the globe is cooling unequally; the radiation, too, from some parts is greater than others, and in this there is consequently a further cause of disturbance.

"Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the other day. "Right over there? said the boy; "tain't nowhere else."

A Baltimore servant girl, the other morning, tried that good old time-honored plan of lighting the kitchen fire with kerosene. Nothing has been heard of her since.

CATARRH

With all its Loathsome Attendants Cured by Four Bottles

OF THE

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

ADAMS HOUSE, 224 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 14, 1875

MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO.

Lynn Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from your *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy*. I have suffered from Catarrh in the worst form for years, but I am now free from it, and feel as well as ever I did before I had the disease in the world. I shall use your Remedy as occasion may require, and shall be ever ready to recommend it to my friends.

For ten years I had the disease in the worst form. There was a constant dull pain in my head, and a feeling as if I wanted to tree it, and it was so much easier to have it go than to undertake to fix it. At night and morning I used to hawk and spit a great deal, and I felt that I would be a raving of mania if my head is any worse, which caused me to sleep, which I could not do for some time, and I thought I had cut up for life.

Your remedy was recommended to me by a friend who has used it and been cured of a severe catarrh. The first little phial he received I took and felt relief, and I kept on using the remedy. I bought it of J. Noble, druggist, Green St. Boston, who will vouch for what I say. In all I used four bottles and so I was before entirely well. Yours, respectfully,

WM. TREADWAY.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, for sale by L. D. SUMNER, Main st Spencer, Mass

Carriages! Carriages!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand

New and Second-Hand Carriages and Wagons

of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell low as any firm in Worcester County

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First-class Workmen,

AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT

Reasonable Prices

Thanks for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Respectfully,

Geo. Stearns

South Main Street

North Brookfield Mass.

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TAXIDERMIST.

Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads

Prepared, stuffed, and Mounted in the most natural manner, and at reasonable prices.

Deer Heads and Game Pieces a Specialty

164 Tremont Street, Boston.

Good prices paid for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Highly Colored Birds. 5-3m

ASSIGNEES' SALE

OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Nathan Hersey, in the town of Spencer, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1875,

At 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

A well-assorted stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot for cash.

NATHAN HERSEY,
J. E. BROWNING, } Assignees.

7-3w

Real Estate

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Exchange

Real Estate,

Will find it to their interest to address

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BROOKFIELD, MASS.

Over 150 Good Farms for Sale,

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Terms Reasonable.

Prompt attention given to letters by mail.

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HARNESSES.

I keep constantly on hand

Harnesses of all Descriptions

From $10 to $100 each.

My Best work is done in my own shop, by hands under my own immediate supervision.

Repairing Nicely Done.

Frank Marchassault,

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DESIRE TO MAKE THEIR

Greater Improvements

In Their Paper,

AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST

500 Extra Subscribers.

THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

Sudden Accidents and Emergencies happen every day, and the wonder is that people do not provide themselves with a good Liniment to apply to man and beast in case of need. Nine-tenths of the pain and misery in the world might be avoided if a bottle of Centaur Liniment were used on the first appearance of pain. Nor are we aware that any evil results have ever been known from its use, even when it was not needed. Some people use it as a beverage, and it is said to be as good as any other kind of whiskey. Temper need be no more ruffled when a bottle of Centaur Liniment is at hand. It is as good for a horse as for a man. Instances are on record where it has saved the life of a valuable horse, after the best veterinary surgeons had given up the case as hopeless. Nor are we aware that any other preparation has ever been used with such wonderful success in the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Contracted Cords, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scaldings, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Worms, Weeping Sinew, Scurvy, Frosted Feet, Felon, Earache, Toothache, Headache, Galloes, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from insect stings, and will cure burns and scalds in a day or two. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 1, 1874.

"My wife has for a long time been a sorely sufferer from Rheumatism. She has at times been quite a bed-ridden invalid. The use of your Liniment has wrought a complete cure in her case, and I am impelled to say that it has caused her to be, to me, a more valuable wife than I thought it possible for any woman to be. I know of many others who have used your Liniment with equally good results. I do not hesitate to say that it will pay any man, who has a family, to keep a bottle of your Liniment in his house. It will be a good friend to them in time of need. Yours truly,

H. H. W. PERSONS, P. P."

It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is proving more and more popular and effective by any preparation in existence, for the alleviation of thirty years standing, chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia which had been a source of misery, taking the form of a cripple for life. One ounce of Centaur Liniment is worth more than a dozen of Rheumatic Pills, and costs but a fraction of the price. Nor is it in Rheumatism and Neuralgia alone that the Centaur Liniment will be found to work wonders. It will do so in every case where pain is the result of inflammation, and it will do more than any amount of money for instant alleviation when pain alone is the result, but if quickly used it will prevent inflammation, and of course change several places for it.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is adapted to the tough skin, muscle and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Polly-Evil are less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Franklin Streets, Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We can also bear testimony to its wonderful powers."

We have volumes of testimonials describing cases of Spavins, Ringbone, Gall, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, Sweeny, Founders, which are little less than marvelous. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, when any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.

Sold everywhere, and prepared only at the

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Cross, fretty babies and children may enjoy health, and mothers have rest, if they will use Castoria. It kills Worms, Feverishness, Vomiting, Wind Colic, sour stomach and undigested food make sweet children, sickness.

Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms, and correct all those things. For twenty years Dr. Pitcher experimented his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach remedy which would be as effective as Castor Oil, yet free from its unpleasant taste.

The reputation of its experiment extended. Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted the remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is pleasant to take at nursing, regulates the stomach and bowels and does not gripe. It is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol and is absolutely harmless to the most tender infant.

Try Castoria once, and you will use it in preference to any other.

Castoria is sold by druggists everywhere.

Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 18-13t

Chas. W. Russell

MACHINIST,

Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield,

On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield.

Attention given to Light Machine Jobbing. Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order. 15

The Spencer National Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday January 11, 1876, at two o'clock p. m. for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business properly coming before them.

W. L. DEMOND, Cashier.

Spencer, Mass., Dec 10 1875. 1-5w

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a nice BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a

WREATH, CROSS,

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Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go or send to

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SAVE MONEY.

GEN. HOOKER AND MEADE BEFORE GETTYSBURG.

At the moment when orders went out from Lee for the Rebel Army to concentrate at Gettysburg, the Union Army was opposing at Frederick, and was upon the eve of marching to find the enemy, under the belief that he was still moving toward the Susquehanna. The 29th was the Sabbath, and "that day," says Gen. Hooker, "I designed to give my Army rest," an example of regard for the Sabbath as noble as it is unusual in military operations. But at dawn on the morning of that day he was relieved of command. To the Army his removal came like a thunderclap from a cloudless sky. To the rank and file he had become greatly endeared, for he had brought his command from a condition of demoralization to one of great efficiency. To strike down a popular commander in the very face of the enemy, and on the eve of a great battle, was an act, that in almost any other country, would have been attended with extreme hazard. But the temper of that Army was known to be one of intense devotion to the national cause, and full confidence was felt that it would fight under any commander, or even without a commander if need be. The course of Gen. Hooker at this critical moment was one of most disinterested patriotism and gallantry. In his farewell order he says: "Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part with it, yet not without the deepest emotions. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this Army will never cease nor fail; that to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support." By the testimony of Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Hooker had advised, in case he was relieved, that Gen. Meade should be appointed in his place; and when the officers who had served under him called in a body to bid him farewell at his departure, he said that "Gen. Meade was a brave and gallant man who would undoubtedly lead them to success, and that he hopedthat all who regarded him, or his wishes, or his feelings, would devote every energy and ability to the support of Gen. Meade." The new commander had made a good record. He had been with that Army from its organization, and at Beaver Dam Creek, at Gaines' Mill, at Charles City Cross Roads, at the second Bull Run, and more especially at Fredericksburg, he had exhibited the qualities of an able soldier. In his order he said: "By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited—I have no promises nor pledges to make. The country looks to this Army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever delicacies and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the direction of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this Army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me."

Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania.

Tomatoes are now also in flower in the Oxford Botanical Gardens the stalk of which is twenty feet high, and the diameter of the flower eleven feet six inches.

A rat in Greene which an egg buyer had need to store eight years ago was being cleared of lime at the bottom a few days ago, when an egg which had been overlooked was found as fresh as when put in eight years ago.

Mr. Walker, a Cincinnati scientist, has allowed himself to be stung once a day for three weeks by bees to ascertain the effect. He says after about the tenth time the pain and swelling were slight, the body seeming to become inoculated with the poison.

The King of Holland is not a miser. The other day, when a laborer stopped the royal carriage from going in the river, the King handed him forty cents and smiled a smile worth thirty five cents more.

Gen. N. B. Forrest has 530 acres of land under cultivation near Glencoe station, Shelby county, Miss., 430 of which are in cotton. He sent up the first installment of the new crop, amounting to ten bales, averaging 533 pounds each.

Timothy Collins was ready to die in New Milford, Conn., the Tournamentor shrewdly put him on a train, with ninety cents in his pocket, so that the town would be rid of the cost of burial. He reached Boston exhausted, and died in the depot.

"Citizens speak very well as Inglus," says the Chicago Times.

Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, presented to the Chamber of Deputies, in Rio de Janeiro, through the Minister of Public Works, recently, a request that they would sanction a royal visit of eighteen months to Europe. The request was granted, and great holiday festivities were made in the capital.

Lorenzo Bemis,

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For

COUGHS COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

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To Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costly Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day. A new method of Photo-Engraving; no chemicals; no copper plates; one trial will make you a good operator; no more expensive than photographic materials; all the time, day or night, for all the time; the office models; men that will work by every hour, week or month, for part or all time; or, if you prefer, on a commission; we furnish the apparatus, and instruct you in the art free; you need not be away from home; you can make money from the first day; we furnish everything; we have no patent medicine, nor any humbug; we mean what we say; we will show you that we can do what we say; we furnish a sample of our work free; we have no Chromos, Lithographs, Engravings, Photographs, Oil Paintings, Crayons, Fancy Ink and Aniline Stamps, Patent Medicines, Jewelry, Gift Enterprises, or anything else that is not in the line of our business; we do business on the square, and we expect our agents to do the same; we have been in business for ourselves for the last ten years, and have the largest and most well known establishment of our kind in the United States; we have agents who are making from $50 to $100 per month, and we want more agents to represent our business in every county; we will furnish a good agent with a sample and all the apparatus he needs to commence business, on receipt of his address; we do not ask you to buy our goods or pay us money for the privilege of working for us, but we furnish the best of everything we use in our business, and our prices are such that our agents can make from 100 to 200 per cent on the money invested; we have been in the habit of furnishing our agents with a good, well made, well finished, and well tested outfit, for $5; we now find that we can do better by our agents by making and selling them a better article for $10; we have tested this article for the last two years, and know that it is the best article for the money in the market; we do not ask you to take our word for any of the above statements, but we ask you to address us, and we will prove to you that we are just what we represent ourselves to be; we do not ask you to buy our goods, but we ask you to address us, and we will show you that it is for your interest to do so; we do not ask you to address us if you are not a man of good address and good character; we do not ask you to address us if you are not a man who means business; address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NIP AND

The Spencer Sun

TO SHINE FOR ALL.

CLAFLIN & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., JANUARY 7, 1876.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES.—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded so this office not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly attended to.

Moody and Sankey will begin their missionary work in New York city about February 1st. Barnum's Hippodrome is being fitted up for the purpose.

Somebody recommends to ladies (pinned back, of course,) the use of "tar on the heel," so that they can pick up things when they drop them.

If President Grant taxes all the churches in the land, sets his foot on the use of the Bible in our common schools, and sticks to Babcock, will the Methodists then support him? Of course they will.

They have an effectual method of dealing with tramps in New Jersey. When they apply for food they are set at work breaking stones. They don't tramp much in that state.

Some graceless crap, who has not heard Moody may or Sankey sing, compares the Revival business to a fish-market by moonlight. It shines and stinks, and stinks and shines.

Mr. Beecher grasped the hands of 1,193 paupers on New Year's day, and he has other important matters to attend to. He must perfectly resigned to his many affliction.

Secretary Belnap at present is engaged in impressing the minds of the citizens of Iowa with the idea that he ought to be United States Senator. A war department is a convenient thing to have when one undertakes such a job.

From 250 to 300 men in the State Prison are been unemployed during the year, the Warden says, owing to the business depression; but the committee of the Council think that it is owing to the business inapacity of the Warden. This might be formed a difference of opinion.

Edwin W. Major was convicted of the murder of his wife in Nashua, N. H., on Saturday, and was sentenced to be hung on the first day of January, 1877. This is a good beginning for the new year, and it is best to be kept up and make the Centennial year a hard one for murderers.

There has been an increase in the National debt during the last month of $1,915,632.70. This is accounted for on the ground that December is a very bad month for revenues, and that a year ago over $2,000,000 was added to the debt during that month, and the receipts at the Custom House have been very small. The total debt at present is $2,119,632,195.27.

The woman suffragist of New York intend to make a raid on the Legislature this winter for their rights. The annual petition will be presented in this state, and it is not probable that any definite action will be taken on the subject. The popular mind is not educated up to that point yet, and the Republicans don't seem fully to appreciate the labors of Mr. Blackwell and his associates in the last election. According to his calculation they saved the party from defeat, and they should receive a proper reward.

Ex-Governor Gaston in refusing to pardon Spence Pettis, although the Executive Council advised it, has done a good deed for the state and the country. Pettis is a criminal of the first class, and his pardon was sought on the ground that his testimony would convict some parties in New York, which was in reality an attempt to get this fellow out of jail and give him another opportunity to commit crime. The ex-Governor has taken a wise course in this as well as in other important matters during his administration.

A reporter of the Globe has been visiting the boot and shoe men of Boston, and the universal opinion was that the trade for the coming year would be better than for the past few years. The large shops owned by manufacturers in Boston are before run on the English system—which is to wait for orders before they manufacture a large stock. Formerly these factories were kept running on the several lines of goods manufactured by them and the stocks allowed to accumulate to meet purchasers. The former plan would seem favorable to the Representatives from the Eighteenth Worcester District, was born in Westfield, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1811. His parents who were poor, had four children, Charles being the eldest. It was thought best to separate the family, and Charles was disposed of by being "bound out" to a farmer relative in Brimfield, Mass., at the age of 12 years. The journey from Vermont was undertaken in the winter of 1824 with a horse and sleigh, Charles and his uncle traveling about forty miles a day. Before the trip was accomplished the snow had disappeared and the latter part of the journey was accomplished by the man and boy astride the one horse, leaving the sleigh behind. At the age of 19 Charles left Brimfield and went to Sturbridge where he has since resided, a shoemaker by trade. Mr. Fuller is a thoroughgoing Republican and strongly in favor of a prohibitory law.

G. F. DANIELS, of Oxford, one of the Representatives from the Eighteenth Worcester District, was born in Walpole in 1820, but removed with his parents in his childhood to Oxford, where he has since resided, receiving a common school education. He was for twenty years associated with his father in shoe manufacturing under the firm name of Seth Daniels & Co. Mr. Daniels, in early life, became much interested in the fine arts, and for a dozen years, while in business, painted as a recreation; finally, about three years ago, he left the shoe business and devoted himself entirely to landscape painting. He is a Republican and in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

The state has lost another prominent citizen in the death of ex-Governor and Judge Clifford of New Bedford.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer, not as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

MR. EDITOR: In your report of the exhibition of the Worcester County Poultry Association I noticed the following: "The exhibitors express much satisfaction generally with the decisions of the judges; but, naturally enough, grumblers can always be found." Will you kindly allow one of the latter class a small space in your paper. One of the objects of the Association, I see by its constitution, is "to promote improvement in the breeding and management of poultry, by means of exhibitions and the distribution of awards." Now, it seems to me that, if that were the object sought by the members of this Association, in holding their poultry show, there are reasons why it fell far short of being a success, as will every show conducted on the same plan. If the entries in our poultry shows were limited to the *actual* breeder of the poultry exhibited, a rivalry among the small breeders and men who raise a few fowls for private use would naturally cease, and special care and skill would be used in the breeding of poultry among this class, for they would have the knowledge that should they enter their poultry for competition at a poultry show they would only have to contend against the skill of other *breeders* and not against *money*, as they now do. As our poultry shows are now conducted, a man least skilled in the laws which underlie the successful breeding of poultry may advertise himself as a breeder, and for a week or two previous to a poultry show he can spend his time and money in rifling about, visiting the poultry-yards and buying the best birds that are bred in *his* vicinity, and when the show takes place he can enter the list of competitors with 15 to 25 per cent. of the entries and carry away the premiums in the same ratio, thereby helping to establish a *reputation* as a *successful breeder* of fowls when really he has nothing to found such a reputation upon except the fowls which *his money has bought*, and this to the detriment of those of whom he has obtained his fowls, for they know that there would be but little use in their competing against the best birds of *their own breeding*, and the best birds that the skill of a large number of breeders has produced, but which one man's money has bought up to exhibit and to advertise himself as a successful breeder. The small fry naturally come to the conclusion that money not only makes "the mare go," but a poultry show, and that the man who has the money is the man who gets the benefit, and so their interest in breeding poultry for shows or other purpose gradually dies out.

GRUMBLING POULTRY FANCIER.

STICK TO YOUR BUSINESS.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment that render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look round among your acquaintances and you will find abundant verification of our assertion. Here is a young man who commenced life as a machinist, but from some cause imagines that he might to have been a dentist, and after a hasty and shallow preparation, he has taken up the sounding logs only to find that work is still work, and that his tools are no more profitable than his work bench, and the occupation not a whit more agreeable.

Here are two young men, clerks; one of them is contented, after his first term of service is over, to continue in a clerk till he shall have saved enough to commence business on his own account; the other can't wait, but starts off without capital, and with a limited experience, and brings up after a few years in a court of insolvency, while his former comrade, by patient perseverance, comes out at last with a fortune.

That young lawyer, who became disheartened because briefs and cases did not crowd upon him while he was yet redolent of calf-bound volumes, and had small use for red tape, who concluded he had mistaken his calling, and so plunged into politics, finally settled down into the character of a meddling pettifogger, scrambling for his daily bread.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment, mingled with his industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again.

Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to any one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

Young man, stick to your business. It may be you have mistaken your calling; if so, find it out as quick as possible, and change it; but don't let any measy desire to get along fast, or a dislike of your honest calling lead you to abandon it. Have some honest occupation, and then stick to it; if you are sticking types, stick away at them; if you are selling oysters, keep on selling them; if you are at the law, hold fast to that profession; pursue the business you have chosen, persistently, industriously and hopefully, and if there is anything in you it will appear and turn to account in that as well or better than in any other calling; only, if you are a loafer, forsake that line as speedily as possible, for the longer you stick to it, the worse it will "stick" you.—*Scientific Ame. i n.*

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold just only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell is impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to your druggist L. F. Tobey, Spencer, and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, your immediate cure is as certain as you live; it has lately been introduced in this country from Germany. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue, Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having introduced a new method of mailing our paper, using for the purpose Dick's Patent Mailing Machine, we subscribers can, at any time, by examining the direct on label on their paper, tell when their subscription expires or has expired. For example: a label which reads "John Smith, 25 Jan. 75," shows that Mr. Smith's subscription expires on the 25th day of Jan. 1875, we erase—one reading "John Brown, 30 April 74," shows that Mr. Brown's subscription expired April 30th, 1874. Our subscribers then have only to look at their labels on the paper to know exactly how they stand in our books, the label, in fact, being a weekly receipt.

THE ROLLS OF OLD "BERKEY"—

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Procession! If you have a cough join the crowds that are hurrying to the door for "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" a agreeable, quick cure, and a salutary, sold by all druggists.

Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Never Known to Fail.

MORSE'S SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY HOREHOUND has never been known to fail in speedily curing obstinate Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, diseases of the respiratory organs—try it to-day, one bottle. It is not a week's or a long time before you can see its benefical effects. Its sale is enormously immense, and its popularity unequaled. It should not be confounded with or put up by inexperienced. It is positively guaranteed to give satisfaction. Do not fail to give it a fair trial and not one bottle only but get two or three bottles at once. Ask Morse's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry Horehound, and take none other. Price, 10 cents; regular sizes, 50 c ns and $1. Sold by O. W. Carpenter, Spencer; Carpenter, Brookfield; G. R. Hamlin, North Brookfield; S. M. Pennimen, Brookfield.

Consumptives: A French physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive, and the desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free, *free of charge*, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing

Dr. W. C. STEVENS, Monroe Block Syracuse, N. Y.

Consumptives. A French physician, having been permanently cured of the dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make it known to his fellow sufferers. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a sure Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

CANCER CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTICS and without pain. Address DR. A. H. BROWN, 308 CHAPEL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN. Enclosing twenty-five cents for Pamphlet and postage.

BIRTHS.

Rutland, Dec. 30, a son to R. J. Jr.

MARRIAGES.

West Brookfield, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Allen, at the house of Addison Beals, Esq., of Waterbury, N. Mrs. J. H. Ring of West Brook-

DEATHS.

Rutland, Dec. 31, Elliott W. Boyce, 5 years.

Paxton, Dec. 29, Julian W., son of Eager of Providence, R. I., aged 13 1 month and 6 days.

SELECTED POETRY

The Fairy Shell.

One day, when wandering on the shore
 That once was ruled by Marinell,
I found within a gifted rock
 A strangely twisted, curious shell
With spiral whorls of pearly white,
And hollows tinged with roseate light.

This shell possessed a wondrous power,
 For, placed against the listener's ear,
He heard, though gentle faint and low,
 The tones of those he held most dear;
Though parted far by land or wave,
The faithful shell an echo gave.

"Oh! happy gift to man," said I;
 "More [illegible] than the painter's art;
How oft shalt thou in distant climes,
 Console the ever faithful heart,
Bring back the cherished voice again,
And take from absence half its pain."

"Vain are thy thoughts," a nymph replied,
 "For those who own it will lament
That never through its echoes faint,
 Can tidings from the loved be sent;
The distant sound is only caught,
But never word or message brought.

"'Twill only waken yearnings vain;
 'Twill only pierce the heart anew,
And bring to mind with tenfold pain
 The anguish of the last adieu,
When a [illegible] is lost beyond recall
'Tis better far a veil should fall."

She ceased. I turned and threw the shell
 Beneath the tossing, foaming tide;
Too well can memory waken grief,
 That man should seek for aught beside;
Love n[illegible] it not, for love can last
When all the things of Time are past.

Night.

While stars begin to prick the wan blue sky,
 The trees arise, thick black, and tall; between
Their slim, dark boles gray dim-winged gnats that fly,
 Against the falling western red are seen
 The foot-paths, dumb with moss, have lost their green.
Mysterious shadows settle everywhere,
A passionate murmur trembles in the air.

Sweet scents wax richer, freshened with cool dews,
 The whole vast forest seems to breathe, to sigh,
With rustle, hum, and whisper that confuse
 The listening ear, burst with the fitful cry
 Of some belated bird. In the far sky,
Throbbing with stars, there stirs a weird unrest,
Strange joy, akin to pain, fills full the breast—

A longing born of fears and promises,
 A wild desire, a hope that heeds no bound.
A ray of moonlight struggling through the trees
 Startles us like a phantom; on the ground
 Fall curious shades; while glory spreads around.
The wood is past, and tranquil meadows wide,
Bathed in white vapor, stretch on every side.

MISCELLANY.

THE MAELSTROM AS IT IS.

Nearly midway in London strait, a huge naked rock, which might fairly be called an island, lifts itself above the waters, breasting the conflicting currents caused by the winds and tides. Between this rock and the cape on Muskong is the famous maelstorm, which fertile imaginations have clothed with many terrors. Its geographical position is such as to expose it to fierce tidal currents, and, when these are assisted by high Westerly winds, they are, no doubt, terrific. The bottom of the strait is strewn with immense boulders, which are so arranged as to give the current a spiral motion, directed towards the isolated rock from the Northern side, which is much increased in times of high tides and storms, when it whirls quite around the island rock. Then it is that it becomes really difficult for boats and vessels, without steam power, to keep clear of the rocks against which the wayward currents would dash them. While there are at times vast and powerful eddies, which give objects floating upon them a fearful spiral motion, there is nothing like a vortex produced by a subterranean discharge of the water, although the tumbling and boiling character of the spiral current may submerge temporarily objects drifting on the suface. No doubt in the course of time the action of the water has tended to level down the bed of rocks, some of which, we may presume, showed themselves above the surface. This may have been the maelstrom much more terrific than it is now, and better justified the ancient fable. As it is, in ordinary times, and in favorable weather, the fishermen do not hesitate to seek for fares throughout these waters, which to strangers are suggestive of the most terrible dangers.—*"A Summer in Norway," by D. Canton.*

BISMARCK AND MOLTKE AT HOME.

Nothing could be simpler or more prosaic than the daily life of Bismarck and Moltke. The former spends nearly all his time in the foreign office in Berlin, where the great chancellor sits before a mahogany desk in a cushioned armed chair, with his secretary placed opposite to him on a leather bottomed stool. There are no books in the room; but a complete collection of pipes, helmets, boxes of cigars, sabres and swords, and gloves lie about loose. A big sofa, upon which the Prince reads the papers after dinner, is a permanent piece of furniture, and is also the new map of Alsace and Lorraine. Moltke resides in the office of the grand staff of the army. The table around which the staff assembles in council is heaped with maps, books, pamphlets, and journals. A piece of shell is the general's favorite letter weight. The frescoes on the walls represent some of the events of the war, and the hero himself is depicted under various costumes. His bedroom, adjoining, is of monastic severity. Moltke is tall, thin, slightly stooping; he is only straightened up on horseback, and then looks like a man of thirty. His close shaven face is very much wrinkled and his profile recalls vaguely Cæsar's. He detests civilian clothes, and regards the uniform as indispensable to his person. He is a great worker and an early riser; passes sometimes as much as nine hours at his desk without taking anything, save a glass of Bordeaux and a biscuit; dines at two and sups at eight. He is always punctual in Parliament, where his colleagues style him the "Great Silent." His amusement is to walk in the Thiergarten with his hands behind his back in the old Napoleonic style. A Dane by birth, he married an English girl who fell violently in love with him. Her premature death in 1868 came near killing him.

THE BEDAWIN.

In person the Bedawy is well-built, muscular, often tall, though thin, with regular features, a slight beard, and a complexion bronzed by heat and exposure. His raven locks, long and glossy, are often shaven around the temples, in accordance with the Mohammedan requirement. His eye is black, piercing, and restless. His dress simple, consisting of a cotton shirt, sometimes white, but oftener blue, whose loose folds descend to the ankles, and which is confined with a leathern girdle about the loins. The shirt, tunic, or robe is open in front down to the waist, and serves as a spacious and most convenient pocket, where the wearer stows away all manner of things. This arrangement of the garment is common to all Orientals, and is called "the bosom;" and we have an example of it in the case of Moses in the desert. Besides the girdle, however, both sexes wear from infancy a leathern girdle around the naked waist, adorned with amulets, and also with shells (*cypræa*). Neither sex wear drawers, either under or over the shirt, which usually constitutes the entire wardrobe of both; and they are ridiculed by their neighbors for "going naked." This is also the custom among the poorer class in Egypt. It would seem to have been the practice of the Hebrews during the Exodus, if we may judge from the urgent repetition of the command that priests wear "linen breeches to cover their nakedness, reaching from their loins to their thighs, when they come into the tabernacle, lest they die." A woolen cloak, generally of camel's hair, in broad stripes, brown and white, is thrown loosely over the shoulders of the desert Arab, and is his only covering at night. With it he also improvises a tent, while traveling under the burning sun; he stops, panting with the heat, and spreads his cloak on the points of his spears stuck into the ground, and waits for the evening. His head-dress consists of a gay handkerchief of cotton, or of silk mixed with cotton, striped red and yellow, whose border is ornamented with a long braided fringe and tassels, worn in such a manner that one corner hangs loose on the back, and two others fall on the shoulders, while the folds of the fourth shade the forehead and face. This handkerchief is bound around the head with a thick cord of brown camel's hair, considered the best safeguard against a sun-stroke, and thus floats in the wind, or its folds are wrapped about the face to protect it from the sun or conceal it from an enemy. The Bedawy generally goes barefoot, but, when he can afford it, buys from the towns, or steals from a passing traveler, a pair of red morocco shoes or boots, usually very large, and with the toes turning up like a skate, or he makes himself a pair of sandals, generally of camel's skin, which he binds with thongs around his foot. These sandals are always made after one model, and appear to derive their form from high antiquity. We have abundant evidence from the Bible narratives that this identical form of sandal was long worn by the Hebrews. The word *naal*, signifying sandal, is translated *shoe* in Exodus iii., 5; Deuteronomy xxv., 9; xxix., 5; Joshua v., 15; Ruth iv., 7, 8; 1 King ii., 5; Isaiah xx., 2; Ezekiel xxiv., 17. The word *latchet* also indicates the sandal wherever it occurs, as in Genesis xiv., 23; Isaiah v., 27; Mark i., 7. All of the foregoing description of the Arab costume is not applicable to the poorer class, whose sole garment is the loose cotton shirt, or tunic already mentioned, generally the worse for wear.—*Bible Lands, Van Lennep.*

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.

The bank of England clips every light sovereign that comes into the bank. The weighing of every sovereign is accomplished quickly; they weigh 3,000 in an hour with one machine. Mr. Palmer the Deputy Governor, informed the House of Commons Select Committee of last session on banks of issue, that last year the Bank of England weighed coin to the amount of £23,100,000, and rejected £840,000, or about 3.6 per cent. as being light gold. For this last amount the bank paid the value, making a deduction for the deficiency of weight, which is generally about 3d. or 4d. per light sovereign. It was stated to the Committee that boxes of correctly weighed gold, sent by the Bank of England to Scotland, frequently came back without having been opened, and Mr. Palmer stated that there is then some reduction for light weight. He explained this by adding that the mere shaking of the sovereigns on the journey will make a slight difference. There is a point at which every sovereign becomes light, and many sovereigns turn that point on the journey. Mr. Hodgson, M. P., a bank director, stated that in a box of 5,000 sovereigns the number which would be found to have turned the point would generally be about eight if they have not been disturbed, and he added: "You are aware that the sovereign which is in your pocket at eight o'clock in the morning is not the same sovereign at twelve o'clock at night. After this rather alarming announcement it is satisfactory to find Mr. Hodgson stating also that the charge for light weight on the eight deficit sovereigns would be about 2d. per coin, making only 16d. on the box of £5,000; so that, says he, "it really amounts to nothing."—*London Times.*

There are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 8,000,000 children. In the last fiscal year the average daily attendance was 4,500,000. Thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report an increase in public school income of $1,232,000, and in attendance of children 161,000. The total sum raised during the year by taxation was $82,000,000, and the cost of public education was about $74,000,000.

THE ICELANDIC HOUSE.

The modern Icelanders have not much improved on the old type, as a house now consists of a conglomeration of small buildings, in all some fifty feet long and twenty-five or thirty deep. The dwelling house proper is in the centre, flanked on each side by cow-sheds, smithy, and the various outhouses; the turf and lava walls two to three feet thick; the gable roof is boarded, covered with a thick layer of grassy turf, and surmounted by a weather-cock. The entrance of such farm-houses as we saw in the interior (the city houses being modern in style and conveniences) was by a long, dark, narrow ill-ventilated passage, with stone floor, uneven, muddy, and wet, rough sides, and so low that you bump your head at every step until you learn to bend your body almost double; this leads through the house to the kitchen, where the fire of peat or dung or bones or wood is kept up; this is the only fire in the house, no matter how cold the weather may be, and you can imagine that the atmosphere from fuel and occupants is not of the purest; and, in fact, to our senses quite unendurable. Fortunately, their sense of smell is deadened by the national habit of snuff-taking; whether the women indulge in this I cannot say, but it is probable that with age femininity loses its characteristic love of good looks with them, as with us, and that certain masculine habits, in the direction of tobacco, are allowed to disfigure the female countenance, which then assumes that of man. The irregular dwelling rooms open on each side, in which scythes and saddles, cod's heads and cradles, nets and spinning-wheels, wet clothes and musty meat, and the innumerable articles of housekeeping, husbandry, and clothing are mingled on floor and wall in dire confusion; in fact, a tidy house keeper would go crazy here in half an hour. Down stairs and in the lofts are ranges of boxes or bunks, separated only by a head-board, filled with feathers, seaweed, or hay, and covered with old clothes, worn blankets, and musty skins. A whole family usually sleep in one room, for warmth, and two or three in a bunk is the common order of things in a large family. No air can get in unless through cracks in walls, doors and windows, and the idea of the necessity, or even the desirability, of fresh air never enters their heads. One may well believe the assurances of travelers that their poorer houses and their persons are infested with vermin; as we slept on the ground, away from all houses, under our tent, we were entirely free from these annoyances; we did not even enjoy the hospitality of a church, whose sacred precincts these degraded dipterious insects do not scruple to enter and occupy. Sometimes openings are found in these close rooms, carefully closed by corks, which, at the earnest solicitation of a suffocating traveler, are removed for a minute or two and closed as soon as the cold air is felt. though their houses were rudely furnished, and not overclean, they were totally unlike the uncomfortable cabins and shanties of our poorer classes in and near large cities. There were no signs of destitution, and though homely, were sufficient for their simple wants.—*An American in Iceland.*

SYDNEY SMITH.

Sydney Smith took orders to please his father, and against his own strong bias towards another, and possibly a more congenial, profession; so Lady Holland tells us. And if, when we have sped through that pleasant biography, we ask, Why was Sydney Smith never a bishop? we can only reply that there seems some occult influence which in the nature of things keeps these gifted eccentrics from the bench. If the *Tale of a Tub*, or even Stella and Vanessa, unfitted Swift for a bishopric, did they qualify him for a deanery? If Sydney Smith was too amusing for the episcopal throne, was he dull enough for the canon's stall? One could understand the logic that kept these natural sons of the church quite in the lower strata of that august family, or excommunicated them altogether, but why, unless the Episcopal Bench be the very throne of dullness itself, should they go, like the sea in Canute's story, thus far and no further? It was Sydney Smith's own idea that naturalness had no place in the Church of England as by law established. 'The English,' he said, "generally remarkable for doing very good things in a very bad manner, seem to have reserved the maturity and plenitude of their awkwardness for the pulpit. A clergyman clings to his velvet cushion with either hand, keeps his eye riveted upon his book, speaks of the ecstacies of joy and fear with a voice and a face which indicate neither, and pinions his body and soul into the same attitude of limb and thought, for fear of being called theatrical and affected. The most intrepid veteran of us all dares do no more than wipe his face with his cambric sudarium. * * * Is it wonder, then, that every semi-delirious sectary who pours forth his animated nonsense with the genuine look and voice of passion should gesticulate away the congregation of the most profound and learned divine of the Established Church, and in two Sundays preach him bare to the very sexton?" Did he look forward to Moody-and-Sankeyism too? Not only was he too natural, but—it is the same thing in theological language—he was too broad. He said, "The Church of England is the wisest and most enlightened sect of Christians; I think so, or I would not belong to it another hour. But is it possible for me to believe that every Christian out of the pale of that Church will be consigned after this life to the never-ending wrath of God? * * * Foolish, arrogant man has said this, but God has never said this!" We cease to wonder that Sydney Smith never got a bishopric when we read these passages; just as, fresh from our experiences of the past few months, we can understand how folks thought Mr. Yorick's sermons dreadful, misrepresented poor Charles Churchill's last words, and forgot Herrick's beautiful old age in the venial follies of his youth.—*Belgravia.*

Among the various reasons for fall plowing compact clay lands are the following ones: It loosens the soil so that the frosts of winter can penetrate it deeply; it benefits land greatly that has previously been plowed when it has been too wet; it enables the farmer to sow or plant his spring crops earlier; and lastly, because there is usually more leisure time for doing it.—*Minneapolis Minn. Rural Times.*

Every Monday morning a number of negresses may be seen on the wharf at New Orleans, near the French market, throwing pennies into the river to purchase of some Voudou spirit good luck for the week.

THE SPENCER S

STEAM
JOB PRINTIN
ESTABLISHMEN
FURNISHES

ABSTRACTS,
ADVERTISING BLOTTERS,
AGREEMENTS,
BADGES,
BALL TICK
CALL CARDS,
CALENDERS,
CARDS,
CASH TICKETS,
CATALOGU
CIRCULARS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
CONTRACTS,
DIRECTION LAB
DEPOSIT SL
ELECTION TICKETS,
ENVELOPES,
HAND BILLS,
INSURANCE POLIC
LABELS,
NOT
NOTICES,
ORDERS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
PACKING TICKE
PAMPHLE
PASSES,
POCKET CHECK-BOOKS,
POSTAL CARDS,
POSTERS,
PRICE LIS
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
PRESCRIPTION BLANKS,
PROGRAMMES,
PROSPECTUS
RECEIP
RAILROAD TICKETS,
RENT RECEIPTS,
REPORTS,
SALESMENS' SLI
SAMPLE CAR
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS,
SHIPPING TICKETS,
TINTED ENVELOPES,
TIME TABLES,
TICKETS
LETTER HEADINGS,
" *ACKNOWLDGMENTS,*
" *ENCLOSURES,*
" *REMITTANCES,*
" *ADVICES,*
" *MEMORANDUMS.*
NOTE HEADINGS,
" *ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,*
" *ENCLOSURES,*
" *REMITTANCES,*
" *ADVICES,*
" *MEMORANDUMS,*
DAILY STATEMENTS
WEEKLY "
MONTHLY "

OUR WORK IS
FIRST-CLASS
—AND—
Promptly Execute
—AND—
At the Lowest Prices.

Curtis & Picku
are aware that the reputation of this
is Second to no Country Office in the
and it is their determination to warr
continuation of the patronage which
been so liberally bestowed.
Our Business Me
will find it to their advantage to patronize
THE HOME ESTABLISHME

RUSSIAN LADIES.

he characteristics of the Russian type eminine beauty are an extreme fairness omplexion, grayish-blue eyes, blonde or tnut hair, and a certain embonpoint, ing from the lack of exercise and the in-doors, which is compelled by a Win- lasting seven or eight months. They gest the idea of odalisques, whom the ius of the North keeps confined in the pical atmosphere of a hot-house. They e complexions of cold cream and snow, h tints of the heart of a camelia—like e over-veiled women of the seraglio, se skin the sunlight has not touched, this extreme fairness their delicate feas are rendered even more delicate, and softened outlines form faces of Hyperean sweetness and Polar grace.

he Russian women, in society, seem to e less display than the men, as the unims and court of the latter glitter with l lace and embroidery, and with jewelled orations. Yet the simple robes of the ies are composed of the costliest fabrics, ened with the rarest gems; and their zling skins, and flashing diamonds, and aming pearls, and flowing draperies, tch in effect the heaviest splendor of the culine attire. Their "simplicity pays age to the Empress, who prefers elece to ostentation; but you may be sure mmon loses nothing by it. Like their everywhere—they know how to make zo more costly than gold."

A FAMILY ROMANCE.

ones would go out evenings on a little ee, which he endeavored to conceal from wife. In this he succeeded well for a e, but at last her suspicions became used. She watched his movements en he came home for three or four evens, and thus became doubly sure that her picions were not without foundation. would enter the room very cautiously at ht, then set himself down on a chair by bed, and disrobe himself and quietly into bed—and all this was done in the k. Mrs. Jones concluded she would set ap for him. She moved all the chairs ay from the place he usually sat down, l in the place put a washtub filled with ter. She then retired, and was soon in land of dreams.

Sure enough, at a late hour Jones came ne, and as usual attempted to sit down his accustomed chair, but he landed in washtub, and after many unsuccessful empts rolled out of it and upon the floor. e noise awakened Mrs. Jones, who gave errible scream, and after calming down ed him what was the matter. The following was his answer:

"Carrie—hic—tidal wave—hic—swim out ic—your're over yous—hic—head. Let's —hic—on shore!"

Jones evidently thought he was ship- ecked; but the next morning he and Mrs. nes were seen taking the pledge and buy a new carpet, *elatua.*

Eight different classes of cars are proled by the London underground railroad. t class for non-smokers, first class for ies alone, second class for non-smokers both sexes, second class for smokers, sec d class for ladies alone, third class for n-smokers, and third class for smokers.

LIGHT READING.

SUNBEAMS.

Just think of that! Even the plumpest woman has 240 bones.

Elephants are the most intelligent of animals and yet they have the largest ears.

A Western man says that figures won't lie unless they happen to be on a gas meter.

"Smothered Venus" is a California dish; in spite of its name it is only beefsteak and onions.

An old fogy in Springfield objects to paying a gas bill of $18 for the frivolous reason that there are no burners in his house.

The boy who presented his father with a christmas cane now rubs his back, and wonders that he didn't have more forethought.

"What do you know of the character this man?" was asked of a witness in court the other day. "I know it to be unbleachable, your honor," replied the witness, with much emphasis.

According to Kate Field, the purpose of American clergymen in visiting London is to be able to go to the theatres without having their presence there commented upon.

Landlady (fiercely): "You mustn't occupy that bed with your boots on." Boarder: "Never mind; they're an old pair. I guess the bugs won't hurt 'em. Let 'em rip anyhow."

The absurd story about the phenix grew out of the fact that phenixes always roosted in ash trees, and hence when they took wing they were said to "rise from their ashes."

As old Mr. —— heaved the last scuttle of four tons of coal into his cellar, he was heard to remark: "If they had been boys instead of girls, it would'nt have been thus. One ton would last all winter.

A few days since a man convicted of drunkenness stood up before His Honor at the Police Court, and His Honor said, in his slow, solemn way, "I'll give you $10 or thirty days." "Well, I'll take the $10, squire," said the fellow.

"The excuse of the third man," said Mr. Moody, illustrating the parable of the guests who were backward in coming forward, "was more absurd than any—'I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.' Now, why didn't he take his wife along with him?"

An exchange wants somebody to invent a new dance for the girls. Yes, do! Get up one where the young ladies dance around the house helping the old lady to get breakfast, wash the dishes and sling dirty shirts in a washtub. Do, and see how the girls won't dance worth a cent.

"As to opening oysters," said old Hurricane, "why, nothing's easier if you only know how." "And how's how!" inquired Straight. "Scotch snuff," answered Old Hurricane, very sententiously; "Scotch snuff; bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they will sneeze their lids off."

A strange minister officiated in a suburban pulpit recently, and among the notices to be read was one requesting the ladies to send in refreshments for the *cafe* of a fair which was to be held during the week. The clergyman innocently read it "refreshments for the calf," and the audience titted.

A fond parent who bought a cow for his summer residence, in anticipation of the delight that the fresh product would cause his daughter, was somewhat chagrined when Julia looking upon a pan of nectar, exclaimed, "Oh, what horrid yellow stuff! It isn't half so good as the nice blue milk we get in town."

John Henry, reading to his wife from a newspaper, "There is not a single woman in the State Penitentiary. There you see, don't you, what wicked creatures wives are? Every woman in the Penitentiary is married." "It is curious," said she; "but don't you think, John, dear, that some of them go there for relief?"

During a recent examination of a class of youngsters in one of the Chemung county schools, the teacher asked: "What is a monarchy?" and was immediately answered by a bright little eight-year old boy: "A country governed by a king." "Who would rule if the king should die?" "The queen." "And if the queen should die, who then would be ruler?" 'The jack."

At the court in Belfast recently, Judge Libbey sentenced Martin L. Tower to twenty-five years in State Prison. This fact was communicated to the prisoner's mother, who was struck with astonishment as to the magnitude of the sentence. "What did they do that for?" she exclaimed. "Twenty-five years! Why he won't be contented there three weeks!"

"Cussed, if the darned thing ain't a-going!" was the surprised remark of a sight-seeing Granger from Maine, who caressed the teeth of a circular saw in a North End planing mill; and now should you propound to him that first problem for young arithmeticians, "How many fingers have you on your right hand?" he would bite that lonely thumb and sadly reply, "Nary, stranger!"

A stout lady entered the cabin of a Fulton ferry boat, and knowing nothing of the iron partitions between the seats, requested a slim young gentleman to "move up a little." "I'd rather give it to her altogether than share it with her," was the way in which the young man afterward explained the [illegible] with which he relinquished his seat.

He seemed more than seventy years old, and all who saw him thought he was a defunct negro when the wheel of the stage rolled over his back. But he slowly got upon his feet, wiped the mud out of his eyes, shook himself, and muttered dismally as he tottered toward the sidewalk, "In New York passengers ain't got no rights as pussons on wehicles is bown' to respect."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW RAILROAD.—Our citizens could not have had a better day for the opening of its new enterprise than last Saturday. This day was as warm and pleasant as a day in May, and then it was the first day of the new year, a day to be remembered by all our citizens as a beginning of a new era in the history of the town. Our town has had its periodical attacks of the railroad fever, and when in '73 the Worcester County Railroad project was formed North Brookfield aided with a willing hand; when this fell through the town resolved to have its road. After several town meeting it was voted on January 29, 1875, to take $90,000 worth of stock, and other parties subscribing $10,000 the corporation was organized.

A. H. Batcheller of Boston was the first president, but he has since resigned, and the office is held by Bonum Nye. The other officers are: Treasurer, Chas. Adams, Jr.; Secretary, T. C. Bates; Directors, A H. Batcheller, Bonum Nye, Chas. Adams, Jr., Alden Batcheller, T. C. Bates, Wm. H Montague, Liberty Stone, John Hill, Warren Tyler, George C. Lincoln, John B. Dewing, Curtis Stoddard and Freeman Walker.

The contract for building the road was awarded to Geo. W. Cram for $61,000, who has performed his agreement to the satisfaction of the directors of the road. The average grade of the road is sixty feet to the mile, while the highest grade is 116 feet. The rails are the best Saratoga iron, laid with fish joints, and the road is well ballasted and in excellent working condition. Mr. R. F. Hawkins of Springfield has put in substantial turnouts at each terminus.

The depot is a two story brick building 60 by 30 feet. The lower story is devoted to offices connected with the road, and the upper story will be used for a town library and is finished in white and black walnut. Adjoining this building is the freight depot, 60 by 30 feet; a few rods below this is the engine house and car house, which is not fully completed as yet. From the passenger station a branch runs to the shop of A. H. Batcheller; this will be opperated by horses.

The Boston and Albany road have leased the road for a term of years, and is to use its own rolling stock. The terms of the lease are not definitely settled.

Business was generally suspended on Saturday, as every one was anxious to have a free ride and participate in the ceremonies, and a large number of people from adjoining towns were on hand, anxious to improve the opportunity of being "dead heads." Altogether affairs were lively in this quite and staid town.

The first train, consisting of the engine "Delaware," E. L. Tarbell, engineer, and C. Dodge, fireman, with a baggage and three passenger cars, the whole in charge of Conductor Chas. A. Howes, for the past five years conductor of the first freight train east from Springfield, left North Brookfield at 7:15 in the morning with about forty passengers.

On the arrival of the noon train, which contained Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, Vice-President of the B. & A. R. R., Hon. Moses Kimball, one of the directors, and other invited guests, a procession was formed with Chas. Duncan chief-marshal, W. H. Montague, A. Batcheller and L. P. DeLand, aids, and headed by the Spencer Cornet Band marched to the Batcheller House, where, after the arrival of the guests from the west, the company partook of an excellent dinner, provided by the new landlord, Mr. H. L. Warren. After dinner the procession was re-formed and marched to the Town Hall, where the people listened to addresses from the officers of the road and invited guests.

Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., presided, and on the platform were Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln and Hon. Moses Kimball of the Boston and Albany road, Hon. Clark Jillson, Mayor of Worcester, Hon. A. H. Batcheller of Boston, George W. Johnson, Esq., of Brookfield, Dr. O. Martin of Worcester, Rev. G. H. DeBevoice, Rev. Daniel Cronin and Rev. George Chapman, Hon. Freeman Walker, Dr. Warren Tyler and Alden Batcheller of North Brookfield.

Addresses of congratulation were made by Hon. D. W. Lincoln, Vice-President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. Bonum Nye, Hon. Geo. W. Johnson, Dr. Martin, Mr. J. W. Temple of Spencer, Mr. Geo. W. Cram, the contractor, Mr. John Gilman, the railroad agitator, and D. H. P. Wakefield.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors, Mr. T. C. Bates, presented a statistical statement of the estimated and real cost of the road. The land damages were $18,813.03; engineering, $3,485.44; construction account, $76,995.04; incidentals, $533.45; total cost, $99,846.45. Capital stock, $100,000; sale of store, wood and window, $705; donations for depot, $1,500; total $102,105, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,259.

W. H. Whiting is to be depot master and Isaac Bryant baggage master. Great praise is due the officers of the road for the interest they have shown in the successful completion of the road, especially so to the President and Secretary. By the completion of the railroad our town becomes a center to the adjoining towns. New Braintree shortens her railroad communication three miles; a new stage line will be established to Oakham, and altogether the prospects are very flattering.

—It is unfortunate for the residents on North Main street that none of our fathers live on that street, for if they did we think they would repair that slough hole between Messrs. Whiting's and Edson's. Let us have patience, large bodies move slow.

—The railroad did a good business on Monday: 159 tickets were sold and $80 received.

—Mr. John Goddell received a bad cut on his hand last Tuesday from a piece of glass. He accidently put his hand through a window.

—Mr. Gilmore gave us great encouragement in his speech, saying among other things that we should get better preaching. Take courage, brothers.

—We are glad to notice that Captain Cook has been added to the list of clerks in the big shop.

—How is it that some of our clergy get no time to do pastoral work among the people under their charge. They claim to be shepherds. Now what true shepherd takes great care of part of his flock and leaves the rest to ship for themselves? When we see a pastor making forty calls on one member of his flock and not one on another, we ask ourselves what kind of a shepherd is that? Formerly the pastors could carry on a large farm, call on all his parish once or twice a year and preach two good sermons on the Sabbath. A screw is loose somewhere.

—Miss Helen Potter will deliver her famous lecture on "Personations of Character of Celebrities," Monday evening, January 10. She ought to have a good house.

—Mr. L. Stone is progressing with his new block near the depot Mr. Ward of Brookfield is doing the work.

—The suggestion of Mr. Cram to change the name of our town to that of Batcheller was a good one and the town should take some action in the matter. It is very inconvenient for strangers doing business here, as there are four villages by the name of Brookfield. Who will move on this suggestion?

—It is a pleasure to notice that the street crossing in front of the hotel is kept in a passable condition of late to the great comfort of pedestrians. A good example is thus shown by Mr. Warner.

—Mr. F. B. Deane has purchased a track horse for the purpose of moving freight ears from the depot to the big shop.

—A large number were present at the auction sale of the late Amasa Walker, last Wednesday, and the stock sold well.

—Deacon L. S. Thurston of this place has recently cut on his farm, in the westerly part of the town, a black walnut tree measuring over two and one-half feet at the butt. The tree was set out by one Colonel Bond, a former owner of the place, he bringing it from the state of Ohio many years ago. The timber is very clear and sound and will make excellent lumber.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Anson Giffin has a hen that has layed for the last three days three eggs a day.

—Report says Mr. Lewis Gleason will commence in a few weeks running a six horse stage from West Brookfield to North Brookfield to connect with the express trains east and west.

—The friends of Mr. Knowlton, engineer at the milk factory, are determined to get him "stirred up." Since the party was there on Christmas Eve and loaded down the Christmas tree with *goodies*, his friends, who like to show their spunk, rushed upon him unawares on New Year's eve, took him and his wife by surprise, and left them a beautiful easy chair; also many fancy and ornamental articles as tokens of their appeciation and good will.

—Another new boot shop is about starting in our village, by a young enterprising firm, to be called Blair & Perry. They have leased the large shop on Central street, once occupied by Mr. Seth Allen as a carpenter shop. They are young men of great enterprise, acquainted with the business, and once putting their hands "to the plow" will not look back. Their motto will be "go ahead."

—Western and southwestern boot buyer are coming to town to buy their boots, and one of the oldest and most wealthy of our firms told me a few days since the prospects never looked brighter.

—Last Tuesday night the barn of Windsor Smith, containing about forty tons of the very best of hay, was burned to the ground. It was one of his barns he kept for the storage of hay, &c. The barn was nailed up and there is not the least doubt but what it was the work of an incendiary. It was insured in part but for how much I have not ascertained.

—Take business as a whole, we feel in good spirits and everything looks encouraging. I visited the ax handle shop of Mr. Senate Johnson a few days since and saw some of the best finished ax handles I have ever seen; they are all shaved out, and the reputation of helves is wide-spread. He told me his business was never much better. His orders are driving him thick and fast.

—Our ladies are not forgetting their opportunity. One old bachelor had the question "popped" last Sunday evening, by a lady aged about 50 years, with about one thousand cash and has on hand fifty pairs of gentleman's socks of her own knitting, and bed spreads of her own quilting, and raised the past season on a little patch, of ground, one bushel of onions and one bushel of beans. Her intended is to have till next Sunday evening to give his answer. He is a timid, foolish old "bach" that he did not "strike when the iron was hot." Your correspondent may "step in."

—One of the most elegant affairs that ever took place in West Brookfield was the wedding at the house of Mr. Addison Beals, on Thursday of this week. The happy parties who were united "for better or worse." were Mr. Geo. B. Phelps, of Watertown, N. Y. (one of the well known railroad contractors of that name), and Mrs. *J.* H. Ring, of late a resident of this place. The rooms were elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers and the guests were in full dress The wedding breakfast was elegantly served and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The newly married pair departed with the best wishes of their friends. The festivities were continued for some hours after their departure.

—At the church meeting last Saturday afternoon the following business was transacted: Deason E. S. Penniman was chosen a deacon for four years Sabbath School Officers—F. Faran, Superintendent; Deacon G. W. Bliss, Assistant Superintendent; Frank Fales Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur Livermore, Librarian. Church Committee—Deacon S. M. White, Deacon J. S. Gleason. Curtis Gilbert voted to suspend the ruleswhereby to have two services and two sermons in a day, and to have but one, with the Sabbath school, and the other service in the evening. This was passed by an almost unanimous vote. This suits about the whole congregation. It is a great improvement on the old way of conducting the exercises on the Sabbath.

E. P. M.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—J M. Howe, while excavating on Fort Hill, near the depot, unearthed about one foot below the surface the trunnion of a cannon, made in Carron, Scotland, numbered 364, and dated 1777. The question is, how came it there.

OAKHAM.

—A black snake over four feet long was killed on the day before Christmas. It evidently thought that spring had come.

—At the annual re-organizing of the Sabbath School, Deacon James Packard was selected Superintendent for the seventeenth time.

—The Baptist Church in Coldbrook Springs is being remodeled and thoroughly repaired and painted inside and out. It will have new pulpit furniture, and will be warmed by furnaces. The society is prospering under the supervision of their pastor, Rev. J. W. Merrill, who is greatly interested in the welfare of the church and society. He has been instrumental by earnest labor of securing all the funds needed to defray the expenses of making the repairs, and they hope to re-dedicate their church some time this month, free from debt.

—The Soldier's Union held their annual re-union at Memorial Hall last Friday evening. The company was called to order by the president, Dr. J. G. Shannon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Morton. Professor Wright, the secretary then gave a detailed account of the doings of the Union for the past year. Major John B. Fairbank gave an eloquent oration, detailing the action of the "boys in blue," and paying a glowing tribute to the fallen comrades left behind. The exercises were interspersed by the fine reading of appropriate selections by Miss Abbie Jones. After the literary feast was finished the company repaired to the old hall for the annual supper. After supper the rest of the year was filled up with the old-fashioned games, participated in by both old and young, until the clock told us that the old year was dead and the new year born. Crawford's C. C. Band furnished excellent music, as usual for the occasion.

LEICESTER.

—Mr. T. S. Sloan, our enterprising horse trader, is soon to erect a large stable on Curtis street. Worcester, 100 by 40 feet.

—The week of prayer is observed by the First Congregational Church by meeting most of the evenings of the week, and several afternoon meetings. During the past year the church and Sabbath school have raised for various benevolent purposes the sum of $795.

—There were forty-five deaths in the town last year, of which ten were of children, three of young people from 10 to 20 years, four from 30 to 50 eight from 50 to 70, nine from 70 to 80, and four over 80 years. There has been a loss of several prominent citizens, whose worth cannot be estimated.

—The Sabbath school has just adopted the National Question Book for the present year, and the commentary upon the lessons, edited by Rev. F. N. Polonbet, has been quite extensively purchased by the teachers. The room occupied by the juvinile department is quite prettily decorated with mottoes, &c., purchased with the proceeds of their late fair.

—George. H. Thomas, Post 131, G. A. R., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Com., Jerome Bottomly; S. V. C., George F. Parker; J. V. C., Chas. Brown; Chap., George Sibley; Surg., Geo O Warner, M. D.; Quar., Henry Converse; Adjt., E. H. Newton; O. D., William A. Belcher; O G., Joseph E. Brown; Delegate to National Encampment, H. A. White; Alternate, George Mann.

—The Leicester Social Union held a very pleasing entertainment on Thursday evening, consisting of a farce entitled, "A Country Aunt's Visit to the City," the parts of which were very well taken, especially that of the Aunt. During the evening the duet, "I've Wandered in Dreams," by Mr. Mowry and Miss Harrian of Warren, and the quartette, "Sunset," by Mrs. Trask, Miss Harriman and Messrs. Mowry and Lamb, were very finely sung and well received. After intermission the "Summit Minstrel" made their first appearance, and entertained the Union with some very fine singing, and a varied assortment of jokes local hits, and burnt cork comicalities, and closing the entertainment by the sketch songs "The Skidmore Guard" and "Gallant Sixty-ninth." The instrumental music was furnished by the Leicester corn band orchestra, and Mr. Parkman Denny on the piano.

PAXTON.

—A. B. Brown delivered the fifth lecture in the Grange course Tuesday evening; subject, "Ventilation."

—Rev. Geo. E Phipps of Wellesley will deliver the next lecture in the Lyceum course next Tuesday evening. Subject: "Trip to Fayal."

A. H. N.

—The Methodist society held religious services in their church on "watch-night," consisting of a prayer meeting, love-feast and a sermon of rare interest and power by Rev. Prof. Prentice of Wesleyan University.

—The week of prayer is being observed by the Union, Methodist and Congregational churches by union services, held in the different churches, and are largely attended. Our Baptist brethren are holding their meetings separately, in close communion, with closed doors.

—We had two temperance lectures last Sunday evening, one by Rev. B. V. Stevenson, in the Universalists Church, and the other in the Baptist Church, by Mrs. Kilgore of Boston. There is much need of temperance work in this town. There is no doubt but that there are several places where liquor can be obtained besides at the places which are licensed. I am not aware that our town authorities are making any effort to suppress these irregular sales, though it would be an easy matter if they were disposed. They certainly cannot be ignorant of their existence.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We are having rather quite times here this winter, and news is somewhat scarce. Yet an occasional lecture and entertainment comes in to braek up what otherwise would be monotonous. In the fall two lecture courses were originated, of six lectures each, one in the Union Church and the other in the Congregational—the lectures of the latter being given by Congregational clergymen. This course was finished several weeks ago, the last lecture being delivered, I think, by Rev. Mr. Shorey of your town. We have heard the lectures well spoken of, but the attendance was small, much less than it ought to have been, and if the lecturers received a fair compensation for services rendered, we doubt whether it has been a financial success.

The other course closes this week with Readings by Miss Helen F. Potter on Friday evening. All these entertainments have been largely attended and the committee who had the matter in charge may well congratulate themselves in their happy selection of speakers.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "C. W. Moore received an application for a policy on the life of a man in Lancaster, a few days ago, which furnished the following remarkable record of longevity on both sides of his ancestors: Grandparents—On father's side: Grandfather, 110 years; grandmother, 95 years. On mother's side; Grandfather, 100; grandmother, 98 years. His mother is living, aged 105 years, and the father died at 103 years. He has eight brothers and sisters living, of the following ages: 70, 68, 66, 64, 62, 60, 58, and 45 years respectively. Five children died in infancy."

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

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The Spencer Sun,

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week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 [illegible]
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 18	28 88
mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	19 50	18 68	[illegible]	31 13	37 35	[illegible]	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.
Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid in extending their business throughout western Worcester county.
Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarilly for publication; but as a guarantee to us.
We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A. M. 12:30, 5, P. M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A. M. 5 P. M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.
For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45, p. m.
For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10 35 p. m.
New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m.
Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.
Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex. 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday)
RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern Railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.
C. O. RUSSELL,
Sup't Springfield d

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

HOME NEWS.

Skates are in good demand.

This weather makes some people sigh for a railroad.

Remember Rev. Mr. Cooper's lecture, in the Methodist Church, to-night.

Boy wanted—For further particulars inquire of Officer Clapp.

Blacksmiths and wheelwrights are satisfied with the condition of affairs

The regular meeting of the Sportsmen's Club comes next Wednesday evening.

People still gather and discuss the new building. It is difficult to get anything into some people's heads.

Mr. Michael Mullen has purchased a house lot of Mr. Stone on Irving street, and is to erect a large house and barn on it.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, who lives with Rev. Mr. Cassons, recently made a misstep and fell down stairs, injuring her wrists severely.

Messrs. John N. Grout & Co. are having the front of their store repaired, which was badly injured by the heat of the recent fire.

John D. Brewer has been drawn a juror for the January Term of the Superior Court, criminal session, which begins in Worcester, January 17th.

Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Palmer will deliver the next lecture in the Congregational course on January 24.

Is it probable that our officials carry pistols loaded with powder only? Cartridge pistols are in order now.

We learn that H. R. Biscoe is about to remove to Boston to engage in the provision business. We wish him success.

The special meeting continues at the Congregational Church, and quite a number have expressed their purpose to begin the Christian life.

Would it not be a good plan to have our officials instructed in shooting? It is dangerous for the people to be abroad under the present condition of affairs.

The cross walks are so low in many places that they are covered with mud, when it thaws. They should be either scraped after a thaw and rain, or raised up.

A pullet, seven months old, part Plymouth Rock and part Brown Leghorn, belonging to John Casey, recently laid an egg measuring 6 by 8 inches and weighing three and a half ounces.

Rev. Mr. Shorey lectures at Marlboro, next Wednesday, before the Firemen's and Mechanics' Club. He is to give his new lecture soon, "What is in a Name," in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the G. A. R.

An enthusiastic sportsman, bound not to be outdone by his neighbors who have gilded roosters and horses on their barns, is about to erect a large "dorg" on his building, a fac simile of "Spot" in one of his fighting moods.

It is reported that Mr. B. A. Tripp of Warren has refused a very good offer from one of our large boot shops, of the position of superintendent. He has formed a new partnership in Warren and will continue in business there.

The inside work on the Bank Building is being rapidly finished, and it will undoubtedly be fully completed by the first of March—the time set in the contract. The plastering is finished and the carpenters are busy on the wood work.

The By-Laws of the town, passed at the town meeting in December, have been published in a pamphlet, and can be obtained at the Town Clerk's office. They should be carefully studied by all, as, according to a legal maxim, "ignorance of the law excuses no one."

Enthusiastic John Gilman says that he is going to have the Worcester County Central Railroad built before he dies. So the railroad agitators had better hold up until his obituary is published. Two railroads would be too much. Mr. Gilman is active and "*perseverantia omnia vincit.*"

The young ladies of the M. E. society will hold a Leap Year sociable in the vestry of their church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 19th. The entertainment will consist of speaking, singing, supper and special attractions for young gentlemen. Admission ten cents.

The boot shops have made large reductions in the pay of the workmen, and during the past week there has been some lively conversation on this subject among the workmen. As house rent will probably remain the same, on account of the scarcity of tenements, economy will be in order more than ever this year. More tenements are needed in town, at a *reasonable* rent. It would be a paying investment.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank, on Tuesday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. Directors: Erastus Jones, Wm. Upham, David Prouty, Isaac L. Prouty, Richard Sugden, James Capen, Henry Green, John L. Bush, Chas. N. Prouty. At a meeting of the directors Erastus Jones was re-elected President and W. L. Demond Cashier. The business prospects of the bank are very encouraging.

John Gilman presented his plans for a through line from Chicago to Providence before the Providence Board of Trade, on Wednesday, and had a very cordial reception. The Governor advocated his plan and a committee was appointed to cofer with Mr. Gilman at some future time and consider his plans and figures more carefully. The towns along the route have taken a lively interest in the matter, and are willing to contribute their share of the expense. Through lines to the West are want of the day.

Last Saturday evening two of our champion (?) billiard players (call them, on account of their modesty, Richard Roe and John Doe), after a day spent in preparing [illegible], sallied forth in the rain, sleet and mud to contend with the champions of North Brookfield. Of the results of the game it is only necessary to say that North Brookfield is a railroad town, and they do things at a railroad speed, and our champions returned completely cleaned out. They came home in such haste that they cannot give the score.

For a private citizen to fire upon another is a grave misdemeanor. Do the Selectmen confer these powers upon a man when they appoint him policeman? If so, where is their authority for the same? It is not according to "Hoyle," or the Statutes of the Commonwealth. Suppose that pistol had been loaded with a ball, as, it is claimed, it was not. Suppose the officer had killed a bystander or the boy even, would he not be guilty of manslaughter? A pertinent question for the Selectmen to consider.

Some person, who evidently believes that "the early bird catches the worm," has been figuring with the following result:—"The difference between rising every morning between eight and six o'clock in the course of forty years amounts to twenty-nine thousand two hundred hours, or three years one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business.

As railroad is the principal subject of conversation at present, and as there are many routes suggested, that to East Brookfield, the Depot, and down by Howe's mill, it might be well for the committee to consider the proposition, made in the SUN of July 9, for a narrow gauge road from Spencer, through Leicester to the center of Worcester. It is well worth candid consideration, as these roads are cheaper than the broad gauge, and have been very successful in their operation, and the route as laid out would not only accommodate Spencer, but Leicester, Cherry Valley and the southern part of Worcester. Each of the three named routes have their friends, but the discussion reveals a strong feeling that this is a subject for the business men to take hold of themselves.

The Brookfield Association of Ministers, with their wives, to the number of 17, met with Rev. Mr. Shorey, Tuesday afternoon. After devotional exercises, a sermon was read by Mr. Shorey, then the business of the association was transacted. In the evening public service was held in the vestry. A large and interested audience was present. Rev. Mr. Swain of West Warren preached an excellent sermon from the Scriptures, First John, vi, 27th. After the sermon, brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Pierce and Rev. Mr. Austin. Wednesday morning the association met in the parlors at the parsonage at 9 o'clock. Brief accounts of the state of religion was given in the different churches, several practical questions discussed, the place of the next meeting—Sturbridge—appointed, and parts assigned Rev. Mr. Coolidge and wife, of Leicester. Rev. Mr. Atkins and wife were present as invited guests. The association then set down to a good dinner, largely provided by some of Mr. Shorey's people, and after an hour of social interview departed with pleasant remembrances.

The Congregational Sabbath School, Rev. Mr. Shorey, pastor, and D. A. Ball, Superintendent, held its fifty-first anniversary, last Sabbath afternoon. A large audience was present at the exercises, the principal part of which was an excellent address by S. E. Bridgeman, Esq., of Northampton, who made an urgent appeal to the young of the congregation and school, to more intimately identify themselves with the cause of Christ. Addresses were also made by Rev. A. H. Coolidge and C. A. Denny, Esq., of Leicester; also by the pastor and superintendent. From the report of the Secretary, E. Stone, we gather the following statistics: Whole number in the school, 319; gain during the year, 23; loss, 17, 12 by removal and 5 by death; average attendance, 175. The death of five members of the school was feelingly referred to by the Secretary, three of whom were taken from the young people of the school—young ladies, closely identified with the interest of the school and whose voices, he said, would long be missed by many of us in the service of song. The other two were from more advanced life and had left us noble examples to follow. The Secretary referred to the Juvenile Department of the school, under the direction of Mrs. Geo. P. Ladd, from which the church had great hopes in the future. The faithfulness and almost perfect attendance of the teachers was especially referred to. Mention was made of one boy who had been perfect in attendance during the year. This we learn was Master Augustus Tucker. The Secretary informs us that some in the Senior Department were also perfect in attendance. One person was present at the exercises who was present as a scholar at the organization of the school fifty-one years ago. This was Mr. Lewis Snow.

The lecture by Rev. Mr. Austin, of Warren, in the Congregational course, on Monday evening, was decidedly the best one yet delivered, because it was a practical common sense view of the condition of the times, expressed in plain English, and the lecturer, in his delivery, showed that he was interested in the subject, and believed what he said, and was not simply talking against time. The lecturer took as his subject, "What for?" and after a brief introduction touched upon the disgraceful scrambling for money, which is *the* characteristic of the present age. Men no longer considered the rights of property as sacred, but violated them with impunity. "Stealing was a term no longer used, but some milder word to satisfy the tastes of the people. Yet bankruptcy was only a method of stealing. Forgers, defaulters and bankrupts were members of churches in good and regular standing, and in many cases were church officers, and held their position even after their illegal actions had been disclosed. The lecturer thought that the United States Bankrupt laws did much to encourage dishonesty, and were a detriment rather than a benefit to business men. Our paper currency, by its fluctuations in value, also tended to the same end. The lecturer did not hesitate to brand these men with their proper names. And it was quite refreshing to hear such talk from the platform, and from a minister. A benefit is derived from such lectures, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Austin will repeat it at some future time. It cannot be repeated too often. It is a live subject, and few men dare to express their thoughts on it.

A RACE.—Wednesday afternoon Officer Clapp arrested Frank Kane, a young lad, for being drunk, and as he was taking him to the lockup to await trial, the boy concluded that as that place had a bad odor he would go in a different direction, and they started down Main street on a lively trot. The boy gained from the start, but as he turned the corner of Main and Mechanic streets he slipped and the officer made a "spurt," but by the time he reached the spot the boy wasn't there, but was making lively time up Mechanic street. The officer, finding that he was not equal in speed to the boy, and the boy not heeding his instructions to "heave to," pulled out a small howitzer and let it off. As this did not stop the boy, he gave up the chase, disgusted with the various uncertainties in the life of a policeman.

Post 37 G. A. R. attended the mustering in of the officers of Post 131 of Leicester on Wednesday evening.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to an expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

The Hunters.

MESSRS. EDITORS:— I read with interest in your paper a letter from one of our "hunter boys," and admired the talent at description and romance it displayed, and have no doubt it was a very acceptable article to your readers; and yet I must say I was sorry to see it in print. There are young men and boys in all our villages that are charmed with the description of such adventures, and whose imaginations are wrought upon, their day dreams excited, and their minds alienated from their proper duties and filled with a desire to turn aside from their proper and natural path in life to some wild adventure that shall liberate them from the restraints of civilization, and give free scope to their spirit of wild adventure. To any that may be captivated by such description of life outside of civilization, and its daring and dangers, I would say that it illy prepares them for the sober duties and positions that young men ought to seek, and which they may be called upon to fill. It forms no character required in places of honor and profit in society; it forms no habits of patient toil and industry required in all trades and professions of active life. No business man would seek as a partner or clerk a person with the "free-and-easy, rough-and-tumble" habits and manners which must be formed by such circumstances and associations. And while no good influence may be expected to result from life in a camp, there is great danger that the opposite may be produced. Away from all the restraints of society, all their regular habits of diet and rest broken up, with only such accommodations as may be found in a hunter's hut, would it be strange, would it not almost be certain, that stimulants of some kind would be used and form a part of the outfit of such a company, and that appetites might be there formed that would remain, it may be, to plague and ruin the possessor. The laws of alcohol, whatever form it takes, cannot be repealed. "No man can take fire into his bosom and not be burnt." The habitual use of stimulants will establish their laws in any stomach that admits them. "They are a law unto themselves," no matter what resolutions are formed against them. There is no respect of person—alcohol treats all alike, high and low, rich and poor, wise and ignorant; like causes will produce like effects upon all.

Habits are easily formed by the young. Away from all civil and religious institutions of society they easily turn aside from the paths that lead to happiness and prosperity and make shipwrecks of all their hopes and prospects in life.

These young men who have gone from us are trying an experiment. Let us watch the result; see how it may effect their lives, their health and their future of life. "Caution is the parent of safety."

A PARENT.

North Brookfield, Jan. 6, 1876.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BROOKFIELD.

Our town has again been visited by a fire, which, though not so destructive to property as the one two weeks ago, will perhaps occasion as much inconvenience to the losers. About 2 o'clock Thursday morning our citizens were aroused by an alarm of fire. It proved to be a dwelling house situated on a street leading from Grove street, owned by Mr. Edward [illegible], and occupied by John H. Colburn and Frank S. Bixby. The fire had gained so much headway when the engines arrived that it was impossible to save the building, and in less than two hours it was a complete ruin.

The building was nearly new, and cost $2750. Insured for $1500.

[For additional news see fifth page.]

OUR STORY TELLER.

The Stranded Ship.

Just beyond the harbor bar,
Where the waves are tipped with white,
Lies the old ship, stranded far,
[illegible] the moonbeams of to-night.

See the lengthening shadows creep
O'er the old hulk, water-worn;
Still upon her broken peak
Floats her banner, sadly torn.

In and out her port-holes grim,
Rush the angry waves with glee;
And the song they ceaseless sing
Is the triumph of the sea!

Old hulk hewn from Norway's pines,
Strong by hands of giants made!
I could tell you how she ran
Many a vigilant blockade.

In the gloom of night she struck,
When the ocean gale was high;
Hear the crested waves to-night
Sing her doleful lullaby!

I could tell you how she sailed
Like a queen, the azure deep;
How the salvos of her guns
Startled nations from their sleep!

Once among the icebergs grim,
Proudly sailed yon stranded ship;
Twice in balmy southern seas
Did she give the foe the slip.

You can hear the wildest tales
All along this beaten shore;
It is said that in her hold
Sleeps her gallant commodore!

* * *

Thus our voyage of life may end
Just beyond our natal slips;
On the breakers we may lie,
[illegible]—two stranded ships!

Found Wanting.

Sylvie Wintringham looked pleadingly into the handsome face that was bent so earnestly toward her—a dark, queenly face, with eyes that made one think of a Jewish princess, and hair as black as midnight skies.

"And you love him—you are sure, Sylvie! because, if you are, I never shall lay a straw in your way. You know that, darling?"

Miriam Lester laid her hand caressingly on the girl's golden hair, and smiled tenderly into the eager, upturned face, with its shy, proud blue eyes—blue as a violet petal, that were all aglow with the first love of her pure young life.

"You are always so good, Miriam; you are more like a mother to me than a half-sister, and I know perfectly well you will be as happy as I—if—if I marry Mr. Seville.."

"Has it come to that dear? Has Mr. Seville made you an offer of marriage?"

"It was only a few weeks ago, Miriam, that he—he—told me he would like to have me for his little wife before he went to Long Branch."

"And you are sure of your own heart, Sylvie?"

"Why do you ask me, Miriam? Is it because you think I am too young to know what I feel? or because you think my lover's handsome face has only fascinated me?"

"Oh, no, neither of those are my reasons. Frankly, I have heard Mr. Seville was a notorious lady's man, and had made his boasts that he would only marry an heiress. I wouldn't have him break your heart, my darling."

"It is too bad that any one should think that of him! He loves me for myself, I am sure, and not because I am an heiress."

"Well, little sister, I only hope it will be all right. When he comes back again, I will see him, and I may be more favorably impressed by a personal acquaintance than I have been by report. He writes, Sylvie?"

"Oh, yes, twice every week—*such* lovely letters. Miriam, you never would doubt him if you could only read his lovely letters."

"If I was only going to Long Branch instead of Saratoga, I might meet him. As it is, I may have to be patient a little longer. You have never mentioned me to him have you?"

"Often and often. Why, he knows that I love my beautiful Miriam above all people."

"Then he only knows I am your sister Miriam? He has never heard I am Miss Lester?"

"I think not. It never occurred to me; you are not hurt, dear, that—"

"Hurt, with *you?* Never! Only I hope this handsome Mr. Seville will have no power to cause you to feel wounded. Listen, Sylvie—isn't that Maud Myers' voice inquiring for you?"

A fortnight after this, Miss Lester's trunks, plainly marked with her full name, and labeled Saratoga, left the mansion on Madison avenue; an hour later, Miss Lester drove after them to the Grand Central Depot, where, instead of purchasing a ticket for the Springs, she ordered her baggage remarked for Long Branch, and saw them off on an express truck, *en route* for the 1:45 boat, while she was driven to the pier in a hired *coupe*, her own carriage having been ordered home before she had made any alterations in her plans. She leaned back among the cushions, with a half amused, half-pitiful smile on her face

"I feel so sure it is only my little Sylvie's money he is after, and I shall bring to bear the strongest tests upon his loyalty. If he loves her nothing can tempt him. If he does not—poor little trusting girl! It is her first love, and the scars of the battle, if lost, will take a long time to wear off. But better the brief bitterness now—if bitterness there is to be—than a life of misery."

It was shortly before dusk—one of the most [illegible] evenings there had been at the seaside that season—and dozens of elaborately dressed ladies were promenading the long piazzas of the Ocean House, or [illegible] in picturesque groups, in the chairs, watching the constant tide of fashion and elegance that surged by. Just in front of the entrance to the hotel an elegant barouche was in waiting—coachman and footman in olive green livery, and a span of coal-black horses, in gold-plated harness, impatiently pawing and champing, tossing their beautiful heads, and throwing flecks of snowy foam over their glossy breasts.

An elderly lady was sitting within, apparently waiting for some one. And in a second, Miriam Lester, in a faultless carriage costume, followed by her French maid, carrying her parasol and fan, came through the entrance and entered the carriage.

Among the group of gentleman loungers one watched her eagerly, then turning to some one at his elbow:

"Who is that magnificent woman! I never saw such a walk, such a figure, in my life."

"Take care, Seville; your the twelfth enth man that has asked that question since the divinity arrived last night. Remember the golden-haired little girl of last winter, and then don't have eyes for anybody else."

"Just drop that, Lane! As if because a fellow's promised to a lily he has no right to enjoy the rose."

"By which I am to understand you intend to cultivate an acquaintance with Miss Lester?"

"So she is Miss Lester, is she; the intimate friend of Mrs. Secretary Elworth? The Miss Lester I've heard of, I think, before. Why, Lane, a fellow would be an idiot not to cultivate her—she's a tremendous heiress, and—such a magnificent creature."

"What a deuced lucky thing it is that I'm on calling terms with Mrs. Elworth. I shan't be slow in paying my devoirs in that direction, mind you."

"For Miss Lester's especial benefit? Well, Rolf, it's to be expected she'll succumb—all the women do, it seems, to you."

"If they will, they will, Lane; and I don't see how I can help it. Indeed, a portion of my creed is—'take all the goods the gods give.'"

And as these two gentleman sauntered along from the "Ocean House" to the "West End," Miss Lester was leaning back among the olive-green cushions of Mrs. Elworth's barouche—as picturesque and queenly as ever a proud, beautiful woman could be.

"Who was that fine-looking gentleman in a white cloth suit, who stood by the office-door as I came out, Mrs. Elworth? Did you observe him?"

"Mr. Seville, I think. A gentleman with blonde hair, and long side-whiskers, no mustache?"

"The very one. I thought as much," Miriam returned, quietly, and nothing more was said on the subject.

Two days later, Rolf Seville bowed low over Miriam Lester's hand, in Mrs. Elworth's drawing-room, with a registered vow in his heart.

"I'll win her by Jove, engagement or no engagement.

While Miriam, laughing and chatting with bewitching loveliness and archness, thought—

"Now, my fine fellow, we'll see of what sort of stuff you are made!"

The brilliant season at Long Branch was passing, day by day, into only a tender memory of the past. Many had gone to their homes.

It had been an eventful summer to more than one fair girl, who had come to the crisis of her life beside those restless waves. Hearts had been broken; the happiness of many lives assured; hopes verified, fears realized; while to some, who lingered still, the problem of their fate was still unsolved. Perhaps it was that they were waiting for—at least it was that Rolf Seville tarried for, so long as Miriam Lester staid.

They two had become very intimate during those four weeks of sea-side summering. Mr. Seville had left no stone unturned to capture the heiress and beauty, while Miriam had used all her powers of fascination for his benefit. And the issue was fast approaching—just on their heels, as they sauntered leisurely on the sands one bright September morning.

"I fear you are a sad fellow, Mr. Seville. Positively, that is the second letter I've seen you receive this week, addressed in the same pretty hand."

"Merely a child's letter, I assure you, Miss Lester."

"But a very charming child, I am told, whom you intend to honor with your name some day. Miss Sylvie Wintringham, isn't it?"

"From Miss Wintringham, I'll admit. That I am engaged to her is a positive untruth. I am too deeply interested in another quarter."

Miriam averted her face, and thoughtfully traced lines on the sand with her parasol. "I have seen Miss Wintringham—she is a sweet girl, Mr. Seville."

He shrugged his shoulders. "Yes—sweet. But one tires occasionally of sweetness alone. One longs for spice. A man's fancy may be attracted by a pretty face and cunning ways, but, Miss Lester, it is such a woman as yourself that take a man's heart by storm, that makes him feel life a defeat unless fair hands like those crown him victor. Miss Lester—will you complete *my* life? will you love me as I love you? I worship you—my beautiful [illegible], with all the [illegible] soul. Am I to be so blessed?"

A pale pain crept over her splendid face—pain for Sylvie's sake. Then, a torrent of indignation, a touch of triumph in her voice as she answered him.

"If you were any other man than Rolf Seville, I would thank you for the high honor done me, even while I declined your offer. As it is, I simply despise you, and know you to be what I thought you were—what I have insisted upon to my dear little sister—my poor, wronged Sylvie. Shall I convey your withdrawal of your suit to Miss Wintringham, or will you, on my authority, accept your release from her?"

Of course, it was hard on little Sylvie, but she had good common sense, and Miriam comforted her, and to-day she is quite content.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

In the Spring of 1871, Mr. John P. Doremus, a photographic artist, concluded to carry out an idea which he had long since conceived, of devoting a few years of his life to the prosecution of a work illustrative of the grand and varied scenery through which the "Father of Waters" flows from its headwaters to the Gulf. After making all his arrangements for departure west, Mr. Doremus started out for Minnesota, and on the 20th of July in that year, found himself at Minneapolis, standing on the deck of his own boat, called in token of his enterprise the *Success*, and so fitted up as to combine all the requirements of a dwelling, pleasure boat, and photograph gallery. Upon this commodious craft he started out upon his long journey for the fair South, floating down on the smooth current of the river, stopping first at the romantic Minnehaha Creek, then at Fort Snelling and Mendota, the oldest settlement in the State, next at St. Paul, and finally at Prescott, at the confluence of the St. Croix, up which river, with its picturesque Dalles, the tiny craft was turned to Osceola. Here winter overtook our wandering artist, and, fastening up his boat, he came East, returning in the Spring, to find that the *Success* had frozen fast to the river bottom. Nothing daunted he, by the aid of friends, put her in repair, and again in April started on his Southward journey. Regaining the Mississippi, he stopped in turn at Diamond Bluff and Red Wing, and then emerged upon the broad, mirror-like waters of Lake Pepin. Here a storm overtook him, and very near made an end of the *Success*, but the boat survived it, reached Maiden Rock, Wis., in safety, thence passed out of Lake Pepin at its Southern Extremity, and in October reached Minneiska, where Winter again compelled it and its commander to stop. Next season Mr Doremus hopes to get as far South as Dubuque, or Davenport, Iowa, calculating that the entire trip to New Orleans will consume a period of about five years. At each point of interest on the river thus far he has taken fine series of views, which when complete and brought together in a descriptive book will make a standard work on the Mississippi, and be an honor to the artist who contributed it to the literature of the country.

A MODEL FARM-GATE.

My father spent one whole summer on a farm-gate which was a model of its kind. Two of them would have taken up a small farm. It was one of the most perfect things to climb over that you ever saw. It would give employment to two men to open it. A small engine would work it easily. I suggested to the old gentleman an improvement by placing the boards wider apart, so it would be handier to crawl through. He suggested an improvement in my manners with a shingle. It was nearly as good as a pair of slip-bars. It was so hard to open that I always went to one side and climbed the fence. He finally remodelled it and fixed it so he could drive through it without getting out by letting the tongue of the wagon strike it and knock it down, but he had to get out when through and set it up again. He afterward remodeled it into stove-wood.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash and fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

A SINGULAR STORY.

A strange story is reported from Spain. A detachment of Alfonsist soldiers recently discovered in a secluded part of a mountain chain, a cavern [illegible] was inhabited by robbers, who had taken advantage of the civil war in order to ply their criminal avocations. An alcove was attached to this subterranean dwelling, the door of which the soldiers broke open. They were astonished to find the apartment so decently furnished, and provided with books, flowers, and even a piano. In an easy chair sat a venerable old man. The soldiers interrogated him, but obtained only incoherent replies. It has been ascertained, from the confession of one of the robbers, that the old man was the cashier of a banking firm at Bourgos; that they had broken into the bank, and stolen the safe, and taken the cashier with them, in hopes that he would assist them to open the safe. During the retreat, which was marked by many adventures, the intrepid old man succeeded in evading the vigilance of his guardians for a short time, and secreted the safe in a place where he would be able to recover it afterward. When the booty was missed, and the robbers failed to ascertain the place where it was concealed, they revived the proceedings of the famous *chaffeurs* by boasting the feet of their victim in order to extort a confession. But the inflicted tortures had a different effect. The man got mad; and it was with the object of restoring him to reason that the robbers bestowed the utmost attentions on him, in hopes that when he recovered his reason he would reveal to them the place where the safe was concealed.

QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

The President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, in his inaugural address, called for legislative interference in the matter of patent medicines, which, as he rightly remarked, are not patent, but secret remedies. He recommended the appointment of a commission, to which the composition of these specifics should be disclosed, and which should exercise some control over the extravagant and lying puffs by which their sale is extended, to the injury in many, perhaps in most cases of the public health. The first precaution is observed in all other countries, the other proceeding would be more difficult to carry out.

Another evil of a similar description the president did not notice, and that is (says *Iron*) the practice, which is becoming increasingly frequent, of chemists prescribing across the counter, regarding which, there have been some disagreeable disclosures of late; and still more correctly than of the regular practitioners, it may be said of chemists and their smart assistants, who thus encroach on another profession, that they pour drugs of the nature and action of which they know little, into a body, the structure, and especially the functions, of which they know much less.

MARCHING OUT OF EGYPT.

In a colored church in Augusta, Georgia, a novel ceremony, called "Marching out of Egypt," has been introduced. The worshippers meet about nine o'clock at night, and, amid solemn chanting, march around in a circle hour after hour. Those who hold out at this treadmill sort of performance until daybreak are considered the chosen ones, and destined for heaven while those who fall by the wayside from weakness of the flesh, if not the spirits, are not in a state of grace.

A gentleman living in the city was surprised one morning at perceiving that although it was seven o'clock, no preparations were being made for breakfast, and the cook was not visible. Imagining all sort of things, that Diana was defunct, or had fled to other regions, he opened her room door, and found her lying asleep, "like some marble (black) statue seen in Europe." After much shouting he succeeded in rousing her, and asked her what she meant by sleeping so late. Whereupon she replied that she had been "Marching out of Egypt," and explained the ceremony as above related. She was one of the elect.

A SINGLE manufacturer of perfumery, Hermann, at Cannes, use annually 140,000 lbs. of orange-blossoms, 120,000 lbs. of acacia-flowers, 140,000 lbs. of rose-leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jasmine-flowers, 20,000 lbs. of violets, 8,000 lbs. of tuberoses, besides rosemary, mint, thyme, lemons, citrons, etc., in proportionate quantities. Nice and Cannes together consume annually over 20 tons of violets; Nice alone 190 tons of orange-blossoms; Cannes over 150 tons of acacia-flowers.

A negro was scalded to death from a boiler explosion, and on his tombstone they chizeled deeply: "Sacred to the memory of our 'steamed friend."

BITING ONE'S THUMB.

Scott—whose habit of writing notes to his works might be advantageously imitated by the poets of the present day—says that to bite the glove or the thumb was a border pledge of mortal revenge, and in illustration relates how a young Teviotdale laird, upon discovering on the morrow of a hard drinking bout that his glove had been bitten, insisted upon knowing with whom he had quarreled, as he must have satisfaction, although he remembered nothing at all about the matter. His curiosity was gratified, and he fell as he deserved to do, in the duel. In England thumb-biting was practiced to goad an adversary into fighting. Dekker tells us that St. Paul's walk was notable for shoulderings, jeerings, and biting of thumbs to beget quarrels; and Shakespeare imports the fashion into Verona. When Gregory and Sampson espy two Montague men, out fly their swords; but prudent Sampson, to compel the others to take the initiative, bites his thumb at them, "which is a disgrace if they bear it." Challenged with the question, "Did you bite your thumb at me, sir?" he replies, "No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb!" and in a few minutes the fray begins. It was not absolutely necessary to put the thumb to the mouth. In 1291 a rude fellow was sent to prison for casting vile contempt upon the clerk of the Sheriff of London, by raising his thumb and saying, "Iphurt, Iphurt!" "in manifest contempt of our lord the King." If one Neapolitan wishes to anger another, he places the palm of the right hand on the back of the left and shakes the crossed thumbs, symbolical of donkeys ears, at him; a pleasant bit of pantomime answering to the "taking a sight" popular elsewhere—a sign of contemptuous defiance, said to be at least as old as ancient Assyria. At any rate it is as old as Rabelais, who thus describes Panurge receiving Thaumaste: "Panurge suddenly lifted up in the air his right hand and put the thumb thereof into the nostril of the same side, holding his four fingers straight out and closed orderly in a paralell line to the point of his nose, shutting the left eye wholly, and making the other wink with profound depression of the eyebrows and eyelids. Then lifted he up his left hand, with hard wringing and stretching forth of his four fingers, and elevating his thumb, which he held in a line directly correspondent to the situation of his right hand, with the distance of a cubit and a half between them. This done, in the same form he abased toward the ground both the one and the other hand. Lastly, he held them in the midst, as aiming at the Englishman's nose." Bon Gaulter's line, "Coffee-milling, care, and sorrow, with a nose-adapted thumb," is explained by "Jabez," in *Notes and Queries*, as having reference to another way of taking a sight, on which the closed right hand was made to revolve round the little finger of the left. He laments that the degenerate school-boy of our day only takes a modified sight, consisting of the right hand locked, with the first finger applied to the nose and the thumb to the chin. The change is to be deplored, but the new method is as effectually provocative of a row as the old, and what more does a boy want.—*All the Year Round.*

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

SCRAP PUDDING.—Put the scraps of bread crust and such in a bowl, with sufficient milk to cover them well. Cover with a saucepan, lid, or plate, and put it into the oven to soak for half an hour. Take it out and mash the bread with a fork until it is a pulp; then add a handful of raisins, and as many currants, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk, some candied lemon peel and one egg. Stir it up well, grease a pudding dish and pour the pudding in. Grate over a little nutmeg, put it into a moderate oven and let it bake an hour and a half.

KATE'S PUDDING.—Yolks of four eggs; one teacup of sugar; one quart of sweet milk; one pint of bread crumbs; butter the size of an egg; half a cup of raisins; bake half an hour. Take the whites of the eggs and beat to a stiff froth; add half a cup of sugar and the juice of one lemon (or lemon essence) return to the oven and bake slightly. To be eaten cold.

HEALTHFUL BEDS.—Germany excels any country with which we are familiar in the cleanliness of its beds. It seems as much a part of the yearly house-cleaning with them to have the hair removed from the mattresses, to have it well beaten and sunned and the cover washed, as it is with us to have carpets whipped and freed from their disease-begetting dust. We grant that it would be a difficult and expensive undertaking for an American housekeeper, for skilled laborers are rare, and when found must be well paid, as they should be. Knowing the obstacle, then, in the way of a thorough renovation of our beds, we should take all the more care to protect and air them. Every bed should have especially made for it, the size of a tick, a white, tacked comforter, not too thick so as to be unmanageable in washing; over this the sheet is spread. Every bed in daily use should be subjected to the purifying rays of the sun at least once a week, and should be left open for the reception of air and light some time before being made up. Beds not frequently used are often found musty and disagreeable to guests. The parlor beds that swallow their own contents by a magic touch, are fair without, but in time, for the lack of proper airing, they become foul within.—*Science of Health.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CARE OF FOWLS IN WINTER.—This is the method of caring for fowls in the winter season that was practised by the late C. W. Dickerman:

"My winter quarters for them are not as large as they should be, being only twelve feet square for from twenty to thirty fowls, but they have the run of the yard whenever the snow does not forbid. Instead of cleaning out these quarters weekly or oftener, as frequently recommended in books, I occasionally throw a few shovelsful of earth from boxes filled for the purpose over the droppings. Their quarters are not as warm as I should provide were I to build a house expressly for them; but I have two large windows in the south and east sides, which give them all the benefit of the sun's warmth, and in a measure make up for [illegible] lack of battening.

Cold weather is the trying time when most people complain that their hens do not lay. It requires more attention to the fowls to get eggs in the winter than in summer, but they can be [illegible] the sunlight and keep [illegible] in the first place, and secondly give them varied food and [illegible].

I feed principally corn through the winter, but vary it with wheat, oats, buckwheat, and meat scraps. Part of the corn I feed whole, and a part I have cracked or ground into meal. I prefer the cracked. I feed whole grain at night and the ground in the morning, on the principle that through the long night they need something that will stay by them; that having digested all their night's food by morning they need something they can act upon quickly. For the same reason, in the very coldest weather, when I go out to give them their morning's feed I carry a basin of warm water from the teakettle and wet up their dough with that. It will warm them quickly and make them feel comfortable—an essential, as I have said before, to a supply of eggs. The wheat I feed is screenings, which can be had at any mill or feed store.

Mashed potatoes, fed warm, are just the vegetable food they need, and were I on a farm I should carefully husband a few bushels of small potatoes for this purpose. The meat scraps I buy of the butcher in large cakes, and I believe it is as cheap as corn, while it answers a purpose like that of the bugs and worms in Summer.

TREATMENT OF EPIZOOTIC.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* gives the following treatment of this disease:

In the mild form of the disease, it is sufficient to keep the animal in a warm, well ventilated, light, loose box, to feed on laxative food, and give small and repeated doses of the nitrate of potash, hyposulphite of soda, or chlorate of potash in the food or water. The body must be clothed according to the weather and the general comfort of the animal attended to. In the graver forms the animals must be carefully watched, more in regard to its breathing. The throat is to be bathed in hot water, and the animal made to inhale the steam of hot water. If much depression is present spirits of nitrous ether may be given, or milk and eggs are to be allowed in abundance, in order to support the animals strength. When the soreness of the throat is abated, a small ball, containing a drachm of carbonate of ammonia (the ball being well oiled), may be given twice a day with great benefit. Exercise should not be enforced until all febrile signs have disappeared. We have seen the most severe and rapidly fatal purpua caused by exercising the animal to soon and to severely. We have said nothing about the treatment of the external swellings of the limbs. In our opinion they should not be interfered with, as they are but expressions of a condition of the blood, which does not endanger the life of the animal, and will disappear spontaneously.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—The National Grangers are to hold a grand encampment near Philadelphia to attend the Centennial Exposition this year. Sixty acres of land have been leased, and an immense building is to be erected, in which rooms and accommodations are to be provided at a cost of not more than $2 a head each day. This is done, the Grangers say, to avoid the extravagance and impositions of hotels and boarding-houses. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has consented to lay a double track to the exhibition grounds, to be used exclusively by the Grangers. The run will not be more than twenty minutes. The new building is to be lighted with gas, and supplied with hot and cold water. Shares of $50 each are to be issued to the amount of $200,000, no member being permitted to take more than one share. This sum is thought to be sufficient to cover the cost of the enterprise.

HOW TO FIT A COLLAR TO A HORSE.—The plan adopted in the West, which we are assured by men who have been long in the collar business does not injure the collar in the least, is to dip it into water until the leather is thoroughly wet, then put it on the horse, securing the hames firmly, keeping it there until it becomes dry. It is all the better if heavy loads are to be drawn, as that causes the collar to be more evenly fitted to the neck and shoulders. If possible, the collar should be kept on from four to five hours, when it will be perfectly dry, and retain the same shape for ever after; and as it is exactly fitted to the form of the neck, will not produce chafes or sores on the horse's neck.

The Spencer Sun

"WE WRITE FOR ALL."

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., JANUARY 14, 1876.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is held responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 or leaving them in the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

TERMS—All communications intended for publication should be addressed to this office, not later than Tuesday evening, to ensure publication in the week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares should see to later than ten o'clock on Wednesday of each week. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules will be strictly adhered to.

Senator Ferry has been confirmed in his position as President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Crispins begin to show their hands again in different localities when a reduction of wages.

After a very brief career as an actor Oakey Hall has bid adieu to the stage and resumed the practice of law. It didn't pay.

The council called by Plymouth Church to consider Mrs. Moulton's case is full and full and complete hearing of the evidence is expected.

A fair illustration of the difference between the two centuries—George Washington, who could not tell a lie, and Jim Blaine, who could.

Thus far only three members of the Legislature are recorded as having refused the free passes offered them by the railroad companies. Speak up, gentlemen, this is not a good age.

The Centennial Commissioners propose to exhibit at the Centennial the frigate Macedonian, which Decatur captured in the war of 1812. The Ark or the May Flower would be more suggestive of patriotic enthusiasm.

The County Commissioners, to please the people of Fitchburg and vicinity who want a new county, have appointed E. Brown o that city as County Treasurer, in place of Mr. Chase, who was elected Register of Deeds.

The were 3,968 marriages in Boston last year—750 less than during the previous year—showing that the hard times affects this as well as other business; but the ministers expect a great revival in this department, owing to long year.

It is reported that Spain has ordered six eleven-inch breech-loading cannons with six hundred rounds of ammunition, from Krapp's foundry in Germany, for Cuba. Dickinson is not quite so anxious for war as he was some weeks ago.

Twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixteen persons of Utah now stand up and favor a repeal of the anti-polygamy law of '62 and desire that Utah should be admitted into the Union as a state. The women appear to be satisfied with the system, although Ann Eliza says they are not.

District-Attorney Dyer is reported as saying that he had no doubt of the result of the trial of Babcock, as the evidence was such that no jury could acquit him. This is too good to be believed. Babcock has done too much for his country to be imprisoned, but "Republics are always ungrateful."

Even the "Hub" is desirous of the empty honor of having the National Convention, and ex-Governor Claflin has been authorized to do the inviting. St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other important places are anxious. Either St. Louis or Chicago would be appropriate places, representing as they do the corruption which exists in the party.

Dr. Loring has been re-elected President of the Senate, making his fourth term, and there is no cry "Cæsarism." The horny handed doctor would make a very agreeable Cæsar, surrounded with his granger courtiers. But there is no reason why the third term rule should apply to low as well high offices. The rule should be universal, and this every voter would have some chance of being during his life time, an office-holder, which is one of his natural rights. No third termers for us, and George Washington expressed the same opinion.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the philanthropist, died in Boston last Sunday. He has always been an ardent friend of the weak and oppressed. He sided the Greeks in their struggle for independence, serving several years as a private, and organized a regular medical service. He also sided the Polish in their revolution, and was a strong anti-slavery man. His chief labor has been in the education of the blind and deaf, and in this he has been very successful. He was a strong advocate of the annexation of San Domingo. He was born in Boston November 10, 1801.

In view of the recent developments of foul jobs in the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, perhaps it would be just as well for this State to "relinch down" from its excited position of morality, piety, etc., and take its proper position with the common herd. The truth is that the virtues of the Puritans have not been inherited by their descendants, or they have yielded to the prevailing corrupting influences of the times. A thorough investigation of the affairs of this state would, undoubtedly, reveal as bad a condition of affairs as ever existed in the nation or state. Some people have an idea that everything is correct in this state. The report of the County Investigating Committee of last year gave a little light upon this subject.

For a man who owes his election, as it is claimed, to the women, Governor Rice is decidedly cool in his recommendation to the Legislature on the subject of woman suffrage. In fact he recommends nothing, but presents a few old arguments, pro and con, and "it is claimed" so and so considers the greater part of his message on this subject. Mr. Blackwell must be satisfied that he and his friends have gained nothing by hanging on to the tail end of the Republican party. When their votes are wanted everything is serene, but afterwards they receive only a cool shoulder. The Prohibitionists have taken the wiser course and stood up and were counted, and although few in numbers, they gained respect because they did not sacrifice their principles.

It seems proper that the local celebrations of the Fourth of July, 1876, which will be held throughout the land, should be made to contribute to a permanent historical memorial of the Centennial Celebration. In each county provision should be made for the delivery of an address tracing the history of that particular community for the past century, or from the time of its settlement, and including a sketch of its growth, its resources, industries, prospects, etc. These addresses should be published in a uniform size, that of the Congressional documents, for instance,—in order that they may be bound together by states. To competent persons the preparation of such addresses would not be an unduly burdensome task; but in the aggregate they would constitute an invaluable historical repository such as no nation has ever had the opportunity to collect.

It is not probable that there will be any great change in the liquor law during the present session of the Legislature, although efforts may be made by the prohibitionists and some liquor dealers, who find that with the prohibitory law they can make more money than with the license law in force. The Governor has expressed himself in favor of the present law, and wants it to have a fair trial. He only recommends that the law be so changed as to extend the right of search to unlicensed as well as licensed places, thus enabling the officers to obtain evidence of illegal sales. The reports of the officers of our cities show that even in his present crude state the law has worked well. In Boston the number of arrests for drunkenness have been twenty per cent. less than during the previous year. The law should have a fair trial before it is thrown aside and the old prohibitory law again adopted, which allowed a grog shop to flourish at any convenient place, and it is difficult to find a reason why some towns refuse to grant licenses in the face of such results as have been effected in places where licenses have been granted.

The committees of the Legislature were made up on Monday. The members from this vicinity have the following positions: Senator Ayres is on the Committee of Engrossed Bills, on Leave of Absence and Mercantile affairs; Senator Bates is on the Committee of Leave of Absence, Public Lands and Liquor Law; Representative Marsh is on the Pay Roll Committee; Representative Prouty is on the Joint Special Committee of Statistics of Labor; Representative Wetherbee is on the Committee of Leave of Absence; Representative Daniels, on the Library Committee; Representative Fuller, on the Committee of Bills in Third Reading. The Committee on the Liquor Law have to consider the bill offered by Mr. Nutter of East Bridgewater, which provides for seizure clauses and a large increase in the state police force. The first part of the bill ought to be adopted, as for the last year there are officers enough at present to enforce any law which can be passed. The great objection to the prohibitory law was that the force was corrupt, as will always be the case with a large body of officers, not directly under the eye of the chief, and then they were used more as political tools than enforcers of the laws. There are too many state officers at present to ensure a perfect and impartial administration of the laws.

The estimates for the various departments of the state and the figures rendered by some of the officials as the cost of their departments for the coming year are interesting. The Bureau of State Charities reduces its figure $5,000, saving the salary of one clerk and several incidental expenses. The Bureau of the Statistics of Labor calls for $7,500, instead of $16,000 as last year, for its regular work, but gives a $15,000 as the extra amount needed to carry out the law requiring the census, the expense of which is being been already exhausted. It will be remembered that $100,000 was the estimate made last year as the cost of the census, but the calculation of double has run the cost above the first estimate. The most noticeable increase is in the State Prison figures, as nearly every item is increased and the aggregate foots up $152,000 in place of $130,000. The agent for aiding discharged convicts increases his estimate $1 000 over last years figure; and the Agricultural Department asks for $2,800 more than last year. The State Detective force calls for $39,000 this year, while last year the State Police asked for $157,800. It is noticeable, however, that with a force of less than thirty men the contingencies are estimated at $10,000, while the ninety-nine men of last year put in a claim for only $8,300 for contingencies. The Adjutant-General's Department reports that it can go along with about $100,000 less than last year, and if the city of Boston will pay its own armory rents, that it can show a column to save nearly another $100,000 from last year's figures.

THE FUTURE.

There is great danger that during the present year the people of this country will look too much to the past rather than into the future, as they should. This is the centennial year, and there can be no more appropriate time to take an account of our stock in trade and see how we stand in reference to the future of this Government has at present. It is indeed a pleasure to look back into the past and contemplate the courage and endurance with which the early settlers struggled for their rights; the progress which has been made in self-government, and the various departments of the arts and sciences during the last one hundred years, and it may serve as a criterion of what we have got to do.

At present we have got a Republican government—at least it is classed as such, but even now it is far from a true Republican government—where all men are equal in all respects. But we have work to do to maintain it in its present form. We have got to throw aside the corrupting influences of war; and to do this requires more courage than it did one hundred years ago, because it is of a different kind. Then it required physical courage, now it is moral. It is this lack of moral courage to say no and be honest, that causes prominent men in church and state to become forgers, defaulters and bankrupts. They have not the courage to submit to the demands of the hard times and put a stop to the extravagance, the illegal ways of obtaining money, and the dishonesty of the past few years. As one of the results of the war, money and not brains is the controlling power in the country. A poor man, however good his education may be, has little little influence in comparison with the money man—who knows only how to make money by illegal means. As a result every man is desirous of being rich—no matter how it is obtained—and what is of more account, men who claim to be Christians, members of churches, attempt to acquire riches, by illegal means, as if their religion would shield them, and, indeed, the church itself is silent on the subject. No strong denunciations come from the pulpit; they but pamper to the tastes of people.

The present generation is corrupt, and it is a subject well worth the earnest thought of every citizen, whether a republican government can exist under such a condition of morality.

Then again, the manner in which the affairs of the government are administered does not strengthen one's faith in a republic. Offices are held, not by capable men, but by mere politicians—hummers, whom the triumph of party has brought in office, and the means they employed to get in they still employ to keep in; and if they themselves are unable to effect their purpose the patronage of the Federal government is placed at their disposal. Sometimes it directly interferes with the elections—as it has in the Southern states at different times; at other times indirectly—as it is doing to-day—by the levying of assessments on the governmental clerks for political purposes. Where such a condition of affairs exists there cannot be a pure republican government. It is now believed that the whisky frauds originated by the system of levying taxes for electioneering purposes, and some idea of the magnitude of these "irregularities" can be obtained from these figures: The amount of property seized since last May is $1,252,932, and the number of persons already indicted is 135, and among them is the boon companion of the President of the United States, and in spite of these accusations he still retains him in his service. A thorough investigation would reveal, without doubt, similar frauds in all departments of the government. Can a republic exist under such a condition of affairs?

The future looks dark; the country is in a bad condition at present. There is need of earnest and hard work from every citizen. A spirit of independence needs to be cultivated by every voter, so that he will dare to vote for the best man, irrespective of party. We need to-day, more than at any other period in the history of our country, the spirit of 1776.

J. H. HIRST.

A LETTER.

From Spencer to Shipbuilding—A Visit to the Port of Longbottom—Brooklyn and the Sights of New York, etc.

(Special Correspondence.)

I now make the first attempt at fulfilling my promise to give you an account of my journey to Europe. On leaving Spencer we had a pleasant ride on the cars to Boston, where we arrived about half past three. We took a walk through the principal streets, and afterwards got supper and engaged a room for the night, after which we went to the museum and the theatre. We took the street cars, the day following, for Cambridge. We went through the University press office and Wilson's printing office. We went to see the Washington Elm, or the elm tree under which Washington took command of the army in 1775.

We then went through Cambridge Common to Agasiz' Museum, where we spent an hour or two, and from there to the University Botanical Gardens. After dinner we went to Longfellow's house. We entered the garden and walked up to the house, where we found an aged person sitting on the piazza. We made an apology for entering the garden without permission, but pleaded both curiosity and interest in the place and its owner as our excuse. He, however, assured us that it was all right, and added "that he would call Mr. Longfellow, who would be very glad indeed to see us." As we were not dressed up, and in fact were each of us wearing very shabby coats, we begged of him not to call Mr. Longfellow, but he insisted on doing so, and left us standing on the walk. In a few minutes Longfellow appeared on the piazza, and made a very graceful bow, at the same time taking off his hat. We, of course, returned the courtesy, and did him "good afternoon" After a few more introductory words he invited us into the house and showed us through it. He showed us through his study, which was Washington's private room during the seige of Boston, and also Lady Washington's room. He took particular interest in showing us his paintings, which were mostly by English artists, and his plate, etc.

We then returned to Boston, and first visited the State House, then through Boston Common to the Public Library. We then got supper and went to the depot, where we booked for New York by the Fall River boat, which leaves Boston at 6 o'clock. We passed Fall River about 10 o'clock. We took a view of this important place.

After taking a view of the boat "Bristol," we retired to bed about 10 o'clock. A little while after we passed Fall River. After a good night's sleep, we rose about half-past six, and on going on deck found that we were just passing Blackwell's Island. We arrived in New York about 7 o'clock.

We first took a walk up Broadway and visited the office of the Tuman line. We then took a walk up Wall street, then went to see the Tribune building, Sun, Times, Wood's Household Magazine, Turf, Field and Farm, Golden Age, New York Observer, New York World, Scottish American Journal, Scientific American, and other newspaper and publishing houses at and around Franklin square. I might also to mention Geo. P. Rowell's and S. M. Pettingill's advertising establishements. We also looked through the new Post Office. The day following we visited the Central Park, taking the street cars about 10 o'clock. We spent most of the forenoon here, returning in the afternoon. We took particular interest in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral which is being erected. We also walked down Broadway and saw A. T. Stewart's large dry goods store. We then took the Fulton street cars, and crossed the ferry to Brooklyn. After securing a room at the State House, in Fulton street, we went to an eating saloon and got a good supper, after which we went to the new Park Theatre.

The next morning we started out about 7:30, first visiting the City Hall. Of course we looked over the court room where the Beecher-Tilton trial took place, and the jury room. After which we went down to the bottom of Fulton street, and the top of the East River bridge, or rather the pillar which is just erected on the Brooklyn side. Then we went to Plymouth Bethel, or Sunday school, and from there to Beecher's church. Then we went to Dr. Storr's church, and then took the cars for Greenwood Cemetery. We spent a few hours here, and returned by the street cars, getting off near T. DeWitt Talmage's church, which we visited, and walked the rest of the way to our hotel. After supper we went to Beecher's Friday evening prayer meeting, and enjoyed Beecher's address very much.

The day following was our time of sailing. Arriving at the wharf about 10 o'clock, we found everybody busy preparing to go on shipboard, and we checked or labelled our baggage and went on board and secured a good berth. We waited patiently till about 12 o'clock, when we sailed. We steamed out of the harbor very quickly, and we lost sight of land a little after 4 o'clock. We stayed on deck most of the afternoon, and retired to our berths about 9 o'clock, and settled down to shipboard life as good naturedly as possible.

THE RED COCK.

What a raise rooster said to "Scales" one he never repeated. Come hen show you my hen come to view. Mr. Scales, they say its you; am glad to see you out to-day. don't we make a fine display? Some say feathers, head and joints can we fix them on the points? low, Mr. Scales, all these beauties to know. Dark my proud step, and hear me crow; me my ear lobes, legs and toes. mine to have these beautiful clothes. back that's straight, a comb that's red, colored feathers, so richly spread, ear lobes long and white as milk, argoons as a princess, dressed in silk. air, you never hear me grumble, the judges with me fumbler; ad, Mr. Scales, don't you know, one is perfect he can crow, his wings, make no disguise— is sure to take the prize; chen, Brahms, Leghorn, Brown, is so in every town. d you hear that rooster over there, that a disgrace to our hen fair! mn't he tell you a doleful story? and fault with Barton, Allen, Shorey; t lost his reason, missed his libel, rooster, sir, has got the pip; ants no fine points, has a feeble crow. grace to any town, or show. ll boys, Scales, come next year— be sure to meet you here. here we'll have some pleasant times, etter subject for your rhymes. FISH.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

STURBRIDGE.

THE "CHOO CHOO" CONTROVERSY.

Ha H. E H. has thrown down the ntlet, we cheerfully take it up, but we do not like to waste powder on all game, shall not load our guns y heavily, but will endeavor to state ew facts for his edification. That public may understand the matter roughly, we must inform them of e of the strategems used at the being of this not civil but decidedly civil war. Their first move towards ating a new teacher in District No. as to go to the committee and tell n that Miss D— did not want the ol the coming term, and presented w candidate. The committee, supging this to be true, voted her in, on ascertaining that Miss D. not wanted but was expecting to have school, the committee called another meeting to reconsider their vote, also instructed Miss D.'s father culate a paper among the farmers that sent children to school in the ing term and that would send in fall—this matter coming up preves to the fall term—and see how y were in favor of the teaching. paper was circulated and every ly but one signed. The gentlemen that refused to sign said he had ing against Miss D., but he thought other lady, not being able to go y to teach, ought to have the ol. Finding their plot was to y to wash, they went again to the mittee and told them Miss D. did give satisfaction the winter previous that she did not keep good or &c. But, even in this the two ers of the party could not agree. said "the big boys did just about ey we a mind to;" the other said as not the large scholars, but the ones." The committee were also that some signed the paper without reading it, and were sorry they did, which was utterly false. The mittee told them to take another and carry to every member of district. They did so, and got a majority of signers, as has been ed, but as an inducement, for to sign, they were told the same that was told the committee, y that others were sorry they gned the paper. Of their list of s a large majority had not even to send to the school, had never visited the school, and could not ly know anything about it except hearsay. The committee undering all these matters perfectly, d that Miss D. was entitled to ool. Finding themselves again their ingenuity could suggest no mode of insult than to null up ool house door, which their party accomplished. They refused p up the keys the first day, but the scholars succeeded in in the window and opening the n that comes out a big blow in urnal about the children's taking st lesson in geology. We are to see so warlike a spirit manifested by people that profess better But it is dull times, and fools some mischief still," &c. as we are an assortment, not one in the district objected to their ate as a teacher, but they did to their resorting to subterfuge ting a young lady's reputation a change. We hope the town bridge will see that its citizens me office the coming year, just to keep them busy, if it is more than the care of the ouses. If H. E. H. thinks we thoroughly posted, perhaps he ghten us still farther.

A. N. S.

Addison Holmes was found his bed, last Sunday morning. mes retired Saturday night in good health, but not rising as usual, the people with whom went to his room and found

BIRTHS.

In Spencer, Jan. 13th, a son to A. F. and Hattie T. Bro n.

MARRIAGES.

In Southbridge, Jan. 4th, by Rev. W. A. Nottage, W. Night of Sturbridge to Nellie A. Chambers of Southbridge.

In Brookfield, Jan. 12, by Rev. C. H Hanaford, Walter D. Weston, of Providence, to Lorie E. Mathewson, of Brookfield

In Charlton, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. J. Woodbury, David A. Stevens to Julia Rayliles, both of Charlton.

DEATHS.

In Spencer, Dec. 11th, Mirandia B. Grout, wife of Hiram Grout, aged 37 years.

In Spencer, Jan. 7th, Leslie, daughter of Alsek and Mary Wedge, aged 3 years and 6 months.

In Spencer, Jan. 8th, Dancus Green, wife of Daniel Croen, aged 70 years.

In East Brookfield, Jan. 9th, George Whitney, eldest son of Dr. D. W. and Mattie B Hodgkins, aged 5 years and 10 days.

In North Brookfield, Jan. 7th, C. Fannie Ranger, granddaughter of the late Pliny Nye, aged 12 years.

In Oakham, Jan. 6, David P. Walker, aged 22 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISCELLANY.

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Twelfth Paper.

Having discussed in the previous paper the main points relative to the slaughtering and perserving of meat, it remains to consider the proper modes of cooking. Here comes up the question: Is it to be taken in a solid or liquid form? Let it be assumed that the consumer is a healthy adult with chewing and salivary moistening apparatus all in good working order. Nature, if she has had a fair chance at him, has provided him with thirty-two tools for cutting, crushing and grinding. She has surrounded these tools with no less than four different sets of glands whose office it is to secrete, each a specific fluid for moistening the food preparatory to its introduction to the stomach. As soon as the jaws are set in motion for chewing this fluid begins to flow. If the chewing is properly done, there is abundant moisture all ready for it and of just the right kind—right there in the mouth. No water or drink of any kind is needed. Not only is drinking while chewing, superfluous—it is positively injurious, in that it substitutes an unnatural for a natural moistening fluid, and thus interferes with natural process. Let it be remembered that a natural mouth is under consideration. All mouths whose salivary glands are diseased or crippled by the constant chewing of candy, gum or tobacco, or by smoking come under the department of pathology, rather than hygiene.

In this natural mouth then, with its tools and juices all in order, the merest child can comprehend, is the first work of digestion to be done. For what can Nature have placed all this array of teeth and glands there if the food is to be tossed rudely past them and be sent swimming down the œsophagus on a mouthful of water, tea, coffee or any other liquid! What means the prayer of grace before meals, where the great Giver is asked to bless the food fo our good? Is it not often equivalent to the following? "Oh Lord, thou seest that I'm in a great hurry. The teeth thou hast given me are superfluous—I've no time to use them. I must wash my food down to my stomach as quickly as possible, because I've no time for my salivary glands to moisten it. Thou hast made a great mistake in putting all this trumpery in my mouth. I must fling my food down to my stomach in double quick time, because I've a sermon to write for you—or I have accounts to settle, or I must go shopping, or I must see my dressmaker, or I must crimp my hair which thou hast so unjustly made straight. Therefore, oh Lord, please alter my stomach so that it can do the work of my mouth along with its own work, just as a dog's does, and thus my food will be to me a blessing. Otherwise, thou knowest I shall get dyspepsia!"

Let us now admit that the demands of nature, as implied in the structure of the mouth of the healthy adult are for solid food—food which is to be chewed. How then shall meat be so cooked as to retain all its goodness, its salts, its juices and its nitrogen us or muscle making properties? Plainly not by a slow fire which allows all the juices to evaporate. If it is to be roasted, it must first be subjected to as much heat as is necessary to form a crust or coating of coagulated albumen. This is what a good cook means by giving the meat "a set." Then, this protective covering being insured, the temperature should be reduced so that a gradual heat be diffused through the mass. It should also be confined closely in a covered space of the smallest dimensions consonant with proper permeation in order to retain its aroma—which is easily evaporated.

If it is to be boiled, it must be first plunged in boiling water, for the same purpose of forming a protective coating, which prevents the exhudation of the juices into the water of boiling, destined to go to the swine, which in this case is the gainer—and man the loser. If the water of cooking is to be retained as sauce, as in the excellent German "Braten," the plunge in hot water is needless. Here the beef is kept closely covered during cooking, is immersed in only water enough to cover it—is served in its own juices—being garnished with bits of "gemuse"—vegetables—and is a most nutritious preparation. So much for solid meats.

But alas! There's many a one who has no chewing tools. He has once cut his teeth but now "they have cut him." In the language of Betsy Trotwood to Mr. Dick, "What shall we do with him?". Plainly, he must return to the predential customs of infancy and take his food in liquid form. Now then, the question is not, how to retain the virtues of the meat within itself, but rather how most effectually to extract them. It is plain that just the opposite process is required from that of preparing solid meats namely, a soaking in cold water, which is gradually, slowly brought to a boiling point. It is equally plain that a long boiling must carry off much valuable nutrition by evaporation. To make a soup then which shall give to a toothless adult or to an invalid too weak to use his teeth, as much nourishment as is needed to sustain his vital processes, the first requisite is that the meat be finely divided, so that the cold water of infusion can find ready access to all the fibres. A little salt in this water enhances its extractive power. Vegetables should also be cut in small pieces that the same water when finally brought to a boiling point, may readily dissolve out their salts. Such a broth contains a rich measure, the nitrogenous, muscle-making portion of the meat; the vegetable salts which are essential to its proper digestion and the fluids of both the meat and vegetables. Nothing is wasted—and the consumer gets a complete diet. The stomach, having had the work of the teeth already performed by the cook, accommodates itself to the loss of the salivary fluid and does its work without grumbling.

Having now considered what and how to eat, the next paper will pertain to the when and how much thereof, also what and when to drink.

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

THE SENTENCE OF THE SAVIOUR.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries (London) writes:—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether the enclosed extract from the Kolnische Zeitung is based on sound authority, and what that authority is? also where and when was the Kolnische Zeitung published?

CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED AGAINST JESUS CHRIST.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—that of death against the Saviour—with remarks which Le Doit has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now I am not aware that it has ever been made public in German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendent of the province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 26th day of the month of March, in the holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annanias and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, intendent of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential of the prætor, sentence Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between two robbers, numerous and notorious testimonies of the people, prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He went into the Temple, followed by a multitude of people carrying palms in their hands.

Orders the first centurion, Quirilius Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are:

1. [illegible], Pharisee.
2. John Zorababel.
3. Raphael Robani.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass, in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words:—"A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1820, in the city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, by a search for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commissioners of Art in the French army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgement of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a fac-simile of the plate engraved, which fac-simile was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospel.

HE WANTED TO GO BACK.

Among his most intimate acquaintances he is facetiously known as "Conky," a title that may be attributed entirely to the remarkable development and almost unnatural brilliancy of his nasal protuberance. The police authorities have had dealings with "Conky" on several occasions, but by them he is familiarly known as "Yaller Thompson," and his reputation as a peaceful and law-abiding citizen is not as unblemished as it should be. His apartments over the Falls of Jones are seldom vacant, and, indeed, he spends so great a part of his life there that the Warden never attempts, during an occasional day or two of freedom that "Yaller" enjoys, to place any one else in his cell, for he is well aware that its old occupant will return before many moons. About two weeks ago "Yaller" was released from bondage, and it appears that during his incarceration he had professed to have experienced a great religious change through the instrumentality of a city missionary, and he had announced his determination to turn over a new leaf, so to speak, and become a good citizen. He found employment, and worked steadily until last Saturday, when he received $14 the amount of salary due him from his employer, who advised him to go to Europe, or, indeed, any place out of his sight. "Yaller," left, but, instead of emigrating, got on a fearful and devastating drunk, during which he nearly exterminated the entire colored population of Wagon alley. The aggrieved and partially mutilated sufferers sought satisfaction from the law, and before night no less than five warrants had been issued for the arrest of the festive "Yaller." He was arrested about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon and taken before Justice Bell, where four respectable colored men, named Thomas Dawson, John Drake, James Drake, and Felix Maud, and one equally respectable colored female named Martha Hoyle, exhibited their bruises, which were, according to Hoyle, made without provocation. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and he was at once committed to jail. As he left the room and walked into the "Black Maria," that was waiting at the door, he remarked that "Thanksgiving was coming on, and as he knew that Warden Irvin had jist bought ten barrels of eggs and a wagon load of turkeys, the boys would have a gay time, and ez I'm kinder tired loafin' around, and ez I want to see 'em all anyhow, yer couldn't 'ter pleased me no better, boss, than by sendin' me over."

THE CELTIC LEGENDS OF SUNKEN CITIES.

There is one myth common to the Celtic race in many places, a myth which tells of a mighty city submerged for the wickedness of its inhabitants. In Ireland the waters of Lough Neagh are supposed to cover the vestiges of such a city, and in Wales the Bay of Cardigan. But the myth has associated itself, in most detail and consistency, with the Bay of Douarnenez. As a matter of fact, traces of Roman roads leading from inland to the bay, traces of Roman buildings on the Ile Tristan, and at many points of the shore near the town of Douarnenez, point certainly to an important station which existed at this point of Gaul, and on ground upon which the sea has at least partially encroached. These remains, in the days when legends grew, must have been far more conspicuous than now. The popular imagination seems to have taken hold of them, and of the reputation of a certain Gradlon, who, as far as real history shows, seems to have had a historical existence as count over a small principality in the Black Mountains in the sixth or seventh century. With these data, and with that national myth of a submerged city in their brains they have fashioned a legend like this: "Gradlon the Great was King of all Cornwall, and his capital Quimper. When he and his kingdom were converted by Saint Corentin, he made over the city of Quimper to the government of that Saint, and went to live and rule his dominions from another city by the sea. This city was called Is, and was one of the mightiest and goodliest in the world; but men lived there too riotously. It was built on low ground beside the sea, and the waters were kept out by a pair of great sluice-gates of which no man had the key—a key of pure gold—but the king only. Now King Gradlon had a daughter, the Princess Dahut, and loved her dearly. But Dahut cared neither for God nor man, and was first in all manner of riotousness, and the lovers that were brought to her nightly she was wont to murder before dawn, and send their bodies to be flung into a pit far within the country. So God was angry against Dahut and against that city. And one day King Gradlon met Saint Corentin (or as others say his disciple Saint Guennole) in the forest of Nevit; and the saint said to him, "Beware; for the wrath of God is about to make itself felt against thee and thine." But the king took no heed. And one night after the feast was over, the foul fiend came in the guise of a lover to Dahut, and caressed her, and asked her for the golden key from about her father's neck. And Dahut went to her father where he slept, and took the key from about his neck, and gave it to her lover. And the foul fiend vanished away, and took the key, and turned it; and the sluice-gates were opened and the waters went over the city. And King Gradlon leapt upon his horse, and rode for life; and Dahut begged with a great voice that he would take her behind him. And he took her behind him; but the sea pursued them; and a voice cried, "Let go the accursed one that rides behind thee." And Dahut's arms were loosened, and she fell, and was drowned, and the waters were stayed; and the place where she fell is called Poul-Dahut to this day.—*Cornhill.*

TEACHING CHILDREN COURAGE.

Courage is a vital element of christian chivalry. Without it, indeed, neither truth nor fidelity to promise can be hoped for. The coward is sure to lie when truth means punishment, and sure to retreat from his engagements when they involve peril. We need valiant souls that have learned to endure and scorn pain, and to face danger fearlessly and promptly when duty requires. Some parents evade this vital part of training by glosses and deception. A mother who has taken her boy to the dentist's to get a tooth out, will often say, if he is shrinking, "Sit still, my boy, it won't hurt you." Now she knows it will hurt him, but thinks if she can only get him by this device to sit still and let the dentist get hold of the tooth, then his discovery of the pain will not hinder its extraction. This is a double mistake. It destroys her boy's confidence in her; for he detects her in a lie. And though it get the boy this time, to sit still, it is under the delusion that there is to be no pain, whereas he should be taught to face the pain and to scorn it. This makes the difference between the cowards and heroes. A regiment of poltroons could march up to a battery as cheerfully as a regiment of heroes, if they thought there was no enemy at the guns. The difference is that heroes know the danger and yet face it valiantly.

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

It is interesting to trace some surnames back to their original meanings. The name Latimer is a writer of Latin; Barker is synonymous with tanner; Milner is an old form of miller; Lander is a contraction of lavandier, a washerwoman; Bannister is the keeper of a bath; Tupman—a name familiar to the readers of the "Pickwick Papers"—means a breeder of rams, which used to be called "tups." The names Spinner, Tucker, Fuller and Dyer, are derived from the wool manufacture carried on by Flemish colonists, who settled in New England. As a general rule, says Mr. Lower, all names terminating with er indicate some employment or profession; er is believed to come from the Anglo-Saxon wer, a man; hence Sayter is saltman, Miller, millman; Webster is the old feminine form of webber, Spinster of spinner, Brewster of Brewer.

There are now about 1,000 decked vessels and 17,000 open boats, with 42,000 men, engaged in the Canadian fishery.

Prof. Palmieri announces that he has observed new volcanic action at Vesuvius.

CURIOSITIES OF LIFE.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that every stroke some immortal passes to his Maker: some fellow-being crosses the river of death; and, if we think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes. Half of all who live die before seventeen. Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty. The married live longer than the single. There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born only ninety-five weddings take place. If you take a thousand persons who have reached seventy years, there are of clergymen, orators and public speakers, forty-three; soldiers, thirty-two; lawyers, twenty-nine; professors, twenty-seven; doctors, twenty-four.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

To Keep Winter Squashes.—The hould be as carefully picked as apple ith out a bruise or scratch, and hand t like eggs. The stems should neve e knocked off, but preserved with th reatest care. Instead of immediately oing into winter quarters they should e placed in an open shed where they ay be kept cool and dry and occasionally opened to the sun. When reezing weather arrives they should e placed in a cool cellar, the lighter e better, and the difficulties of keep g have vanished.

Protective Power of Clothes.—Clothes protect the body, not by keep g out the cold, but by keeping hea , or more correctly, by allowing rough their interstices such ventila on that the nervous system may not e sensible to extremes in changes of mperature. If the first mentioned ffect were produced by garments, en the material which is most imper ious to air would be the warmest. A id glove, for example, would keep e hands more comfortable than thick oolen mittens. Just the reverse, as s well known, is the case. Dr. Pettenkofer states that equal surfaces of arious materials are permeated by i s follows, flannel being taken as 100: inen of medium fineness 58, silk 40, uckskin 58, tanned leather 1, chamois leather 51.

To Make a Coal Fire.—There is s much art in making a coal fire as ere is in any other of the arts in ousekeeping. In this season a fire ould be made in the grate that will st through the day, giving a moder e heat and ventilation through the use. To do this, first clear the grate en fill it about half full of coal, then ake a wood fire, putting on a few icks of wood, which will burn slowly, adually igniting the coal. The wood shes on top of the coal will prevent s rapid consumption, and a fire thus nstructed, burning slowly, with a oderate heat will last all day. It is ways good economy to put one or o sticks of wood on the top of a coal e in a grate, as the ashes will prevent the coal from burning out fast and row the heat more largely into the om. Try it.

SUNBEAMS.

Powdered hair is again fashionable.

The Centennial Almanac is getting numerous.

A "party call" should be made within a week after the entertainment is given.

A "pearl wedding" occurs on the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage day.

"Please avoid dollar stores," is the warning written on cards recently issued for a silver wedding.

Another Crœsus has announced his inn-tention of putting up another mammoth hotel in Frisco.

A gentleman's hat has been made of the hair of two young ladies and sent to a Chilian Exhibition.

Near Prescott, Arizona, in a locality known as Happy Valley, is a military station with the anomalous designation of Fort Misery.

The Rothschilds could pay our national debt and then be the richest house in the world. Bet you they won't do it.

The piano voted to a popular Indianapolis man at a lady's relief bazaar was immediately seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a debt.

In Waterloo, Ind., recently, a milkman found a bunch of shingles in his cow yard one morning, bearing the inscription, "Shingle your cows."

Somebody has invented corset laces which are made of elastic, and covered with cotton or silk, and allow a lady to breath with comfort, even though she is drawn in to the size of a pencil.

A jury in the Bartlett county Circuit Court, Colorado, recently decided a case of assault with intent to kill, by a game of euchre. The verdict was: "Guilty of assault and battery."

The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric-needle into a mill pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

It has been discovered that the same kind of coloring matter which poisons the striped stockings is also used to color bad whiskey. In both cases it goes to the legs and ruins the understanding.

A Jersey City man wanted a plain hencoop built, and the estimates of the architects ranged from $100 to $2,250. He went to work and built it for $7, and now places the American architect alongside the American detective.

It took Sir Isaac Newton less than three years to thoroughly digest the principles of gravitation, while an Indiana farmer has spent eleven years trying to find out why a cow never kicks until the pail is two-thirds full.

A woman of Pekin, Ill., was asked by her minister if her husband feared the Lord. She replied: "Fear him! Bless you, he's so afeard of him that he never goes out of a Sunday without taking his gun along."

A Quakertown man has solved Mrs. Livermore's query: "What shall we do with our daughters?" He has purchased two washing machines, and will take in washing. His wife and seven daughters are to do the work, and he will superintend the business.

One of the young men employed in a Danbury hat factory, discovered a brass collar-button in a piece of mince pie he was masticating, the other day. He is looking for a new boarding place. He says what he wants are the comforts of a home, and not the excitement and confusion of a dollar store.

The Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Fla., makes the following disclosures: "We find that there are three prisoners in the jail who have been there nearly two years for the pitiful sum of $10 costs each. These prisoners have cost the county nearly $900. We recommend that the county commissioners pay the fines, release the prisoners, and thereby save money for the county.

Kladderadatsch, the Berlin Punch, devotes an amusing little cartoon to the Cuban question. It represents a most rascally-looking Yankee crawling up out of a cavern with outstretched fingers to pluck a jewel from the Spanish crown, while Don Carlos, dim in the distance, dances with excitement and shouts out: "Alphonso! Alphonso! look out! There's a fellow trying to steal a piece of my crown from you."

Each house in London is supplied with a tank of a regulated size, and each morning a man comes along and turn on the water from the street main until this tank has time to fill, and then turns it off again until the next day. Of course, standing thus all day, especially in summer, and where ice is almost an unknown luxury, it becomes insipid for drinking purposes. But that makes no difference to the average Londoner; he rarely drinks any water.

Louisville has been amused by a row in a fashionable boarding-house. A boarder refused to either pay his bill, or to go away until the month for which he had bargained had expired. The landlady was told by the lawyers that the money was not legally due until the end of the month, and that she must fulfil her part of the contract before she could sue him. She next took the case into her own hands, put damp sheets on his bed, fed him on the poorest viands, and put a whining puppy in the room next to his. He retreated after three days of endurance.

A Virginia (Nev.) husband went to the depot the other day to receive his wife, whom he had not seen for two years. When the train came in he sprang forward to assist her from the car, and had managed to say: "My dear, I—," when she "put in" to the following effect: "How is Mrs. Smith? Have you seen Tom? What a dreadful journey I've had. Why don't you take your pant's out of your boots? You must positively have that hair of yours cut right away. You're smoking again, I see. Have you got nice rooms? I hope you haven't been drinking, dearest. Oh, dear me, how muddy it is!"

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—J. D. Lamson & Co. will sell their horses &c., next Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

—The churches observed the week of prayer, holding meetings every evening.

—Mr. H. D. Goodell had a slight shock of paralysis last Monday, but is rapidly recovering.

Work in the big shop is good, eight hours a day, and looks as though it would be kept up.

—Rev. Mr. Stone spoke on temperance last Sabbath. He is doing a good work in the western part of the State.

—That hen that laid three eggs a day, in West Brookfield, needs a Cram break on her to put a stop to her mad career.

—Mr. Gleason's six-horse stage makes a fine appearance dashing around the streets. That, too, needs a Cram brake. The N. B. R. R. will furnish them gratis; send in your orders.

—The S. of T. met last Monday evening in the vestry of the Union Church with a large attendance. They also had a social gathering in the same place on Wednesday evening. They had refreshments and a good time generally.

Last Tuesday morning the blowing of the whistle an the ringingd of the bells announced a fire, and it was soon discovered to be in the Bacheller House. Deluge 2 and the extinguisher were promptly on hand, but their services were not required. The chimney caught a fire, and set fire to a bed near it. Little damage was done.

Miss Emma H. Stoddard, of Chicopee, a former resident of this town, lectured on Women and Society, last Tuesday evening. This was her first appearance, and it is pronounced a grand success. The audience was small because there was a great deal going on that evening.

—Business on the railroad opens well. The number of tickets sold by the station agent during the first week was 706, and it is evident that with the pleasanter and more expeditious conveyance, the road is to have from the start at least 10 per cent more passenger business than the stage ever did. The receipts for freight, although less than they will be in succeeding weeks, were also very fair.

—Union Council No. 35 held a meeting, last Monday evening, at G. A. R. Hall, and after the reports of the various committees, the following officers were elected: President, D. W. Knight; Vice-President, W. B. Thomson; Secretary, A. E. Knight: Treasurer, S. Clark; Lecturer, J. C. Simons; Steward, Geo. Stoddard; Assistant Steward, L. Gould; Inside Sentinel, A. Richardson; Outside Sentinel, E. H. Jones; Delegates to the State Council, J. C. Simons and S. Clark. Time of meetings was changed from Monday to Tuesday evening, and at that time Mrs. A. E. Cheney, of Chelsea, gave a familiar talk on subjects of interest to the laboring classes. These were excellent, and the speaker showed her sympathy for the laboring class. It is reported that she will give a public lecture soon.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. C. L. Coolidge has started a dancing school in Blair's Hall, with about twenty-five couple. Mr. C. understands his business, and the young people speak very highly of him.

—J. M. Sawtell carries weekly from our village to all the towns in this vicinity, the nicest and best hull corn ever tasted. Parties wishing ice cream he will furnish the best and cheapest to be found in this section.

—An old friend, Sidney Adams, who has lived in our village nine years, has given me the following interesting facts as regards the deaths in our village for the past nine years: Twenty-eight women have buried their husbands, and only three of the widows have died. We have in our village at the commencement of the new year about 60 widows.

—There will be a young people's sociable in Hewitt's Hall, on January 27. They have held two sociables the present season and have been favored with good times. They intend to continue them through the winter, once in two weeks, on Thursday evenings. Your correspondent intends to be present hereafter and will report the "doings."

—Monday evening was a very cold one and rough traveling, but the ladies not to be daunted or faint hearted started up a surprise party to go out of the village about a mile, to Mr. Lyman Chamberlain's, and have a good time. They chartered two large omnibuses and eight horses of Mr. William Gilbert (the ladies favorite, for careful driving) to take them to their destination. Your correspondent was urged to be present, but my white curls and the cold night would not warrant my "turning out," but a lady (it is Leap Year) gave me all the particulars, but if I should put in all she told me you would have to print an extra. Suffice it to say, it was a great success: it was one of the largest, (about eighty), the jolliest and most wide awake parties of the season. The ladies carried so many baskets of varieties that Mr. Gilbert was a little fearful he might break down. Mr. Chamberlain is a brother of Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, and partakes of his spirit. He is Moderator at our town meeting, and cannot be beat in presiding over one hundred ladies and gentlemen at a surprise party. E. P. M.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—The enclosed lines were composed and read by the pastor, Rev. L. C. Stevens, at the funeral exercises of little Georgie Hodgkins.

"OUR GEORGIE'S DEAD."

Most gently, most softly, we're bidden to tread.
Where death in proud triumph leads the dark way;
For, surely, 'tis death leads us all to be dead—
If ever we doubted, no longer we may.

No father that leads—no mother that leads—
Would speed the swift arrow that pierces the heart;
O, 'tis death, O. 'tis death, that with no mercy heeds
The cry of the loving ones, that they never may part!

So then, we here gather, where purest delight,
And the bounding of children with rapturous joy,
For awhile made this house a heaven of light,
'Till the life had gone out of that sweet coffined Joy.

But darkness now spreads its grim mantle around;
It came like a pall to inspire us with dread;
For what hearts could be touched—what friends could be found,
To feel as these friends, "Our dear Georgie is dead!"

FISH.—Some time ago some of our citizens, of a sporting turn of mind, leased the mill pond, and having stocked it with fish, are awaiting "the good time coming" when they can go a fishing, and the common lot of mankind can look on and enjoy the fun; in the meantime they keep a sharp lookout for intruders on their rights (?). One day this week two men were seen on the pond cutting holes and putting down lines. A delegation sallied forth, equipped with a good stock of strong English words, and informed the men that they controlled the fishing of that pond; but the men had other business to attend to and didn't scare a bit. A council of war was held and it was decided to call in the strong arm of law, and the town officials were considered as unequal to the case in hand, and a telegram was sent to Sheriff Capen. This official came over in great haste, excited with the expectation of a fat job. After another council they resolved on aggressive measures, and under the charge of the Sheriff they proceeded to the pond, chuckling with thoughts of getting fish at other's labor, of witness fees and of the vindication of their rights. They pulled up the first line with care—no bait, no hook. They thought that the fish must be very large to bite in that way. They tried the second; another strong bite—no bait, no hook; and the third with the same results—no baits, no hooks—and the vindicators thanked the Sheriff for his promptness and dispersed to their homes, to find out whether their lease prevented a man from dropping a sounding line into their pond. Naturally there are many conjectures as to the purpose of the men. Some think that land speculators propose to fill up the pond after the "Back Bay plan," others that Uncle Sam has serious thoughts of moving the "Paxton Navy Yard" to this place, and others that it is the commencement of a survey for a new road to Oakham and other towns, but all agree that the lessees were "sold." BASS.

LEICESTER.

—The Leicester Young Men's Read-Club have organized with a choice of Rev. A. H. Coolidge president and Julius W. Brown secretary. Some of the subjects chosen for readings are English History, geology, Motley's Dutch Republic, etc.

—At the annual meet of the Stockholders of the bank the following officers were elected: Directors: Cheney Hatch, John Woodcock, Josephus Woodcock, Lory S. Watson, Joshua Murdock, Dexter Knight, Chas. A. Denny, Edward Sargent, Leicester; Josiah Green, Spencer. Cheney Hatch was re-elected President.

—During the gale early Tuesday morning a large chimney on Leicester Academy, connecting with the principal's room, was blown off nearly to the roof. It fell bodily to the ground and was completely demolished. The same night a shed belonging to Mr. Thomas Snow, the Leicester express man, was blown down. Other similar effects of the wind are reported.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARRIAGE OF MR. AND MRS. DWIGHT BISCO.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Bisco occurred last Saturday. On the evening of that day a large company of the family, connexions, and other friends, assembled at Mr. Bisco's house, to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five. Mr. and Mrs. B. both enjoy excellent health; he is still active in business, although 76 years of age; and his wife, as ever, diligent and efficient. The facts of the family g[illegible] seem to warrant remark. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had eight children, and all are living. Six of these children have married, and their companions are all living: nine grandchildren have been born, and are all living. And they all assembled under the paternal roof that evening,—in themselves a goodly company of twenty-five. Four brothers and a sister of Mr. Bisco, three brothers and a sister of Mrs. B., were also there, all of whom (or nearly so) were present at the wedding fifty years ago. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was Woodcock, and her brothers are leading citizens and business men of Leicester. Mr. Bisco, who was a native of Spencer, commenced his business life in Leicester, and in 1826 entered into partnership with the late Isaac Southgate and Joseph A. Denny. Some ten years later, Capt. Southgate retiring from the firm, it has been known as Bisco & Denny ever since, Mr. Joseph A. Denny having died in February, 1875, and his son Charles succeeding to the place. Mr. B. has in all these fifty years given to the busines not only the benefit of his experience but his daily oversight, and the constant labor of his own hands. Among all our citizens not one enjoys more fully the respect and confidence of the town than he. "No man has a better record than Dwight Bisco," was the terse and truthful remark of one of our citizens, which, it is believed, there is not a single person to dispute.

The house had been very tastefully decorated by the children with evergreen vines, and hanging baskets, and festoons of green and flowers, through all the appartments occupied by the company. Those who have participated in these occasions will not need to draw on their imaginations to understand all the interest of this one. To those who have not, such a report as this must needs appear monotonous and tame. The occasion itself had nothing of that character. The unusual fact that, in the long period of fifty years, not a single death has occurred among parents, children, and grandchildren, and that all of them were gathered then and there, to give and receive their united love and homage, could not but arrest attention, until we were ready to say "this is holy ground," and joyous and serious feelings alternated in quick succession, smiles and tears in turn, but all of them of happiness and thankfulness.

When greetings, congratulations and reminiscences had been exchanged abundantly by the whole company, the worthy couple were invited to transfer their seats to two handsome armchairs, which formed a portion of their children's gifts, and the company (in common phrase) "coming to order," an earnest prayer of reverent thankfulness and for continued guidance was offered by Rev. Mr. Coolidge of the First Congregational Church. A brief address was then made by Mr. May, formerly minister of the society of which Mr. Bisco is a member, first to the couple themselves, and then to their children and connections. Following this was a brief address from Rev. Mr. Montgomery, the present minister of of the Second Congregational Church, offering in their name, a handsome bookcase to Mr. Bisco as a recognition of his faithful and gratutious services, as treasurer, for more than forty years. Other gifts were numerous, handsome, and valuable; coming from a large circle of friends, in and out of the family.

Then the supper room was thrown open and presented a beautiful sight, fragrant with flowers, brilliant with light, with a table, handsome of course, because Mr. Marrs of Worcester had the whole responsibility and charge of it. When Mr. and Mrs. Bisco and their descendants stood in this room, and were seen altogether in a single company, it was admitted by all to be the crowning grace of the occassion. There were all ages, from three up to seventy-six—a family into which no "root of bitterness" had come, no envying of one another, no alienations. Long have they been spared to each other; and as long as they shall yet be, may the spirit of love and truth continue to spread his wings over them, and the perfect peace of God be theirs in life and evermore.

Monday the brothers and sisters of Mr. Bisco passed the day at their old homestead in Spencer, now occupied by Mr. Roswell Bisco, one of the brothers.

OXFORD.

—Last Friday evening Otis W. Rhodes was visited by about forty members of Harmony Temple of Honor of Millbury. A collation was served and a pleasant evening enjoyed. While the party was returning to Millbury the wagon axle broke, dumping them into the ditch. No one was injured.

—The National Bank has elected the following officers for this year: Directors: Alex. DeWitt, Emory Sanford, Charles A. Angell, S. C. Paine, Emory E. Harwood, B. A. Corbin of Webster, A. L. Joslin, M. H. Buffum and Wm. Newton. S. C. Paine was re-elected president.

LePage has been found guilty of the Langmaid murder.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

—As the Fiskdale stage was coming to this place, Tuesday morning, to connect with the 7 o'clock train for Boston, between Sturbridge and Southbridge, the wind was so strong that the coach was upset, damaging it considerably and injuring one of the horses. Several passengers were on board, but fortunately escaped injury.

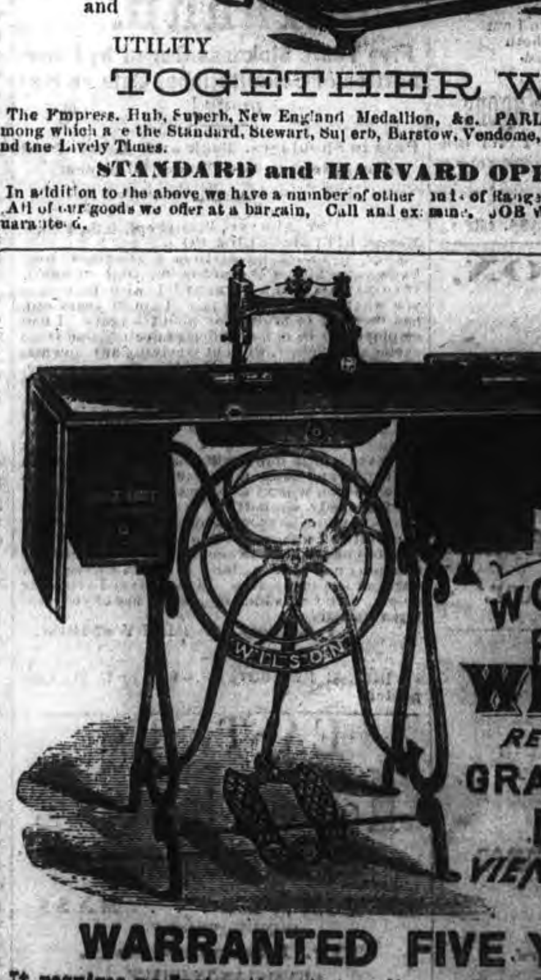
—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank the following officers were chosen: Directors: S. M. Lane, M. Leonard, J. P. Stedman, J. O. McKinstry, R. H. Cole, Southbridge; J. Edwards, Boston; E. Winslow, Charlton. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, S. M. Lane was re-elected President, F. L. Chapin, Cashier, F. W. Eaton, Ass't Cashier.

—Mr. Gilman met his railroad friends in the C. A. Dresser House, Friday, with maps, plans and profiles of the proposed railroad from Southbridge to Brookfield and Hardwick. The people were well pleased with the maps as presented of the towns of Southbridge, Sturbridge, all of the Brookfields, New Braintree, Spencer, Leicester and Worcester. They give the exact location of all the roads, rivers and ponds, and the proposed railroads and their connections with the Boston and Albany and other roads. The routes proposed give perfect satisfaction to Southbridge people. Mr. Gilman occupied about one hour in explaining the maps and plans, and then the matter was thoroughly investigated, and Mr. Gilman was authorized to state at the Providence Board of Trade, which he met on January 12th, that the town of Southbridge would pay its share of building the road.

HARDWICK.

—Mr. G. Albert Williams has resigned his commission as a Trial Justice for this county.

[*For additional news see fifth page*]



THE SPENCER SUN

A [illegible] FOR ALL.

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The Spencer Sun,
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CURTIS & PICKUP,
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Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
2 "	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 1[illegible]
4 "	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
8 "	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
3 mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
6 "	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 1[illegible]
12 "	12 50	18 68	24 50	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent. additional Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.

Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For pure teas, coffees and spices go to the store of A. Holden & Co., 390 Main street, Worcester.

The popular house of Barnard, Sumner & Co., Worcester, is bound to satisfy the wants of the people. See advertisement.

If you want to sell your goods at auction, Mr. H. M. Clemence, Worcester, has a peculiar faculty for obtaining the best of prices.

Dadmund & Co., Main street, opposite Front, Worcester have an extra stock of boots, shoes, etc., which they are selling low to make room for a spring stock.

People wonder how C. A. Potter & Co., at the Crystal Palace, Worcester, can sell first-class articles so low. "Quick sales and small profits" is their motto, and their trade is good in dull times.

The ceiling of the hotel office has been papered in such a neat manner by Messrs. E. F. & T. T. Morill of North Brookfield, that is difficult to distinguish it from painting. Their work is always first class. Give them a job.

HOME NEWS.

ANOTHER FIRE.

WHISKEY IN DANGER.

At 5 o'clock P. M. Thursday a fire was discovered in the barn of Thomas Sinnot, on Elm street. The barn is connected with the house, and being full of hay, not only was the house in a dangerous situation, but the many dwellings in the neighborhood, as there was a high wind at the time in the direction of the houses. The firemen responded promptly to the call, and in a few minutes three streams were playing upon the fire, and in a short time the fire was under control. The occupants of the dwellings were excited at their dangerous situation, and beds, bedding, crockery, etc., was flying about in all directions. Two little pigs seemed to partake of the excitement, and with an extra twist on their tails, enjoyed the fun. The fixtures of the saloon underneath the house were safely removed, and there was apparently much satisfaction among the bystanders at this feat, but as none of the ardent appeared it is probably that nothing but Adam's ale is sold there. The town can be congratulated upon the record made by the fire department, the machines worked well, and the men laid hold with a determination worthy of a better cause. The fire was undoubtedly set, as it was discovered in two places at nearly the same time. The loss, including building, contents and broken crockery, was about $500; partially insured. It is impossible to estimate the damage to the feelings of men, that their favorite resort had a narrow escape.

Boot makers still linger about waiting "for something to turn up."

Many of our boot shops will exhibit their goods at the Centennial.

Mr. Sugden has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be about.

Rev. Mr. Shorey lectured in Marlboro, on Wednesday evening.

Special meetings still continue at the churches with hopeful interest.

Subject of Mr. Fullerton's lecture: "New England and the Yankee."

Dr. Dupree, the "Painless Foot Doctor," again in Spencer. We told you so.

Mr. Mullen is busy excavating the cellars for his house and barn on Irving street.

It has been decided not to enlarge the boot shop of Messrs. Bullard, Boyden & Temple.

It is reported that the "Haymakers" will be brought out in March with a chorus of thirty voices.

No reduction of fifteen per cent. in rents as yet, but it should come to compensate for the cut down.

Louis Sweet is now employed at the Massasoit barber shop, having closed his shop in Howe's building.

The vacancy caused by the death of "Spot" has been supplied by a five dollar black and white cur.

The roof of Wm. A. Barr's heel shop is being put in a water-proof condition, as it was somewhat injured by the recent fire.

The public schools will close the winter term February 18, making twelve weeks for the spring and summer term, and eleven weeks for the winter term.

The whole number of licensed dogs in town is 226—215 males and 11 females. As economy is in order perhaps it would be well to commence on poor "Trouser."

The leap year festival at the Methodist Church Wednesday evening, furnished lots of fun, and the male sex appreciated the benefits of leap year.

One of our citizens, who drives to Worcester frequently, expresses a wish that our by-laws in reference to dumping ashes in the streets, applied also to the town of Leicester.

"Money is the root of all evil," as criminals have been scarce the past few weeks, and the majority of these have, for the want of funds, suddenly departed.

It is reported that a gentleman would establish a machine shop in town which would give employment to fifty men if a through railroad were built from Worcester.

Mr. William Moseley has bought a good house lot of William Upham. It is opposite the new mill. He intends to build a commodious house at no distant date.

With the exception of David Prouty's shop the boot shops have started on their year's work, with a reduction of fifteen per cent, in wages.

It is understood that all candidates for the office of constable and policeman will be obliged to contend in running and shooting matches hereafter, so as to have men proficient in all the arts of capturing criminals.

Considerable of a spell of weather, this.

Fugitives—Boss Tweed, Frank Kane. The "Boss" is reported to be in Canada, the boy when last seen was making lively time in the same direction.

Messrs. Greenwood and Smith have bought the hotel barber shop of Mr. Bergen and have employed Mr. Lewis Sweet, who will be glad to see his old friends at his new place of business.

Mr. Bradford can be found at the old stand of Mr. Barrows, on Chestnut street, where ornamental and sign painting will be neatly done. The painting on the lantern at Laskey's tonsorial rooms was done by him.

A thoughtful man suggests that our officials be armed with the new Lyman gun, which is good for twelve miles at least, so that when they are winded they can ascend to the house tops and peg at criminals as they flee.

The Springfield Republican man has been in town and estimates that over $150,000 has been put into buildings during the past year, and one half of this has gone for manufacturing property. Rather high, Sonny. It is bad weather for fish stories.

The next lecture in the M. E. Church course will be given by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Lynn, next Wednesday evening on "Popular Delusions." Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Palmer lectures in the Congregational course next Monday evening.

All who have been anxiously waiting to see Dr. Dupree, will have a chance on Monday and Tuesday next, January 24th and 25th. Seize the opportunity and go to the Massasoit Hotel and have your sore feet painlessly cured.

Dr. Dupree is so well known in Spencer that he needs no flashing advertisement to herald his coming, the simple announcement being all that is necessary. On Monday and Tuesday there will be a rush to see him, at the Massasoit Hotel. We cordially recommend him to all.

A man, not willing to submit to a reduction of fifteen per cent. in his wages, declared he was "going West," and Monday set as the day of departure. His wife had packed up a good stock of provision, the team has driven up to the door, when thoughts of "Capt. Jack," "Slippery Jim" and other noted hair lifters came into his mind. He can be found at his old job.

In our report of the anniversary of the Congregational Sunday School last week, we omitted to mention that in the senior department of the school there was one young lady, Miss Sophia Wybert, who had not been absent for a year, and that Miss Hattie Adams had not been absent for two years. We mention these facts so that others may go and do likewise.

A lad, claiming to be the "boy wanted," presented himself in the "sanctum" the morning, and told a fair story until he said he heard the bell whistle [illegible] his ear, then [illegible] indignant and told him that the pistol was only loaded with blasting powder and that it was impossible to con[illegible] any Jimmy Blanchard impositions on this community, and he "scooted."

Mr. Charles N. Prouty has been confined to his house the past week by sickness, but is improving.

The lecture by Rev. Mr. Cooper in the Methodist Church, last Friday, was very interesting. The lecturer, with his practical experience as a sailor, could not fail to interest his audience with his accounts of a sailors life. And it was more entertaining from the fact that but few of his hearers had realized the dangers and temptations in the life of a sailor.

The proposition to build a branch road to East Brookfield has no friends in town as far as we can ascertain. The people seem to be satisfied with the present accommodations and to wait for Mr. Gilman's through line. Some think that the Boston and Albany road could be induced to straighten their line if Spencer and Leicester took hold of the matter.

A DOG.—One day recently a small dog was seen gnawing a bone in the Massasoit yard, when a larger dog came and took it away, in spite of the small dog's opposition, but "Bingo" hearing the lamentations, went over and took it from the large dog and gave it back to the smaller one, and laid down near him until he finished his task. This supports the statement recently made that dogs in many respects are better than some men.

The books of the County Treasurer show the following receipts and expenditures on the dog account of towns in this vicinity: Receipts — Brookfield $291 60, Charlton $258, Hardwick $212 40, Leicester $412 80, New Braintree $78, North Brookfield $342 60, Oakham $172 80, Oxford $345, Paxton $74 40, Rutland $177 80, Southbridge $499 60, Spencer $439 80, Sturbridge $288, Warren $287 40, West Brookfield 216. The damages to live stock have been paid as follows: Brookfield $98 80, Charlton $8, Hardwick $61 70, Leicester $32, Oxford $95 40, Paxton $11, Southbridge 65, Spencer $18 80, Sturbridge $30 70, Warren $15 40, West Brookfield 61 50. A little over eighty-eight per cent. of the amount collected remains in the County Treasury to be divided among the towns.

At the Probate Court on Tuesday, the following business from this section was transacted: Administrators appointed—D. H. Holmes, of the estate of Perly Holmes of Sturbridge, $4,000 personal; S. Thayer, of the estate of Chas. E. Hood of Southbridge, $2,000 personal; Wm. Sampson, of the estate of Harvey Prouty of Spencer, $2,500 real and $3,000 personal; John Mulcahy, of the estate of Stephen Donahue of Brookfield, $500 personal. Trustees appointed—Newell Tyler, of the estate of Elisha Southwick of Sturbridge. Administrator's accounts—Of Moses Smith of the estate of Z. G. Carpenter of Rutland. Executor's accounts—Of Charlotte Holbrook, of the will of Cephus Holbrook of New Braintree. Guardian's accounts—Of Wm. Sampson, guardian of V. A. Adams, late of Brookfield.

OLDEST INHABITANT.—Items will appear in newspapers during the centennial year, concerning the oldest individual. Every town will ransack its records in order to claim this relic of '76. He has already appeared with the record of 110 years, in a Western town; but Spencer can do better. According to Draper's History of the town there is a gentleman now living, hale and hearty, and as lively as any man ought to be, who was married on the 17th of June, 1727. Even allowing that he was married as soon as he was born, which is very improbable, he will be 149 years old next June. When Washington stopped at the "Old Jenks" tavern he must have been in the prime of life; he was not there, however, but like all other brave young men, was fighting the "Britishers" at Boston. His service in the Revolution secured him the rank of colonel. He has been a member of the Legislature and held many town offices and is good for more. It is needless to say that he smokes. He will not exhibit at the Centennial.

JUST ONCE MORE.—DR. DUPREE'S THIRD VISIT TO SPENCER.—THE DATE ANNOUNCED.—True to his promise, this great New York Chirododist, distinguished above all others as "The Painless Operator," will come again to the Massasoit Hotel, Spencer, where he can be consulted the first two days of next week, and no longer, as he is crowded with engagements which must be filled. Corns removed in three minutes. Ingrowing nails a specialty. Permanent cures guaranteed. Bunions, enlarged joints, soft corns, chilblains, frosted feet, tumors, etc., skilfully treated and satisfaction warranted. Old patients who were before treated for severe cases, are requested to call for further attention if it is necessary. No charge will be made to them. Only two days, Monday and Tuesday, January 24 and 25.

BRANCH RAILROAD.—A meeting of the business men of town was held on last Saturday evening, in reference to the proposed branch road from the depot. The following interesting facts were developed: That the number of passengers during the past year to the depot, was 31,948; that 17,891 tons of freight had been shipped; that a road could be built, with depot and other buildings all complete and ready for the cars, except land for depot and yard at this end of the road for $51,476, and that, taking the terms of the lease of the North Brookfield road to the Boston and Albany road for a basis, a road could be operated between Spencer Depot and the Village and pay the expenses and five per cent. interest on the cost of the road. Of the gentlemen present two were in favor of the proposed road, two in favor of the Worcester County Central, and others were not particular in any route, but thought that the town was well accommodated at present.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.—It is with regret that we announce to our people that Dr. E. Proctor has removed his salve factory to the "Heart of the Commonwealth." The hard times have effected even this branch of industry. People whose stomachs were worn out by high living preferred to die rather than drag out a miserable existence, such as the times afford, although by the use of one or two boxes of this wonderful salve the stomach could be restored to its former strength. Bald headed people preferred to go bald headed rather than to pay the Doctor fifty cents for one box of his salve, which would have caused it to sprout again. Bad tempered people preferred to keep their bad temper rather than have them sweetened by a box of that all-healing inflammatory salve. In fact the lame, halt and blind would not invest, and the distance from the market caused the Doctor's removal, an argument for a railroad. Fishermen and pic-nic parties will miss him, but, doubtless, it was "all for the best." His place was sold last Saturday for $1,336, and his fleet was sold a short time before. We wish the Doctor success in his new place of business.

BROOKFIELD.

The number of births in town last year was 67; marriages, 30; and deaths, [illegible].

An item from "A Citizen," would have appeared last week had it not been received too late for insertion.

A few more street lamps would help us in picking our way through the [illegible] dark nights like those of the first of the week.

The essay on the "Wastes and Burdens of Unitarian Churches," read before the Worcester Conference of churches last Wednesday at Northboro, is to be published in the Unitarian Review.

The third annual Firemen's Ball took place on Friday evening of last week. About 125 couple were present and "tripped the light fantastic" to the music of Snow's orchestra. The net proceeds were $83.

There seems to be considerable rivalry among the young people. While the fair sex are trying to see who can wear the tightest "pull-back," there is no little strife among the young men as to who can sport the longest Ulster.

If people would take a little interest in sending in items, our local column could be made more interesting. We are not omnipresent and therefore fail to learn of many little occurences that would be of interest to our readers. When anything worth recording comes under your observation, just make a note of it and drop it in our Post Office box.

The Union meetings of the Methodist and Congregationalist churches have been continued the third week. Last Sunday evening, at the Methodist church, the throng of people was so great, that it was necessary to hold the meeting in the audience room and it was nearly filled. The services continued over two hours and about one hundred testimonials were given, nearly half of them by young converts. The number of converts is [illegible] about one hundred.

THE NAMESAKE.

Dear little blue-eyed namesake,
Thy summers are all too few;
May he be brightened with graceful wearing
The name that my childhood knew.
I hoped I would crown him with sunshine,
Fairer than ever a child;
I said I should bring him a blessing,
Dear little blue-eyed child.

I said it should bring him a blessing—
Was I wiser than I guessed;
Was the blessing a short sweet childhood,
And an early and happy rest.
For the loving Circle that held him,
Is robbed of its precious joy;
The youngest, the fairest, the darling,
Dear little blue-eyed boy.

Oh, fair and fatherless spirit
The name that my childhood knew;
Though rarely I hear it spoken,
Its sweeter because of you.
What matter now little value
On earth to the name be given;
Since now it is worn by an angel,
'Tis tenderly breathed in heaven.

P. M. D.

A MODEL SEXTON.

I read to-day that there were eighty thousand clergymen in America, and, of course, as many sextons. What an army! Most of the clergy have had some sort of training for their work; how is it with sextons? where is there a school for the training of sextons? Who of them have ever taken lessons in ventilation, the art of sweeping and dusting, and keeping paths in good order, and trimming the lawns? Parishes take some pains in selecting a minister; how is it about the sexton? A church near by has had eighty candidates, and is yet without a pastor; every society has its sexton, or perhaps, too often, a man who unlocks and locks up the church.

I have nothing against sextons; I have against churches, or committees who use so little wisdom and common sense in so important a matter. A good sexton is quite as important to a church's prosperity as a good minister; to have the one you must have the other.

Sextons, for the most part, know little or nothing about ventilation; are often ignorant, stupid creatures; are deficient in neatness and taste; care but little about the work in hand, indeed hate it, and will do as little of it as possible. But how can a minister preach in a cold, or a smoky house, or a room full of gas, or blazing with heat? How can people sit with comfort or listen with interest to a discourse on religious warmth when their feet are freezing, or when their eyes are weeping from smoke, or their lungs are smarting from gas, and their whole bodies are stupefied with poisons? No windows have been opened to let out the dead deoxygenized air, and to let in the vital breath of nature. The speaker knows and feels the inconvenience his audience is laboring under, and how little they care for the best of talk, and how they wish he would shorten his sermon and leave off prayer altogether; and he becomes influenced by the condition of things in the pew, and fails to interest, and must be scolding inside some inefficient sexton, or more to blame committee. There are times, and they are not seldom, when it were better to say the Lord's prayer and go home, rather than attempt to expose health and worry out an hour in torture of any kind. The work of a sexton well done, the sermon may be indifferent, and people will go away happy, but let the church be, as many of us have found it on a Sunday morning, and St. Paul himself might preach, or Mr. Beecher, and people would go out scolding and damning somebody, and the service would be but provocation to sin.

When the church has been unfit to worship in by lack of proper attention, all ought to find fault, if not with the sexton, then because the parish committee did not stir about and do something to remedy the difficulty. If the chimneys are poor take them down and put up better ones; and if you are not able, stop the preaching for awhile and take the money to put the furnace or chimney in order; or stir about and get the funds in some other and wiser way; and if the sexton is inefficient get one that is competent and industrious, and attentive, and if he has not pay enough to give proper attention to the work, give him enough, and look after him, as you would any other person that does your work. If your sexton fails, your sermon fails, the audience is provoked, and half a dozen have caught cold, or have had their eyes filled with smoke and their lungs with gas, and vows are made by A, B and C never to enter the church till warm weather comes, or matters will warrant safety and comfort in church. Other churches have inviting rooms to worship in, and people will go there, and they are not to blame either; for that church which offers the most and best attractions ought to have the congregations, and often will have, whatever the doctrine preached.

Now I am going to tell you about a model sexton I once knew, and who still lives, and whom I visit once a year, going sixty miles, and possibly more, because of his efficient and devoted service as sexton of my church for four years.

Mr. Taylor was chosen sexton at a salary of seventy-five dollars. It was a country church (now of the city) and not so much was required or expected. His qualifications and ways of doing his work were as follows:

In the first place he was a pleasant man, full of smiles and good nature, modest and quiet, not blustering or brazen. It did you good to meet him, and you caught the contagion of his presence as he moved gently about his work.

Then he kept himself neat and clean and never walked up or down the aisle without putting on his slippers. He would slide along unnoticed and raise or shut or lower the windows, with his straight, neat long staff, and then disappear to look after something else.

So also was he thorough in his work. He would take time enough to keep the basement of the church cleared up; there was no chaos of old barrels and wood and cultch about, everything had its place; the wood, and coal, and shavings, and brooms, and dusters, and shovels, and oil cans, and all these things were kept in the basement and were never left around the parlor of the church or front entry; and then he would clean out the furnace pipes, and sweep thoroughly the church, every corner and crevice, and under the mats; and this would be done as often as needed, and once a year every particle of woodwork would be cleaned, and every week he would sweep about the pulpit and down the aisles, and would dust thoroughly everywhere; and his eye did not pass by the corners of the ceiling nor the crevices of the pulpit; when he swept he would cover up the plush chairs and sofa and top of desk, and he had a place for the linen covering, and it always looked as though it just came out of the drawer, and the windows were kept clean, and the floor in the vestry white and nice; and here the settees were arranged in perfect order, and the lamps were well filled each week, and trimmed, too, whatever happened, and they were kept in order and were never covered with a mixture of oil and dust, and the chimneys were clean and clear; they were put each week into a huge pan and washed in soap and water and rubbed with paper, and put out to dry; and when lighted no matches with burned ends were left about. There was in this way such order and thoroughness that it did you good to go into the rooms, and such attention was given to ventilating the church that things smelled fresh and clean and inviting.

Mr. Taylor was always prompt, and never forgot a particle of his duty, and never was behind or ahead; and he saw to it that there were coal and kindlings in abundance, and would build his fire in the furnace in cold weather Saturday at one o'clock, would visit it again that night, and then would go over to the church at daylight to see to matters, and would watch the thermometer carefully and give just such a temperature. Of course there were fussy men and women, who would want more or less heat, this window shut and that opened; but he consulted the mercury and the pastor, and acted then according to his own judgment. There were ushers to seat people, and so he could go into a certain pew as soon as the people were well in, and there were signs by which he and the pastor communicated, and he would watch the signs and give more or less heat, or more or less air, according to the wave of the hand; indeed he took care to do this throughout the entire services, and would as carefully study the temperature of the room; and so windows would sometimes go up or down in the middle of the services; sometimes there was need of the preacher's communicating with the choir or some one in the audience, and he was ready to catch the hint and so save confusion, and do a needed service, and precisely what he was hired to do.

He would always throw open the windows directly after service, and let out the poisoned air; and then during the week open them once or twice, and always on Saturday, rain or shine, only guarding the windward side; in this way the air to be heated would be full of oxygen, and would heat up easily; it is trying to heat dead air that plays the mischief with church warming.

Then this model sexton would have a care about the surroundings of the church edifice. If a pane of glass were broken he would see that it was repaired; and it will only be necessary to tell any one of the committee about it to have it repaired forthwith; nothing dragged with this committee; and if one ever found his own business too much to allow his attention to parish matters he would resign and another would be put into his place. If the fence needed painting he would see to that in the same way; and as to the lawn, he shaved it every week; and the fine gravel walks which he projected and made he kept as perfect as possible; he put the line upon the borders when he trimmed them, and not a spear of grass was ever allowed to grow upon the walk. He also set out the shrubbery and flowering plants, and no gentleman's front yard in the village compared with the church yard. On one side there was a hedge and that was kept trimmed neatly, and an air of attractiveness and refinement was thus created about the premises, and was in itself a kind of gospel.

Yes, and all this for one hundred dollars; but his wages soon went up, and he is still sexton, and has the care of the school building near by, and takes care of the cemetery, and if he had a dozen hands would find as many parishes in Boston after his services. There is no fiction in this statement; more depends upon a proper man for a sexton than upon any other officer of the church save the pastor. Poor pay! One half of the sextons get altogether too much for what they do. There is a charge against forty thousand people in America!

But I must be merciful; and I do know there is another side to the question. A whole chapter might be written on the miseries of a sexton; the smoky chimneys, the poor wood and coal, the tardy supply or the meanness of the supply of fuel, the grumbling pastor, the heartless committee, the old woman who begs on him to shut the window, the man in the next pew who wants the air down to zero, and a host of other things. Yes we knew and appreciate it all. But my dear sexton haven't I said a heap of truth, and now won't you go home and do one of two things, either resign two weeks from to-day, or use that two weeks in the careful study of the duties of a sexton; talk with the old sextons, practice with the broom and the dust brush, and with making fires, and with keeping things neat and in order, and so get full of the spirit of a true co-laborer of the gospel, and your reward will be great—well I feel like soaring; but think how much depends upon your skill and efficiency, your every qualification for your work, and just see how great improvement by your fraternity is to be made in church warming the coming winter, and my word for it, ten thousand people all over the land will bless you!

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Thirteenth Paper.

A few words upon fat as a part of daily living will be appropriate before proceeding to the subject of when and how much to eat. A certain quantity of this element is essential for fuel during the cold season in our climate. The less of it taken in heat of summer the better. Yet the consumer has to remember that the natural acid of the stomach has no effect upon it. It must pass beyond that organ to the small intestine where it meets the alkaline product of the pancreas, commonly called "sweet bread," or the one from the liver. These two alkaline fluids emulsify or saponify it and thus make it capable of being absorbed. Let now an excess of fat pass into that stomach with the other food, and all must see that it will so coat and cover it that the acid juice of that organ will have difficulty in getting across to those portions whose digestions must be done by that alone, namely, the caseine of milk, the albumen of eggs, the creatine of meat and the glutine of grains. What is the obvious result? The proper digestion of these elements being hindered they begin to decompose, ferment, give off carbonic acid which distend the stomach. Acid eructations follow, foul breath and tongue, the distended stomach presses on the heart, which lies directly over it, and then follows the all-fashionable "heart-burn." After a time, the heart's action is so crippled that it gets to palpitating and cutting up strange antics. The frightened victim rushes to some well-puffed and advertised specialist, who has undertaken to treat diseases of the heart as if it was an organ utterly disconnected from the body. He applies his specialist ear to the especial organ, hears a special sound, and with an air of profound pity rubs his specialistic hands while he tells his anxious victim—"Yes, my dear Sir (or Madam), it is too true that you have chronic enlargement of the heart. It is fortunate for you that you have come to me just at this period in your downward progress to the grave. Had you delayed one week longer, you would have needed the undertaker; but now, only six bottles of my infallible elixir will be required to create in you a new heart, and to renew a right spirit within you."

The happy victim pays him twenty-five dollars for this new lease of life, begins to take the elixir, and in six weeks publishes a card which tells the gaping world that Mr. Wonderful Specialist, has saved him from an untimely grave. What has this magician done? He has given him a stomachic, which has cleaned and stimulated the clogged-up vessels, carried off refuse, undigested, fat-soaked, putrifying, unchewed, unsalivated food with a purgative; taken a reef in the gas-distended stomach, by which the heart again finds room to do its work without crying to the stomach, "get out of the way;" and the deluded victim resumes the former habits. Of course, Mr Wonderful Specialist is no such a donkey as to tell his victim the true cause of the trouble. It wouldn't pay.

Sugar as a part of daily food holds also an important place. It is a fact that it is fattening. The negroes of the West Indian plantations become enormously fat during the sugar season. A child's instinctive desire for it proves that in temperate quantities it is not injurious; but as it easily changes into acid or fat, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic and the corpulent must beware of it.

Hot fresh bread demands a word. Let any one observe for himself how impossible it is to masticate this properly, and if he has a grain of common sense he will see that this fact alone proves it to be much more difficult of digestion than is that bread which allows the saliva to penetrate it. In the same way, the very common practice of soaking bread is pernicious, in that it substitutes an unnatural moistener. The saliva is just as necessary to digestion as is gastric juice, and no drink soaking fluid can replace it in the economy.

When shall we eat? Supposing that the night has been spent in a natural way—in fasting and sleeping—it is probable that on rising, ten or twelve hours have intervened since food was taken. It is plain that a good, wholesome, substantial breakfast is needed before going to work, and all theories based upon early morning walks on an empty stomach are so much moonshine. The time required for digesting a full meal, consisting of all the essential elements—water, salts, fat and tissue-making—does not, as a rule, exceed four hours, and as the stomach, like an idle boy, is inclined to mischief if wholly unoccupied by a long interval during waking, working hours, it is plain that food is required as often as once in five or six hours during the day. The practice of taking but one meal a day, and that a very full one, is unnatural and pernicious. Dogs are made to do so—men are not. A light meal—I mean light in quantity, but containing all the essentials in agreeable variety and combination—taken every four or five hours during the waking hours, is far more natural and hygienic than a working day passed in the usual manner of the New York merchant. He rushes through his business hours at high pressure rate. He stops, perhaps, fifteen minutes at midday to toss a bit of lunch past the teeth at the stomach. It generally hits the mark and makes an impression. This impression is transferred during the afternoon from the stomach to the face, and he scowls ominously. He goes home to a late, full dinner, tired with brain work, faint with hunger, irritated from the effects of ill-fed blood in his brains, and restless for he knows not what. The weakened, ill-fed nerves cry out "we are tired, we are cross—we must have a narcotic!" The dear meerschaum gives the coveted, soothing charm. For the time being a sense of comfort is gained. Just so when the physician comes to the sick nerves with the anodynes and narcotics, but leaves untouched the cause of the nerves' complaint. Such a course persistently followed, it is plain to every reasonable mind, must give us just what we have in abundance in New York, viz: middle aged business men with plenty of money and no health. Their wives will be remembered in the next paper.

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

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—IN—

Country Real Estate

FOR SALE BY

J. L. AINSWORTH,

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

Gentlemen, I can show the BEST BARGAINS in REAL ESTATE of any one in Worcester County. No other party has the property that I advertise; if they tell you so, it is false.

My team will be at the depot, on the arrival of Boston and New York trains, at the service of my customers.

Office, at Central House, Brookfield.

145 ACRE FARM.

One of the best and most pleasantly situated of any farm in town. Price $[illegible]; 20 acres in wood; excellent soil, in high state of cultivation; cuts 50 to 60 tons of hay, all by machine. A good 2-story House; good Barn with cellar. One-half mile from school, three miles from depot, free high school, free library, and four churches. It is a splendid situation for a country residence, besides being a profitable farm. $3000 down. Any one wishing a good home should not fail to look at this farm.

77 ACRE FARM.

With nice Buildings will keep from 15 to 20 head of stock and sell hay, cut 40 to 50 tons of the best hay. the barn cost some two thousand dollars, running water to barn, the best cellar I ever saw under a barn, as easy a farm to work as there is in the State, I do not know of a farm I should any sooner than this for my own use, it is in a high state of cultivation, price six thousand, one-half cash, one and one-half mile of Village and Depot.

90 ACRE FARM.

Within 3-4 of a mile from depot, 1 mile from village, free high school, free library, post-office, 4 churches, and markets of all kinds. Two-story House, a good Barn with cellar. Running water to barn. One of the best Cider-mills in the state—will make from 700 to 1000 barrels of cider this year. This is a profitable farm to buy. The hay all cut by machine. All kinds of fruit. Offers the farm very low; wants to sell before the first of March, or does not care to sell. This is a good bargain for a good farmer. Will sell stock and tools, if you want. It is in plain view of the village. Price $5000.

130 ACRE FARM.

Here is a chance that does not come up every day, to pay for a farm in a very short time; 150 cords of wood ready for market, 2 1-2 miles from a large village, and a chance for a milk route. The owner of the farm goes with milk three times a week, and is wanted every day, but poor health and age prevent it. Keeps 12 cows and a team. Hay cut by machine. Good buildings. A splendid orchard. Now is the time to secure a milk route, before any other one gets it. Price $3500 one-half cash.

165 ACRE FARM.

For $1,000; $1000 down, $200 and interest a year. Here is a chance to make money. It cuts 35 to 50 tons of hay by machine. Two Barns with cellar; a good House; a cider mill which will clear $500 this year. Butter and milk all sold at the village. Can take 7 to 10 boarders, if any one wishes. Five minutes' walk to the post-office, meetings, store, school, and mill.

190 ACRE FARM.

A good, nice 2-story House, and a good barn. Cuts by machine some 40 to 50 tons of hay; keeps 18 to 20 cows the year round. There were some hundred barrels of apples on the place this season; within 1 mile from church, store, post-office, mill, 3 miles of a large manufacturing village; 600 cords of wood and lumber, and ready market for it. The owner is not able to do the work and wishes to sell now, and puts it in at a bargain. Price $3000, $1000 down, remainder on easy terms. Any one will see at once this is a bargain.

170 ACRE FARM.

2 story House, 13 rooms, papered, painted, blinded; good barn, baggage house, henery, piggery, green-house, cheese factory; 25 acres of wood, 300 varieties of fruit and all kinds of berries; 4 trout ponds, one stocked with trout now. Cuts 75 to 80 tons of hay by machine. Keeps 35 to 40 head of stock. Running water to house and barn the year round. Will reserve the green-house, and allow $1000 for it, or sell the whole for $10,500; one half cash. 1 1-2 miles from depot, where all the express trains stop. Sells for no other reason only poor health. Will get about two-thirds what it cost him.

60 ACRE FARM.

For a gentleman that wants one of the finest country homes or residence in Worcester county. Now is the time to purchase. No humbug. It is just what I say. Cannot be surpassed for pleasantness. 2-story modern-built French-roof House, all up in good style overlooking a fine lake and village—as pleasant a situation as there is in Worcester county. A nice Barn. Every rood of land is good. A profitable farm. Keeps 12 cows and 2 horses. 1 1-4 mile from church, post-office, 1 mile from depot, where all the express trains stop. Price $10,000; $4000 down.

BARGAINS FOR SOME ONE.

63 Acre Farm, 1 1-2 miles from church, post-office, store, mill; within 2 miles of a large village, at the low price of $1250; keeps 6 to 8 cows and team; good, fair buildings, $1000 cash.

40 Acre Farm, 2 miles from church, post-office, free library, free high school. Price $1400; $600 cash; remainder $100 a year and interest.

41 Acre Farm, 2 1-2 miles from depot, 1-4 mile from school, abundance of the best of fruit. Price $1700; $600 cash; $100 and interest a year.

50 Acre Farm, 1 mile from a large village, for the small price of $1700. Keeps 3 cows and team. Now is the time to buy if you want a good bargain.

13 Acre Farm, a nice cottage House, 6 rooms and pantry; papered, painted, blinded, in good repair. Keeps 2 cows and team; all kinds of fruit; 1 2 mile from church, 2 miles from depot, where all the express trains stop. Price $2300; one-half cash.

15 Acre Place, 2-story House, 3-4 mile from village; it is very pleasantly situated; 2 large shade trees in front of house; stands on high ground, overlooks the village. With a little expense would make a splendid country residence. Plenty of fruit. Price $2600; $1000 down.

I have Wood Lots that are bargains, I have Farms of all prices, from $800 to $12,000, some 60 in number, besides Village Property.

Apply to
J. L. AINSWORTH,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Brookfield, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

WASHING MADE EASY.—The German washerwomen use a mixture of 2 oz. turpentine and 1 oz. spirits ammonia, well mixed together. This is put into a bucket of warm water, in which half a pound of soap has been dissolved. The clothes are immersed for 24 hours and then washed. By this method the cleansing is said to be greatly quickened, and two or three rubbings in cold water will remove the turpentine.

SAUCE.—Four spoonfuls of white sugar, two of butter, one of flour; stir them to a cream. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, add it; pour over the mixture a gill of boiling water, stirring the mixture very fast. Add essence of lemon or rose.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Wash a teacupful of tapioca; soak it for three hours in cold water; turn off the water and pour over it one quart of boiling water. Add a grated peel of one lemon; sweeten to taste and boil for one hour.

WINTER SUCCOTASH. This may be made with Lima, horticultural, garden beans or white field beans. The latter are seldom used for succotash, but they make it very nicely. The method of proceeding in each case is the same. Boil the beans without soaking until three-fourths done. In the meantime put an equal amount (dry) of dried sweet corn with three parts of water, and let it steep on the stove for two hours without boiling, then add to it the beans and let them cook together gently until the beans are done. Serve warm and do not break the beans.

FRENCH TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Take two ounces of tapioca and boil it in half a pint of water until it begins to melt, then add half a pint of milk by degrees until the tapioca becomes very thick; add a well-beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to taste, and bake three quarters of an hour. This preparation of tapioca is superior to any other, is nourishing and suitable for delicate children.

CATARRH

With all its Loathsome Attendants
Cured by Four Bottles
—OF THE—
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

ADAMS HOUSE, 374 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 14, 1875.

MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO,

Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to let the public know through you that by the use of your *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* I have been cured of the worst cases of Catarrh. I am to-day, and have been since I left off using the Remedy, as free from it as when I was born.

For ten years I had the disease in the worst form. There was a continued filling up of my head, and a feeling as if I wanted to free it, and it was no sooner cleared out than it would again commence to fill up. At night and morning it seemed to assume its worst form. When I laid down there would be a rushing of mucus from my head to my throat, which caused me to awake in a choking condition. This brought on a cough which lasted me for some time, and I thought I had consumption.

Your Remedy was recommended to me by a friend who had used it and been cured of a severe case of Catarrh. The first bottle gave me such relief that I felt I could not [illegible] for your Remedy. I bought it of J. Noble, Druggist, 55 Green St. Boston, who will vouch for what I say. In all I used four bottles and as I said before am entirely well. Yours Respectfully,

WM. TREADWAY.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. For sale by L. P. SUMNER, Main st Spencer, Mass.

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I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand

New and Second-Hand Carriages AND Waggons

of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as low as any firm in Worcester County.

PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOOD &
IRON WORK.
DONE BY
First-class Workmen,
AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT
Reasonable Prices.

Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same,
Respectfully Yours,
Geo. Stearns,
South Main Street
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39-3m

SAVE MONEY.

by sending $4.75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $6,) or $5.75 for the Magazine and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $8). Adress
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Branch Offices—Brookfield and Charlton, Mass.
☞ Real estate bought and sold in any part of the Country.
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READ THIS.

OFFER.

For sale at this office, an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain, or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

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Greater Improvments

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THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

CURTIS & PICKUP
Editors and Publishers.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will alleviate any pain arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate boils, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey. Temperance is as necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition.

The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Eyrsipelas, Itch, Sprains, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Sciatica, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sinews, Burns, Frosted Feet, Palsy, Earache, Toothache, Headache, Ulcers, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from bites and stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

"ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. * * *

W. H. KING, Postmaster."

It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing cures never before effected by any preparation in existence,—like Chronic Rheumatism of thirty years standing, straightening fingers and joints which had been stiff for six years, taking the soreness from burns, &c.

One dollar, or even fifty cents, invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach when an accident occurs, and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical attendance when physicians are called. They frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."

We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.

Sold everywhere, but prepared only at the
Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Cross, sickly babies and children may have health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty years Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil.

The reputation of his experiment extended. Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe. It is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender infant.

Try Castoria once, and you will never be without it.

Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 10-13t

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Chas. W. Russell
MACHINIST,
Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield,
On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield.
Attention given to light Machine Jobbing. Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order. 45

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a nice BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a
WREATH, CROSS,
Crown, Anchor, Harp
Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go or send to
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WILLIAM R. FALLS,
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Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads
Prepared, Stuffed, and Mounted in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable prices.
Deer Heads and Game Pieces a Specialty.
164 Tremont Street, Boston.
Good prices paid for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Highly Colored Birds. 5-3m

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AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING SKIM MILK TO COWS.—What to do with the skim milk is a troublesome question with butter makers. Skim milk cheese is strongly objected to and sells at so low a price as not to be profitable. The attempts to improve it by the use of oleo-margarine are vehemently opposed in some quarters. To feed the milk to pigs does well, for the pigs, but it is claimed that the returns in this way are not what they should be considering the real value of the skim milk.

In some localities dairymen have practiced feeding the skim milk to cows and claim very satisfactory results. In Chautauqua Co., N. Y., it is common to feed not only the skim milk but the butter milk. Mr. L. S. Dardin recently visited that country and writes the Country Gentleman that he could not find a single cow that had been injured by the practice, and that he found two dairymen who had made an average of 300 pounds per cow per year, and six whose average was over 260 pounds. They have good cows, and feed from four to six quarts of ground feed daily when the cows are on luxuriant pasturage or have good hay.

BREAKING HEIFERS.—A correspondent of the American Farm Journal gives the following;

As a good paper is made up of the experience of many, I will give ours in a few small things that we have tried this year. We had a young heifer that came in about the middle of March. She has always been inclined to be wild. We began early in the winter to card and rub her, to get her used to being handled, but she would kick whenever her teats were touched, when she began to give milk. We passed a half-inch rope around her body, just in front of the udder, and drew it as tight as possible when we were milking. It cured her of kicking in about two weeks. She will follow us around the yard now, to be milked first, and is as quiet as an old cow. We have a near neighbor who is a milkman. He has some old, confirmed kickers. He has a ring in the floor behind them, and ties a rope around the leg and fastens it to the ring.

WHAT TO KEEP.—A pullet hatched early in the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in the spring begin to lay in the ensuing spring, and it is by saving a proportion of pullets from the early and late broods, that you make sure of winter eggs, a few early hatched chickens for the winter markets, and a numerous flock of chickens in the warm months, when rearing is less precarious. The hen continues in her prime for two, and at most three years—therefore save pullets equal to a third of your brood stock, selling off at a trifling price, the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in the stewed dish or well baked pie. However, I have no scruple about keeping a heavy, systematically made, splendidly feathered "partlett," for four years, for the sake of her stock. Many farmers grumble about their poultry from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their brood stock once a year, drafting all the old dames (known by the developed scales on their legs), and reserving from the market basket the most promising young pullets raised during the season.—*Zion's Herald.*

TO CURE SELF-MILKERS.—The New Hork Tribune gives the following plan for curing self-milking cows, which it found to be effective; Take two old ox bows and fit each in a piece of hard wood, say 2x3 inch stuff, fourteen inches long, tying these single yoke pieces on her neck, to stand about a foot apart. Then connect the hard wood pieces by oak pieces like ladder rungs, and screw upon the bows, on each side, a slender pin of hickory, pointed at the end, extending back to rest upon her sides. The hard wood pieces should be cut out, so as not to hurt the neck.

It is not manly for a man to die before he meets death, but some people under value the blessings of life as much as they over-estimate their own private grief.

For
COUGHS COLDS, HOARSENESS
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES.
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLET
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For Sale by Druggists generally, and by
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS. 11-4w

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INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases $25. Advice free. Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. ☞Send Postal Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book. 42-1y

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-4

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The Great Atlantic and Pacific Company
Headquarters 35 & 37 Vesey St., N. Y.
AN ORGANIZATION FOR
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and selling direct to consumers for one small profit. Sixty Branch Retail Stores. Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds of Tea. The Company has now ready for delivery a splendid Chromo entitled: "NIP AND TUCK," a new (three pound) picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and a pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated. Now ready for delivery at 356 Main street, Worcester, Mass. 11-4w

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$5000 GOLD. For a case of Cough, Cold or Asthma that ADAMSON'S B. C. BALSAM will not cure. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. Circular free. Dr. F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta, Maine. 11-4w

CATalogue of New Books on BUILDING free. BICKNELL & CO., 27 Warren street, N. Y. 5-4w

50 Centennial Games of American History of 60 cards, 75 cents. Also a new parlor game Ten Plagues of Egypt, 50 cents. Sent by mail. Agents wanted. E. B. TREAT, 805 Broadway, New York. 5-4w

Artists' Materials. Also a fine line of goods for the Holidays. Send for catalogue. A. A. WALKER & CO., 594 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 5-4w

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A Graphic History of the Heroic Epoch of American Border Life. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys. Indian war-paths, Camp Life and sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. 5-4w

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In Central Exchange (Old Postoffice.)
311 Main Street
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Large sky-light Gallery on the FIRST FLOOR. Pictures, surpassing in beauty any heretofore made in this city. No climbing up stairs, thus making it an admirable not only for children but the aged. The public are invited to call. 3 2m

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I am breeding [illegible] Dark Brahmas of [illegible], Lacy Kenedy, Wades, and [illegible] and carefully mated for breeding. Among them are fowls that took the 1st Premium at the New England Exhibition, held at Worcester, in 1874, and 1st and 2d in 1875. Price of Eggs $2.00 and $2.00 per 13. [illegible]
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OATMEAL SOAP. [illegible] OATMEAL GLYCERINE. It is the cheapest fine toilet soap in the market, and the only soap [illegible] OATMEAL SOAP.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden pen, pen holder, pencil, patent yard measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single package with pair of elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, postpaid, 25 cts. 5 for $1.00. This package has been examined by the publisher of this paper and found as represented—worth the money. Watches given away to all Agents. Circulars free.
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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

WANTED AGENTS.—Canvassers should secure territory at once for the life and public services of [illegible], by Rev. Elias Nason. For terms address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELL, 55 Cornhill Boston. 11-4w

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THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY embraces under one management the great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

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is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

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is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road. This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, Four Trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, [illegible] trains daily.

[illegible], No. 415 Broadway, Boston Office, [illegible] street; Omaha Office, [illegible] street; San Francisco Office, [illegible] street; Chicago Ticket Offices: [illegible] street, [illegible]; Kinzie-street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells-street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
13-4t

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., JANUARY, 21 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

NOTICE.—All communications intended for publication should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

Egypt is the first country to put in an appearance at the Centennial Exposition. Her contribution arrived last week.

Jesse Pomeroy is receiving many invitations to exhibit himself. Anything will draw in this country. He ought to go to lecturing.

A special policeman has been appointed for Tabernacle Church, Worcester. One would naturally inquire what sort of a congregation that is.

No Chinese bank has failed for 500 years. When the last failure took place the officer's heads were cut off and flung into a corner with the other assets. A good thing to bear in mind.

It is difficult to see what political advantage Blaine has gained on the amnesty debate. He proved that he is an adroit man in stealing. Grant and Morton will remember him.

"Crooked whisky" dealers begin to feel straightened and a large number have confessed their misdeed and are willing to tell all providing the Government will deal leniently with them.

The Governer of New Jersey recommends that men convicted of bribery be deprived of the rights of suffrage. If this were the case with men convicted of defrauding the Government, beneficial effects would result.

A resolution offered by Mr. Holman in the House on Monday, in favor of repealing the resumption act of 1875, was defeated by the decisive vote of 158 to 112. The parties were considerably mixed on the question.

The Legislature is in an economical mood. An order authorizing the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Governor's message being laid upon the table. It is of little value except for Fourth of July orators to "crib" from.

A letter from Grant declining a renomination, is said to be in the hands of ex-Governor Morgan of New York; but then he has four months in which to change his mind, and after all the abuse from the party it will be strange if he does not. He is an obstinate man.

The motion for a new trial of Samuel J. Frost, who was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Frank B. Towne, in October, has been overruled by the Supreme Court, and His Excellency will have an opportunity to express his views on capital punishment. It might be well to try it on Jesse Pomeroy first. Ex-Governor Gaston lost many votes for his want of decision in this matter.

The State of Massachusetts made a fair record on the amnesty question. The speeches of Messrs. Banks, Seelye and Tarbox were in harmony with the spirit of the times and the sentiments of John A. Andrew, Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner. Her record would have been better, if the Republican Representatives had deemed the welfare of the country of more importance than party, and had acted according to their past professions.

The shoe and leather Centennial building will be completed on the 15th of March next. All applications for space in this building must be made prior to February 1, and none will be entertained afterwards, and must describe the goods or machinery to be exhibited; amount and kind of motive power, if any, required, and a drawing or tracing in outline must accompany the application, showing the proposed manner of occupying the space. Where goods are to be exhibited in cases a drawing of the elevation and ground plan must be furnished, indicating the sides of the case that will be open for inspection. Applications for space in this building from New England will be received at room 1, 25 Pemberton square, Boston.

The report of the expenses of various committees of last year's Legislature presents an interesting array of figures to the average voter, who wonders why taxes are so high and the state debt all the time on the increase. The Committee on Charitable Institutions spent $712 in travelling and dining; Committee on Prisons, $769; the House visit to the Hoosac Tunnel, $361; Committee on the Reception of the President, $413 45; Committee on Claims, $235.50; Committee on Fisheries, $15.10; Committee on Education, $12. Total, $2,521.75. And no special advantage has been derived from this sum, except that the members of the committees have enjoyed these trips and had a good time in general. The present Legislature should put a stop to these pleasure trips and attend to public business.

Peterson's for February is received and it is an interesting number, containing, as a supplement, a fine steel engraving after Trumbull's celebrated picture, "The Declaration of Independence," the centennial gift of the publisher to his subscribers for 1876. It is a picture which every family should have. Besides this there is the usual steel plate, and a splendid one it is, called "Snow birds," a colored steel fashion plate, a colored pattern, and others relating to the fashions. It contains an illustrated article on the "Signers of the Declaration," with other pleasant stories. Peterson's is one of the few magazines that is better and better the older it grows. We hope that it will live to celebrate its own centennial. Subscribe for it—only $2 per year.

The friends of women's rights, encouraged by the Governor's rather mild allusions to the subject, and hopeful that the party in power will recognize their eminent services in the fall campaign, are sending to the Legislature numerously signed petitions that they may receive the rights of citizens, and they have secured Judge Kingman of Wyoming to testify before the committee as to the success of the trial in that Territory. The judge is reported as a facile speaker, and gives an interesting and glowing account of the way and manner in which the women bear that very important privilege of the rights of suffrage, a right which many a man sells at every election for a glass of whiskey, or a small amount of "filthy lucre." The women make just as good wives, mothers and housekeepers as they did before they had this right, the judge says. The party will have an opportunity to make its record on the subject, and down will come its house if it goes wrong.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Committee has, after due consideration of the various invitations extended, decided to hold the next convention at Cincinnati, on the 14th of June. The central position of that city was the argument which brought about this decision, overruling all the Centennial feeling which would have led the committee to select some place which has been closely identified with the history of the country. As it was, Philadelphia and Boston received only one vote each. Cincinnati is near the center of the "crooked" whiskey region, and doubtless the committee had this in mind when they made their decision. It will give the ring a good opportunity to control the action of the convention. The call is illiberal in its terms, as those "opposed to renewing sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and perfect harmony throughout the country" are invited, thus excluding Morton and Blaine, the two prominent aspirants for the nomination, and all others who were with them in their fight against universal amnesty, and in their attempt to stir up the sectional feelings of 1863. Then only those in favor "of continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officials" are invited, excluding the jobbers and rings which have flourished under the present administration. Altogether the call has a clear and sound tone for honesty and economy in the administration of national affairs, and it will be unpleasant reading for the "bummers" in the party. But party calls and platforms are of little account, it is the choice of men, as it is leaders, that definitely decides the position of a party, whether it is in favor of measures beneficial to the whole country, or of measures beneficial for the party merely and ultimately beneficial to a few who hold the party reins. To carry out the sentiments of the call the party must nominate such a man as Secretary Bristow, who, by his energetic war on the rings, has proved himself a man of courage, and an enemy to "rings" and "jobs," or such a man as Charles Francis Adams, whose past public life is a guarantee of an honest and economical administration. But it is not probable that the convention will follow out its professions and nominate such a man. Politicians hate men who will not do their bidding, and as long as the people are indifferent to their political duties, mere politicians will control the nominations, and men of their liking will be placed in office. It is indeed a sad commentary on the workings of a Republican Government, but it is true that honesty, independence and ability are not proper qualifications for office under this government. The work of the Republican and Democratic Conventions will be watched with interest this year, but to secure favorable results the people must move themselves, and let the Centennial year be the beginning of a new era in our political life.

AN ADDRESS.

Prepared by Hiram Knight, Esq., for the Opening of the North Brookfield Railroad, Jan. 1, 1876, which was not Delivered for Want of Time.

(Published by Permission.)

To-day we celebrate the completion of the North Brookfield Railroad. And while, in the history of this town, an enterprise greater than this, involving the united labor of head and heart and hands, year after year, and extending over more than the lifetime of one generation of associated brothers, and absorbing largely their accumulated capital, has resulted in establishing in great measure the industries of the town, this railroad enterprise exceeds in magnitude any other ever undertaken by the town, or accomplished within its limits in the space of a few months. Standing, as we do to-day, upon the proud eminence of a successfully accomplished purpose, we may look backward over the pathway of the past and forward towards the duties and responsibilities spreading out before us.

Between 20 and 25 years ago the business men and those most alive to the interests of the town made strenuous and protracted efforts to secure better facilities for transportation, and they succeeded in interesting the citizens of Barre, a township still more widely separated than ours from the great east and west wise thoroughfares, so that a charter was obtained for the North Brookfield and Barre Railroad. Much effort, organized and unorganized, was put forth, time and money expended in surveys, and obstacles were overcome until it seemed as if the work was really to be accomplished. Years passed, the charter was renewed and the time extended; but on account of diversity of interests or opinions, or both, it was found impossible to please those who were unwilling that personal considerations should be merged in the general good, and the project was finally defeated by its former friends.

What good effect the building of that road at that time would have had upon those towns we may imagine, but can never certainly know. To our vision the town of Barre, whence came the most effectual opposition to the road, has been the greatest looser. The northern terminus would have been at Heald's Village, within half a mile of Barre Center, well accommodating its freight and travel. For the want of this road, lines of daily stages over the whole twenty miles between Barre and Worcester, and many teams between Barre and West Brookfield, have been required at an expense of time and money sufficient, no doubt, to have built its share of the entire railroad once in ten years. And after suffering all this loss and inconvenience for more than twenty years, and becoming, as it would seem, almost desperate in the determination to have railroad facilities, the town, as a municipality, has now invested more than its required amount of contributions to the North Brookfield and Barre Railroad, in a road which, at its nearest approach, is three miles from the centre of the town, and worse, if possible, than this, the contractor has suspended, and the road is but partially constructed.

During these years our own town, daily mocked or rebuked by the shrieking and thundering locomotives on the Boston and Albany road, has obtained its connexion with this great thoroughfare by teams and stages. Despite these drawbacks and disadvantages, it may be that these towns have achieved average growth and prosperity, but with the aid of a North Brookfield and Barre Railroad what they might have accomplished or what to-day have been (less than sea ports) is wholly within the province of conjecture. We can also imagine how important a link this road might have been in a line connecting the city of Providence and all the intermediate towns with the Hoosac Tunnel. Barre having now staked its all, and the lately proposed Worcester County Central failed of success, the town of North Brookfield determined (wisely, we hope,) to have railroad connexion which dates from to-day. Our railroad is now an established fact. We cannot go backward if we would, our retreat is forever cut off; we must go forward and test the wisdom of the measure. We have put our hand to the plow and cannot withdraw it if we would, and would not if we could. We have secured the coveted treasure, and at a cost not in excess of our anticipations. With the supposed blessing we inherit a burden in the form of extra taxation for the coming decade; the which, if we cheerfully raise upon our shoulders and courageously bear, we may find lighter than our fears. It becomes us to keep this self-imposed obligation constantly in mind; not in the spirit of complaint or discouragement, but as an incentive to dilligence in business and economy of expenditure in other directions. With some of the tax-payers who will contribute largely towards the liquidation of this debt, the amounts will scarcely be missed from annual incomes. With others, some slight self-denial will be required, but upon another class numerically greater than these this addition to ordinary and necessary expenditures must rest as a burden, and all such persons and their families are entitled to all the sympathy and generous aid in their business relations which their more fortunate fellow townsmen can bestow. Let us in this way bear one another's burden to the extent of our power. Our merchants and dealers, as a rule, might annually save many times the amount of their own taxes by a stricter adherence to the cash system, and at the same time confer a favor upon all their customers, especially upon those who allow themselves to appropriate their earnings, which have been pledged to the payment of store bills, in purchasing for their own homes that which is neither food or clothing. With regard to paying for the railroad, more need not be said; all we need is the will which finds the way. The most important question for us to consider is, what can the railroad be made to do for us as a town, and how shall it effect our pecuniary, our social and moral condition? Shall it be to us a saver of life and a means of our elevation, or, as a saver of death and demoralization. One or the other it will surely be. Our future cannot be as our past, if we would have it so. Growth of some kind is our manifest destiny. Whether it shall be fungus or healthy in its character we must decide. If the increase of business which it shall give us shall be chiefly in the direction of billiard halls, beer saloons, and beer rooms the railroad will prove a curse; but if increased facilities for laudable and useful enterprises shall be wisely improved it will as surely become a blessing. The solution of this problem depends upon us, and it must be in accordance with the predominant character of our individual citizens. Great responsibilities are resting upon us, and they cannot be shuffled off from the individuals to the body politic. The character of a town is the aggregate character of the individuals who compose it. The bare fact that 3748 human beings are domiciled within the limits of the town of North Brookfield will not of itself make it a thriving and prosperous town. Give us men and women of good character, and industry, prosperity and wealth will surely follow. The power and efficiency of a community depends far less upon its numbers than upon the sterling quality of its citizens. Take the slate and compute the number of circles required to make one perfect square, and you need not again sharpen your pencil, because you will have before you the exact figures which will indicate the number of misers, and niggards, and extortioners, and self-seekers, and defaulters, and bankrupts, and idlers, and drunkards, and profane swearers, and Sabbath desecraters, and thieves, and back-biters, and fault-finders which will be required to make a prosperous town. Is it not an error of our times that too much dependence is made to rest upon organized bodies? Associations, protective and co-operative, created and aided by spurious legislation, are relied upon to establish and maintain proper relations between employer and employee, between labor and capital. The promotion of temperance is left too much with temperance organizations. The moral and religious wants of the community are to be supplied by parish and church organizations, and the power and worth of the individual is almost lost to sight. Too much and too long may we depend upon organized enterprise for benevolence and Christianity, almost forgetting that the real character of any organized body is just the aggregate character and intelligence of the individuals who compose it. What is the value of a social reform club whose individual members live in daily practice of the sins which it was organized to prevent. And what would be the value of wealthy church organizations, with costly and well appointed houses of worship, with well paid clergy and ritualistic splendor, if injustice and self-agrandizement should characterize the members. The spires and forms of worship might point heavenward, but individual examples of worldliness and greed would point in some other direction. Prevalent envy, jealousy and circumvention among business men is fatal to the business prosperity of a town. To live at the expense of other life is the animus of the most degraded heathen. To live and let live is only an outgrowth of civilization, though this motto is often emblazoned upon huckster's wagons and over the doors of restaurants, as if its authors essayed to adopt as catchwords the highest ideal of current Christianity; while to live and help live is the true Christian idea, neither new nor untried even in our own community, as we all know who are able to look back upon the life-work of the departed Tyler and Ezra Batcheller.

This should be the motto of our tradesmen, manufacturers and citizens generally. He who conceives no mode of self-elevation but by weighing down his neighbors will but attain unenviable distinction. As in human bodies so cannibalism in human business should be confined to heathen communities. Our future as a town must depend altogether upon the characters of our individual citizens, and largely upon those who shall be called our business men. Our present is in the keeping of adult men and women; the future will soon be in the hands of successive generations of young men and maidens who are to take their places. Men of sterling integrity are already too scarce, and death is constantly thinning their ranks, while the ranks of the frivolous and the vile are already too full. Our young men are all needed in the ranks of the former, and why should they crowd themselves where they are not needed. The world will never lack for dishonest men, now want for rowdies, thieves and drunkards. What we most need and shall ever need is men and women of pure character. The day we celebrate is with us a day of gladness, and like all other glad days it is not entirely free from dark forebodings. May our future be better than our fears.

"Not power alone can make a noble state. Whate'er the land, whatever else [illegible] great."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...annot be a great river, bearing ...essels of blessings to the world, you ...a little spring by the dusty wayside singing merrily all day and all ...and giving a cup of cold water to ...irsty one who passes by.

...Louisiana Senate has adopted a reso... instructing the government to send ...itia to the parishes of East Feliciana, ...Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, to ...the courts in executing the laws ...the so called regulators. If the ...is insufficient, the Governor is ...ed to report so by special message ...Legislature, the latter to call, under ...nstitution, upon the President to ...a republican government to said ...s.

...s, MARRIAGES, and Deaths inserted free; Obituary poetry, 10c per line.

BIRTHS.

...to Charles W. Merick on Jan. 20

DEATHS.

...encer, Jan. 18, at the residence of ...M. Wheeler, Emily D., wife of L. ...e of Worcester, aged 48 years, 9 ...16 days.

...okfield, Jan. 19, James Converse, ...years.

...orth Brookfield, Jan. 9, Katie ...eldest daughter of James and Nel... ...owell, aged 3 years, 1 month and

...indoo districts, the Brahmins, ...nsideration, promise the people ...ity from small-pox. At one ...an ingenious chamar, having ...ut a strange oval-shaped hole ...ck, gave out that all those who ...through the hole would escape ...pox. People came with their ef... ...and at last the Thakur of Mar... ...ought his child to pass through ...ok. As some people who were ...y suffering with small-pox had ...hrough it, it is not strange that ...ld caught the disease. The Tha... ...s so angry that he had the ...r seized; but the chamar was ...to the occasion, and declared ...hild was bewitched by a village ...n. She was therefore burnt with ...copper piece till the authorities ...red. The people still believe in ...wer of the chamar and his story ...witch.

THEATRE, ACTORS, AND AUDIENCE AT YEDDO.

When a favorite actor makes his appearance the whole audience become electrified, and testify their delight by a series of shouts, yells, and cries which no known combination of vowels and consonants can adequately render. They do not all shout together, but the yells run rapidly from group to group, reminding one of the falling of a stone as it bounds down the side of a mountain. Their enthusiasm is kept within bounds by a sort of inspector or policeman seated on a small raised platform in the centre of the theatre, who preserves order and summarily ejects all disturbers of the public peace. During the whole time a constant feasting seems to be going on; plates of rice and fish are succeeded by candies, sweetmeats, and other delicacies sold by licensed venders, who perambulate the passages between acts, offering their wares in sing-song, sleepy nasal tones; nothing escapes them, however; the slightest sign from a would-be buyer brings them in a flash to his side. When the chop-sticks are for a moment laid aside, little bottles of sakki and cups of tea make their appearance. Empty dishes are carried off and almost instantly replaced by full ones. Notwithstanding these interesting occupations, great attention is given to the piece. The orchestra, placed in a stage box to the left, is composed of drums, flutes, and three-stringed guitars. The musicians are clothed in priestly robes in memory of the honor of the gods. They have no mercy on the audience, but play almost incessantly—during the piece to accompany the recitative and between the acts to enliven the public. One of the strongest proofs of the gentleness and strength of mind of the Japanese is the admirable fortitude with which 1,500 people listen to this unearthly and diabolical music for twelve consecutive hours without exhibiting the slightest signs of mental alienation. Two aisles or gangways lead from either end of the stage to the front entrance of the theatre, going directly through little checkerboard squares. The actors generally make their entrance on the stage by these gangways, passing through the audience and under their very noses. Though the actors belong to the lowest classes, they often endear themselves to the public at large, who become much infatuated with certain favorites. It has not unfrequently happened that a celebrated actor has been magnificently buried by popular subscription and mourned by the whole population. The best of them receive about one thousand rios ($1,100 per year. They are often interested in the profits of the enterprise. Some play gratuitously with a view to making themselves known to the public. Women never appear on the stage. Their parts are taken by men, and so cleverly do they do it in dress, manner, and gesture that the illusion would be complete were they not betrayed by the voice.—*The Galaxy*

MISCELLANY.

THE BANDITS OF SICILY.

There is, properly speaking, no brigandage in Sicily, with the exception of a few small bands in the mountains. The peasantry, the proprietors or *gamorristi* of Sicily, for they are designated by either of these three appellations, are a peaceable race. They are armed police; they escort you in the highways, and when they do so they do it by a prescriptive movement, [illegible] established [illegible] ness in the cities or the fields, as if they were the most honest and respectable laborers. Besides, actual robbers are confined to the lowest classes of their association. They live mostly by levying black-mail on the wealthy and peaceful part of the population, who, for fear of [illegible] mortal, have submitted to it, and do so still. But in return such persons are protected by the mafiusi in their life and property better than they would be by the government itself; when they have paid their quota, which is almost regularly, and one may say equitably assessed, especially upon the landed proprietors in the interior of the island, the mafiusi feel in honor bound to protect them, and do so, and woe to the outsider who dares to rob or molest them; the mafiusi would consider it as an insult to themselves, and their *sendetta* would surely fall on any one who dared to pilfer in their region. In the country they resemble in some respects that class of gentlemen called in Scotland [illegible] the time of Rob Roy McGregor; and the original cause of their power is the same, namely, much the same, namely, hatred against the Spanish Bourbon Government that oppresses Sicily for the last two centuries. In the cities they are more like the English trades unions. —*Atlantic Monthly.*

SHODDY.

The rag-bag is a special variety of cast-heap with a more limited range of contents, and much greater value in a given weight. When a tailor has made a new coat, and a seam-tress a new shirt, there are bits left too small to be worth mending, and too valuable to be burned or otherwise destroyed. And when that same coat and same shirt have been worn out in the fulfilment of their duty to clothing humanity, the fibres are still useful, if men can devise means of making them so. And men *have* devised means. As some time ago mentioned by us in treating of "Waste Materials," Yorkshire manufacturers have constructed shoddy machinery, by which woolen rags, new and old, can be torn up three times fine, and mixed with new wool for spinning again into yarn, and weaving again into cloth. These two laugh and sneer at shoddy; are not quite justified in so doing; for it is now known that really warm and serviceable garments can be obtained from such materials at moderate prices. The fault consists in issuing of the product as if made wholly of new wool. The shoddy manufacturers of Dewsbury and Batley buy woolen rags from all parts of the world. London sends old stockings, white flannel, carpeting, scraps and cuttings of various kinds; Germany transmits its store of old knitted grey and white stockings; while the remains of old coats and gowns pour in from all quarters. Very good samples are called *mungo*, those of inferior quality *shoddy*, names the puzzle etymologists not a little. So excessively does the value vary that the best kinds in coarse seasons have fetched £1 15s. the pounds per hundred-weight, while the worst in plentiful seasons can scarcely command half as many shillings.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PAPER BARRELS.

There appears to be no doubt that paper carries are to come into extensive use as a substitute for those of wood. It is manifest that, their form being that of a uniform cylinder, there must be a saving of fifteen per cent. in stowage, a large gain, obviously, in stowing in a vessel, and also in the cost of storage in warehouses; and they are said to have successfully withstood all trials as to ability to burst, having been experimented with in this way to the extent of four thousand pounds inside pressure. The paper is made waterproof, impervious to air or moisture, and is thus not liable to absorb the colors or flavors peculiar to other articles when stored together in a vessel; and, being about air-tight, they are especially desirable as a protection against the insects and vermin which abound in warm climates, and against loss of flour or sugar, etc., in handling. They are more manageable, too, than the wooden barrels, as they roll at a touch, while the wooden barrel, from its convex shape, is liable to roll in any direction. The paper from which the barrel is made is manufactured from wheat straw; the hoops are only added for protection in rolling, so that if they become loose, or are even knocked off, the barrel is in no danger of [illegible]

[illegible] accompanied the Grand Duke Alexander in his recent visit to Siberia, publishes a paper in the *Sibir*, in which he expresses the opinion that deporta-

[illegible] ago to those remote regions begin to cease. The journey thither is described as more terrible than that to Siberia. The convicts are chained in gangs of twenty, and in gold washing [illegible] Out of 1,000, the Admiral found 300 in the hospital with scurvy, 300 had fled to Sitka, a hopeless escape, and the remainder worked indolently and unwillingly. All the prisons in Eastern and Western Siberia were crowded with captive nobles and accused persons, who often have 40 wall years for their delinquency.

[illegible] BRIGADE.

Some years ago a committee of the [illegible] House of Commons reported that "not more than four-tenths of the rags of this country are preserved; if the remaining six-tenths could be returned to be manufactured there would be a necessity to go to foreign countries for rags to the extent of the rags now required for the paper manufacture of England." This statement furnished a hint to the Ragged School Society. There had been established a "Shoe-black Brigade; why not a Rag-collecting Brigade? Trucks were thereupon provided, and poor boys trained; the trucks were numbered, and the boys clothed in a serviceable uniform. A printed tariff was prepared, showing how much money was to be offered for each kind of refuse. The *collectors* are the elder boys, who make purchases and manage the cash; the *assistants* are younger boys, who draw the trucks, and otherwise act under the collectors; while the *workers* are employed at the warehouse or depot. Every truck has its round or beat, and returning in the evening with a full load, the old ends and ends, honestly paid for in money. Paper, rags, old metal, glass, old ropes, bones—all are bought; and the boys have gone so far as to buy, and bring home to the parents, a pigeon, a cocked hat, the trappings for a beaver, a bag with a million of canceled [illegible] age-stamps, and other unexpected things.—*Chambers' Journal.*

PHILIP GILBERT HAMPDEN never told a more touching story than the following:—A dog was bereaved of his master, and became old and blind, passing the dark evenings of his existence sadly in some corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master and he suddenly left his place. The man who had just entered wore ribbed stockings; the old dog had lost his scent, and referred at once to the stockings that he remembered rubbing his face against. Believing that his master had returned after those weary years of absence he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke the momentary illusion was dispelled; the dog went sadly back to his place, lay down wearily and died.

A PIECE of wood cut from a tree is a good conductor. Let it be heated and dried, it becomes an insulator. Let it be baked to charcoal, it becomes a good conductor again. Burn it to ashes, and it becomes an insulator once again.

A NORWEGIAN WHALERY.

On a small island opposite to the town of Wadso, in the extreme north of Norway, there exists an establishment the like of which is probably not to be met with in any part of the world. Its most appropriate designation would be, perhaps, a slaughter-yard, for whales; and Mr. Foyn, its proprietor, conducts the business of capturing and cutting up the monsters in a manner peculiarly his own. Instead of fitting out the usual sized vessels intended to make long voyages, and bring home only the most useful part of the animal, Mr. Foyn employs small—some hundred and fifty—unfeathered and eighty tons—screw steamers, among his fish with a cannon, and has them towed back, one by one, to the place, and there in the shambles at Wadso. As the fishing grounds are within easy reach of the latter, the steamers, as a rule, secure and return with a prize within twelve hours' time. With respect to the cannon employed, it is a gun having a chamber about four feet long; this is mounted on the forecastle of the vessel, and, being very accurately balanced, can be easily moved to allow an exact aim to be taken. The projectile in use consists of a long iron bolt, having at its extreme end four harpoons, bound round with a line so as to lie flat, and close to the harpoons a three pounder shell. As soon as the steamer has approached sufficiently near to the fish—and whales off that part of the coast are not overshy, allowing a vessel to come within about 50 feet—the bolt is fired off, and, if well directed, penetrates deeply into the flesh and blubber of the animal. The whale then naturally rushes off at a furious pace, thinking thus to elude his pursuers. Unfortunately for him, however, no step could be more suicidal, for the effect of his rapid movement is to make the bolt slip back a little, thus setting free the four harpoons from the lines and by means of a mechanical arrangement fixing the shell to explode. This generally proves the *coup de grace*, killing the fish outright; but occasionally the animal is not sufficiently stunned to remain in that state, but, so easily affected, as it dashes away at a tremendous speed dragging the steamer after it.

[illegible]

It is thought by many, that should

an European war (which, however, may, perhaps, find herself with an Asiatic war on her hands too. The Russians have to be kept from moving to north by covering an equal force, show that there are always plenty of disputes going on between English subjects and Chinese, any one of which might be made the cause of a serious quarrel. The Chinese have been preparing for war steadily for some years. Thirty-five years ago we ridiculed the Chinese armament, bows and arrows were not very formidable. But [illegible] later they had learnt the fruit of bitter experience at the Taku forts taught us.

Since the war of 1860 [illegible] have been improving [illegible] years, both by land [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] They have an army of a million of men, a considerable portion of them provided with breech-loading rifles. Above all, the Chinese troops are now disciplined as they never were before. [illegible] against whom are all these preparations directed? Anglo-Indians have no difficulty in answering the question, they say, "Russia, Russia!" against the "foreign devils," as the Chinese call us. They thoroughly detest us because we have already beaten them, and fined them heavily more than once; because we are ever trying them by our endeavors to open up their country.—*Times.*

CURIOUS FREAK OF A DOG.

A Radnorshire lady, who was married in March, came to reside in Yorkshire, England, recently and a visit to her father, who, before she was married, had kept two or three sheep-dogs, of which she was very fond. Since then he has retired from business, and disposed of all but one dog. This one met the lady with demonstrations of great delight upon her arrival at her father's house; and that night, the dog went a distance of seven miles to a farm-house where one of the other dogs had been sent, (the latter was blind, but kept as being an old favorite.) In the morning when the lady went to the door she not only saw the dog which had given her such a glad reception the day previously, but also the old blind one, which had evidently been brought by the other dog to welcome her. When the second night came the old blind one was taken back to its home by the same dog, which afterward returned, having traveled a distance of twenty-eight miles to give pleasure to the old blind one.

We had always supposed that behind the screens one sees strung across the back end of a dressmaking establishment, was where they keep the wood box and coal scuttle, and innocently enough we started to go behind one the other day, to spit. No, it wasn't a shoot, for ghosts don't yell so, or jump over a cord of wood, and try to hide behind a spool of thread, but there was enough of something behind them to keep us in the front part of the shop after this.

A SAD INCREASE.—Now, twenty-eight gross per head are annually manufactured for every man, woman and child in the United States. Forty years ago two was about the average.

THE COMPRESSED ENGINE.

The compressed engine, [illegible] from one-eighth to three horse-power is desired, is one of the latest contributions to the sidesprung demand for a small inexpensive motor. Unlike the steam engine, it has no boiler, needs no skilled attendant, has no loose working parts, slides, valves, eccentrics, etc., and is entirely safe. Unlike the calorific engine, it emits no heated air or burned oil, and is smooth and silent in its action. The smaller size, of 1-8 horse power, has cylinders 3 1-2 inches in diameter, and is 8 inches high. The largest size has 10 inch cylinders, is 7 1-2 feet high, and occupies a floor space of less than 25 feet. The engine consists of four cylinders, placed side by side, and joined together near the top by a large square pipe. Each has a piston with connecting rods joining it to the crank shaft. The two cranks are set 180° apart, and an opposite motion is given them, that is, one descends while the other ascends. Both cylinders may be closed air-tight, and beyond the connecting rods there are no other working parts, except a small pump and the governor. One of the cylinders is much larger than the other, and is provided with a jacket through which the water circulates by the aid of the pump. The smaller cylinder is placed directly over a small coal fire in a simple circular stove or fire-box. In the smaller engines the fire is replaced by a gas jet. The connection between the two cylinders consists of a small square cast-iron box filled with thin sheets of metal set on edge, and provided with a small air-cock on top. The action of the engine is easily understood. The piston in the compression or cold cylinder descends and compresses the air below and around it, and under this pressure the air is forced in thin

[illegible] generator, or connecting tube between the cylinders. It then enters the hot cylinder, and, under the influence of the heat, expands and drives up the piston. The piston having reached the limit of its journey, aligns the heated and expanded air to return through the connecting tube to the cold cylinder. On its passage it parts with its heat and enters the other cylinder, reduced in volume and temperature. Here it acts on the jacketed walls of the cylinder, and, in turn, unmakes itself, is both chilled and compressed at the same time. By its next trip through the regenerator it takes back some of the heat it parted with on the first trip. In this manner, the process is kept up. Once started by hand, the engine maintains its speed continually. Very little attention is demanded, as an occasional oiling, a steady but slow consumer supply of cold water for the pump.

The use of regenerators, or engines in exceedingly small and cheap simplicity of construction, ease of management, safety, and silence. Will, they confidently make them of value to persons wishing a small amount of power.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY TRAINS.

To prevent the accidents to which railroad trains are liable from one car jumping the track, the plan has been devised of applying to train a kind of shoe, consisting of a clamp-like arrangement which is affixed between the wheels of each truck. This runs almost two inches from the rail, and if anything happens to bring or throw the wheels from the track, the clamp, at once grasps the rail, holds the car on the track, and brings the train to a speedy halt. Such a shoe will, it is claimed, prove a great saving of railroad, rolling stock, and add greatly to the strength of passenger cars, which are made of iron and weighing some 30 thousand pounds. Experiments made with cars provided with this device show that the arrangement works very effectively the object in view, and it is estimated that, on account of the additional strength thus imparted to the car, it must last much longer.

CHINESE BRONZES.—An analysis of Chinese bronzes show that the material is formed of a certain proportion of tin and copper—twenty parts tin to eighty parts copper. Ingots of this bronze, on being cast, and afterward submitted to the action of the hammer, at temperatures varying from the ordinary temperature to that of a red heat, exhibit some unusual properties. At the ordinary temperature, the metal was as brittle as glass, but, approaching 300 to 350 degrees Cent., a sensible amelioration was noticed; also during red heat, it appears that the condition of the metal is quite different, as this alloy can be worked as easily as iron or brass; of aluminum. The metal flattens without cracking under the most powerful blows of enormous hammers, and can be reduced without the slightest difficulty to sheets of extreme thinness and possessing great flexibility.

THE USE OF A SECOND BOILER.—The use of second boiler for the purpose of providing a supply of fresh water to keep up the feed to the main boilers of vessels fitted with compounded engines, which is now becoming quite general, has led to the adoption of various contrivances with the view to utilize the working power of the steam of this second boiler by passing it through the engines before allowing it to go to the condensers. It is stated that the Societa Nazionale of Naples have adopted the following plan in the engines fitted by them to the ships of the Italian navy: The small boiler is vertical, with a number of transverse tubes of very simple arrangement. These boilers are easily manipulated by a jet of water running the outer shell, which leaves all the parts in contact with water and steam exposed. The boilers made in this way are also adaptable for other purposes.

THE SEWERS OF PARIS OR SEEN BY [illegible]

I had a chance to visit the sewers with a party from the house. I gladly availed myself of it and walked with them down to the Madelaine, where we disappeared through a hole in the pavement down a spiral stairway at the foot of which we found a nobly arched vault, through which a canal of dark water was running rapidly, with good look pavements on each side. There were about 100 visitors, and we were all stowed away in boats in the most systematic and comfortable manner for a ride on this canal. There was not the least impurity in the air, for the Seine is turned into the sewers above the city and let out again into itself miles below, and the current is rapid. Our boats were elegantly lighted with kerosene lamps with ground glass globes, and the seats covered with clean sail cloth. Think of the authorities of Paris providing such an entertainment underground for her visitors. As each little boat received its complement of eighteen persons, eight men with long poles pushed off from the Place de la Madelaine, down the Rue Royale, through the place de la Concorde to some point in the Rue de Rivoli. Our course was indicated by the same little squares of blue, with letters in white, that we saw on the streets of Paris above ground. The vault is at least twelve feet high, and as wide as a narrow street. The masonry is [illegible] Large iron pipes are running along on one side on brackets above, on which rests a

[illegible] ment, and all kinds of [illegible] property. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] 45 10

WEBBER'S Lengthening Bitters

[illegible] of the notable ingredients of these Bitters [illegible] together with their medicinal properties, [illegible] Cinchona Bark, Mandrake, Golden Seal, Gentian, Dandelion, etc. [illegible] PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. PREPARED BY T. WEBBER & CO., Manufacturing Druggists. For Sale by [illegible] WEATHERBEE, [illegible]

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURGEN D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of alcohol. The question is asked and answered, "What are the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick. No matter what your feelings may be, one bottle will prove to the sceptical its virtues. Over Fifty Thousand Dollars paid for a single case. Not one cent paid for publishing this advertisement for one year. Such facts as these speak for themselves. Not a cent paid for Testimonials, Puffing, Bribing Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and 32 Mercantile Street, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

W. H. Willard, MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHAMBERS IN PIPER BLOCK,

419 Main Street, Worcester.

A Choice Selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens always on hand at satisfactory prices. Shirts Cut to Measure. 46—1y

$275,000 Wyoming State Lottery

Draws 1st and 15th of every month. Tickets $1. Capital prize $50,000. Sixth Grand Drawing Capital Prize $100,000. Address, J. H. WRIGHT, 1268 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 11-18

Well Street

Where fortunes are made every day with our risk, in Stock PRIVILEGES, (Puts and Calls.) We advise when and how to operate. Sent free, explaining our fair method of dealing. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. 4 1y

CATARRH.

Five Years Sickness Cured by Four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy!

Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in the Throat Disappear

[illegible] Dr. A. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Gentlemen: Your Catarrh Remedy is [illegible] Dear Sirs:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy," I feel it my duty to tell you what I has done for me. I am 35 years old, and have been a sufferer from Catarrh. I had employed the advice of four different doctors, and tried many patent medicines, without receiving any relief. I was constantly hawking and coughing, and was so deaf that I could not hear a watch wound, unless it was held close to my ear. I was also troubled with a dull pain in the back of my head, and was unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe pressure and pain under my shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very hard, dry cough, so that I could hardly get a night's rest. My throat was in a very bad condition, and I had to hawk and clear it every morning and many times during the day. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which cured my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past summer. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.

Yours truly, HENRY SNIDER.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.—Sold by C. B. Carter, Worcester, and Druggists.

EASTERN Medical Institute,

45 Lagrange St.

BOSTON, MASS

CONDUCTED BY

Dr. MacLellan.

[illegible] DR. MACLELLAN'S FEMALE PILLS can be relied upon to make the human eyes [illegible] Ladies, Ask your druggist for them. They are the best pill certain and effectual known to the medical profession for the complete and perfect cure of all private diseases, slight and all recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Sold by druggists. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO CURE the above sufferers in the most obstinate forms, with the entire relief of all painful symptoms, and a permanent cure in the shortest possible time. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $2.

LIGHT READING.

"What arrangements have you for extinguishing fires?" said Mr. Timidity to the landlord of the hotel, where the proposed to spend the night. "There's a pitcher of water in every room, sir," responded Boniface.

A little girl cut her finger a few days since and the fond mother ordered John to run quickly and bring a doctor. "If one aint in," were the orders, "leave word and go to the next." John obeyed orders, and five doctors called in course of an hour.

"Madam," exclaimed a cross-grained physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "would soon make it a desert."

"Yes," he said, dreamily, "we are always striving for a subjective goal. Unconsciously, if may be, that still we live. We lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries, and lost in the profundities of an insoluble." "Yes," she replied, thoughtfully, "John, John, would you mind my putting a brown patch on the seat of those black pants of yours?"

As a train was approaching the depot, it parted in the middle, and the bell-rope snapped off like a thread, the end of it striking an old lady on her bonnet. "What the matter?" she exclaimed. "Oh! the train's broke in two," replied a gentleman who sat in next seat. "I should say so," the lady said, looking at the broken bell-cord, "Did they s'pose a trifling little string like that would hold the train together?"

About 2 o'clock the other morning a night-watchman found a man setting on the sidewalk. Naturally, he asked him what was the matter. "Well," said the man, sadly, "my wife thinks I am drunk. I've tried twice to get in at the front door and she's put me out both times, and my self-respect won't allow me to try it again. So I'm waiting till she's quieted down a little, and then I think I can crawl through the cellar window."

She was brushing his hair, and he enjoyed being fussed over amazingly. Rolling up his eyes he said: "My dear, why was Columbus, when he landed in America, like me now?" She couldn't tell him, and he explained: "Because he was tickled at being fussed over."

"What religion am I, eh?" said a driver of a Chicago car; "Wall, I'm a kind of Hooten Universalist." "Limited Universalist, you mean," said the guest in answer. "If you're a Universalist at all you must believe that every one's to be saved." "I know, I know," responded the man of brakes, "most every one'll be saved, but of course there's got to be exceptions, like there is to every general rule. It stands to reason 'cause they're so all-fired bad. Father's done them dry more as always, grease a down grade on a sudden, or the woman that talks on the crossing until her partner turned to sit in the car's gone by, and then hails it and wants the driver, as the man who stops the car in the middle of a block and then gets on again because he's made a mistake. No, sir; praps of course he'll stop the celestial car for them cattle, but if they do, you bet they'll have to hang on by the brake irons. No seats for them, I guess. Car!"

A boy stopped fishing till at once yesterday and returned to his mother and inquired: "Ma, sin's Mrs. Parsons a nice woman, though?" "I guess so—why?" she answered. "Because when I was over there this morning she put her hand on my head, like this, and she almost cried as she said: 'Poor, dear boy! how could your father ever a-ink-y marrying that sharp-nosed, cinder-faced old maid for a second wife?'" She took Henry into the shed and, while she held fast to his ear, she informed him that it would be nothing short of death if he ever entered Mrs. Parsons' house again.

"A physician says: "Hard boiled eggs are healthy." And we suspect he is right. We never heard a hard-boiled complaint of being unwell.

If you want to fool out a woman, watch her features as she is trimming

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual in restoring the youthful color to faded or gray hair, with all the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but everything in reason can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. In occasional use it will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but never harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

ONLY TRUE Test OF Merit.

Speedy Relief & Positive Cure OF MR. SHEWELL, THE POPULAR MANAGER OF THE BOSTON THEATRE.

Boston, April 4th, 1875. Mr. SHEWELL: Dear Sir, Many thanks for a bottle of DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, which you so kindly sent me. It is the best medicine I ever used, but, as some little other remedy is a sure attack, and better which I have not had a single pain since, and for the future that I shall never have another, as the last attack was in July 1873. Should it happen to come, I will have the other bottle ready, and use it. I hope I may expect the same beneficial results. Yours, respectfully, [illegible] The above testimony ought to convince the most skeptical individuals that a cure for the scientific cure in the world.

Diamond Rheumatic Cure

It is from our receipt book, and every day proves its merits. DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE is an infallible remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Sore Back and Side, Weakness of the Kidneys, Tired Feeling, Nervous Weary prostration, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Let any sufferer, on receipt of a small bottle and take according to the instruction around the bottle, and if it does not do as we claim, we will cheerfully refund the money. Thousands of testimonials can be seen at our office. Sold by all druggists in Boston and vicinity.

Bush & Co. WORCESTER

WM. B. BLONDING, Resident Agent.

BROWN & WOOD, 529 Main St.

Carriage Makers' Tools, Blacksmiths' Machinists' Carpenters' Mason's Tools. Ladies, Save your Money. Less than Wholesale Prices. All our TRAW GOODS! Trimmed or untrimmed, marked down beyond the wholesale prices. Tea Kits and Baskets, Shopping Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, all styles and quality that we have had before, and at prices that will astonish you. New attractions in Millinery Goods. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices at F. M. KNIGHTS, 108 MAIN ST. WORCESTER.

LORING & BLAKE ORGAN CO.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WHY SHOULD I BUY IT?

For Six Good Reasons

BECAUSE

IT IS A GOOD INSTRUMENT. IT GIVES THE BEST SATISFACTION. IT IS SOLD ON EASY TERMS. IT IS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE. IT IS FULLY WARRANTED.

Our Address:

LORING & BLAKE ORGAN CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL, VIENNA, 1873.

WARRANTED FIVE YEARS!

Instructions or Instructions go with it. It will sew from Thread Paper to Harness Leather. It will do every class and kind of work. It will sew from Thread Paper to Harness Leather. It is as far in advance of other Sewing Machines in the magnitude of its improvements, as the old fashioned Spinning Jenny is in advance of the old fashioned Spinning Wheel.

Prices made to suit the Times. Either for Cash or Credit. AGENTS WANTED. STYLES and PRICES. Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK, N. Y. NEW ORLEANS, LA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dr. & H. I. AUTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, New York. (Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.) Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES AND SUITABLE VIEWS. Photographic Materials. We are Head quarters for everything in the STEREOPTICON and Magic Lanterns. Being Manufacturers of the MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN STEREOPTICON, PHOTO-MICROSCOPE, ADVERTISING STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERNS. SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN, PEOPLE'S LANTERN. Each style being the best of its class in the market. Catalogues of Lanterns and slides with illustrations free on being sent out on application. Any entertainment, with our Lanterns, under our direction. Our Lanterns are used in every country. Our Lanterns are used in every country. Our Lanterns are used in every country

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

SUICIDE OF STILLMAN DODGE.

Stillman Dodge a farmer living in the south part of this town committed suicide last Friday morning by cutting his throat. Mr. Dodge [illegible] were the only occupants of the house and occupied separate [illegible] apartments. Mrs. D[illegible] Friday morning at the usual [illegible] breakfast. Her h[illegible] his appearance she [illegible] him indisposed and not [illegible] him she did not go [illegible] until nearly 10 o'clock [illegible] she found him lying [illegible] with a small gash [illegible] just deep enough [illegible] the jugular vein, and the razor with which the act was committed was lying on a rug in front of the bed Mr Dodge was seventy three years of age and owned some property and no reason is assigned for the deed. He was in the village on the previous day transacting business in the office of Hiram Knight, and said to that gentleman in apparently a joking manner that if he heard of his (Dodge's) death he should send the hearse down to his house.

—We are sorry to learn that our friend J. R. Rogers has failed in business on account of the dull times.

—The Cram brake works well, as it enables the trains to be on time to meet the express trains on the Boston and Albany road every time, and there is great rejoicing in its successful operation, much to the discomfort of some of our neighbors.

—We understand that the mail which has hitherto gone to Worcester from Oakham will come by way of North Brookfield. The mail comes direct from Boston and Worcester, instead of stopping at East Brookfield, as it has previously.

—During the sale of horses at Lamson's, last Tuesday, one man, who prides himself on his sharpness in trade, bid a fabulous price on a certain buckskin horse, and he was immediately struck off to him. But the sharper soon found he was out, and gave Lamson fifteen dollars to take the horse back. The story goes that he was willing to give even more. You have only to mention buckskin horse to raise that man's Ebenezer.

—In a recent number of your paper was noticed an article touching on the work of a pastor among his people, and a shepherd's charge over his flock was referred to. It may be well to notice that shepherds of the present day do not, as in old time, know each sheep by name, and each sheep know his shepherd's. At the present day the sheep are turned out to pasture in the spring, except a few choice ones which are kept at home for the fall fair. The boys visit the pasture now and then, while the ones at home are tenderly cared for. The work of a pastor differs from what it did fifty years ago. Then he had to preach two or three sermons on the Sabbath of an indifferent kind, as most anything would do in those days. Something better is expected now. Then the pastor now has extra work to do. There are the morning prayer meetings, the teachers' meetings, and other meetings of the week. Of course, a pastor has his friends as well as other people, and there is no good reason why he should not. He has got to look out for his bread and butter as others. So, of course, he must keep his friends on good terms. We think these are sufficient reasons to your correspondent for a pastor's not calling on all of his flock. And if his pastor does not call on him we hope he will not feel hurt if a worthy deacon calls in his stead. So that the pastor may give himself to ministration of the work and to prayer. P.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

The next assembly (select) will take place at the Town Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 26. Music, Panic Orchestra—5 pieces—from North Brookfield, Dennis Cunningham, prompter.

Cram brakes wouldn't work on West Brookfield "hens;" they are too smart for them, but they seem very effective in North Brookfield, why not try them on some of the loud crowing roosters along the railroad line. Perhaps it would quiet them down.

—We don't blame the North Brookfield Railroad for wanting to dispose of their Cram brakes; but they can't get them on to Mr. Gleason's six horses. Shouldn't wonder if they came into permanent use on the North Brookfield Railroad.

—The following named officers of Clear Water Division, No. 93, of West Brookfield, were chosen Wednesday, Jan. 5: W. P., J. S. Gleason; W. A., J. E. Waite; R. S., Alice White; A. R. S., Helen White; F. S., T. Adams; Treas., C. B. Henshaw; Chap., G. W. Bliss; Con., [illegible]; A. Con., [illegible]; I. S., Mrs. W. B. Bacon; O. S., [illegible].

—[illegible] finishes this week the fine house on Cottage street for Mr. Chase. He will move into it next week.

—Mrs. Sprague, agent for George Richardson & Son, of South Framingham, has rooms in close proximity to the Congregational church, where she puts out straw for the making of ladies' hats. The spring styles look neat. The married and single are all at work, and the business looks lively.

Now for amusements! We spend our evenings in gaiety and enjoyment, in parties of pleasure to suit the tastes of all, however long faced they may be, and our library and reading room is well patronized, so we mix business with pleasure and enjoyment.

[illegible] this week taking observations, and visited most of the boot shops and the corset manufacturing establishment, and other places of business. Take it as a whole, every thing looks encouraging. The corset shop looks like a bee hive in some respects. All are busy; not a "drone" among the 150 fair maidens, and all apparently happy. It takes some pluck even to take a bird's eye look over the room where they are at work. I am glad it is Leap Year.

From the corset shop I crossed over to the Wickaboag House, kept by Mr. Smith. He makes a very pleasant communicative landlord. Everything looks neat and inviting. The boarders speak in the highest terms of their living, both as to variety and the cooking, which is done up to a charm.

Up a little further, near the Post Office, I saw another sign of improvement—the masons at work laying the foundation for a large addition to the house of Deacon Penniman, which will give him four additional rooms.

Twenty or thirty rods from this point of observation I discovered a new sign "hung to the breeze," which reads, "Perry and Blair, Boot Manufacturers." a young and enterprizing firm just started. I went in and saw the first pair of boots they had made, of the latest fashion, wide bottoms, wide at the toe, and made up in style; the most sensible style I have seen for some years.

E. P. M.

OAKHAM.

On Wednesday Wm. Gleason, driver of the stage to Worcester, was brought before the Central District Court on a complaint made by Officer Baker of the Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for cruel treatment of his horses, and was fined $20 and costs.

PAXTON.

At the Lyceum Thursday evening of last week the following question was discussed; "Resolved that the publishing of the records of crime is productive of more evil than good." The question was decided in the negative. At the close of the debate it was voted to hold the usual exhibition on the 22, of February.

Friday evening of last week a large number of the young friends of Chas. Woodward paid him a surprise visit. Games, dancing, and general merriment were the order of the evening. A bountiful supper was provided by the hostess Mrs Frank Keep. The company dispersed at 12 o'clock having passed a delightful evening.

—The second lecture in the Lyceum was delivered Tuesday evening by the Rev. G. G. Phillips of Worcester subject: "A trip to Fayal." The lecturer is a brilliant speaker and a rich vein of humor ran through his discourse which was pronounced by all the finest of the season.

Monday evening the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrington paid them a surprise visit to celebrte the tenth anniversary of their marriage. About 125 were present both old and young. A number of the former citizens of the town present from Worcester, among whom we noticed Mr and Mrs L. G Howard, Mr and Mrs Hammond Hubbard and Mrs Jonathan Hapgood. The presents were numerous and included silver spoons, teapot, and a complete set of crockery, with cutlery and glasses, and a beautiful set of rose blankets. After the company had partaken of refreshments, which were bountifully provided by the ladies of the party, Rev. F. J. Fairbanks made a short presentation speech, which was replied to by the host in a few appropriate words. Mr. Wm. Clark acted as toast master, and proposed sentiments which brought forth responses from Messrs. Howe, Pike, Fairbanks, Kilbourn and Goodnow. A very excellent and appropriate poem was delivered by Mr. Hammond W. Hubbard of Worcester.

WARREN.

—Several parties had money deposited in the recently suspended Lancaster savings bank.

Roswell Blair was thrown from his carriage Wednesday evening of last week by his horse stumbling and falling near his house. Mr. Blair was thrown over his horses head and considerably bruised.

A drawing and writing school is being held two evenings in each week in the grammar school house, a lady from Warren being the teacher.

The Congregational church has chosen these officers: Clerk, A. B. Bliss; treasurer, S. P. Robbins; prudential committee, Giles Blodgett, J. W. Hastings, Joshua Moody, M. K. Whipple, W. G. Butterworth; auditing committee, B. A. Tripp, J. W. Hastings, M. K. Whipple.

Loring Fletcher has been drawn as juror for the criminal court at Worcester.

The officers of [illegible] Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Warren, for the coming year are: J. G. Leach, C.; S. [illegible], S. V. C.; Albert Bowron, J. V. C.; George W. Foster, Quartermaster; Dr. J. W. Hastings, Surgeon; E. P. Bostick, Chaplain; L. W. Gilbert, O. D.; Wariner Bliss, O. G.; F. H. Moore, Adjutant; J. P. Adams, Q. S.; C. M. Calkins, S. M.

NEW BRAINTREE.

—Last year there were seven deaths, three births and two marriages in town.

—The New Braintree Thief Detecting Society held its 44th annual meeting at the hotel, Wednesday evening of last week. The supper was furnished by Thomas Kendrick. Forty-three, including the ladies and a few invited guests, can testify to its excellence. The Northfield Glee Club furnished the music. This society was organized in 1832 with forty-six members, for the purpose, as its title indicates, of a better protection of the property of its members against petty thieving, which had grown so common as to be no small source of annoyance and loss. Probably the existence of so formidable an organization frightened the thieves, as there are but three recorded instances in which the pursuing committee was ever called out to search for stolen property. The annual meetings have been of a social character, increased within the past few years by the presence of the ladies at the annual supper.

PHILOSOPHY OF MANNERS.

'Tis a rule of manner to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain of express admiration. A man makes his inferiors his superiors by heat. What need you who are not a gossip talk as a gossip and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals say? State your opinion without apology. The attitude is the main point, assuring your companion that come good news come bad, you remain in good heart and good mind which is the best news you can possibly communicate. ***We must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—*Emerson.*

HOW TO STOP VAGRANCY.

Vagrants have become so numerous and dangerous that means should be devised to mitigate the tramp evil. Count Rumford, of Bavaria, perfected a system which is commanding considerable attention. His remedy was work, fairly rewarded, so presented as to make industry as attractive as possible, but rigorously insisted on. His plan for houses, feeding and employing the beggar class was quietly perfected, then on the first day of January, 1790 every beggar was arrested and set to work. The law was: No idleness, no begging, no dirt, no debauchery; but work for all good food, kind treatment, and instruction in the ways of honest living. In one day the plague of beggary was stopped. And it was not long before the majority learned to prefer the comfort, decency and respectability of honest industry to their former squalor, idleness, debauchery and crime. And the experiment, written after it had been five years in operation, shows that it not only banished beggary and effected an entire change in the manners, habits and appearance of the class which had been so abandoned and degraded, but that it had made them self-supporting. The saving effected in cutting off a great source of crime was beyond estimate.

It is sad to contemplate the opening of Centennial year by congress. Six months ago southern and northern men joined in celebrating the centennial of the nation's birth. All the feelings aroused by the late war were soothed and each and all were willing to abide by the issues and results. The assembling of Congress however has aroused sectional feeling again. The "bloody shirt" melody of Morton has been taken up by the presidential aspirant from Maine, and the debate on the amnesty bill in the house was of an exciting character. It was only last year that this Blaine introduced a complete amnesty but this year he would exclude Jeff Davis. The cause of the change is apparent. A presidential campaign is near and this man hopes to win popular favor by stirring up the issues of the past. The time for the punishment of Davis is past. The close of the war was the time to give him his just dues, and this attempt of Blaine will create public feeling in favor of Davis. This is a bad move for the country and for the mover, Mr Blaine. The republican party is losing its power because it is led by such cheap politicians as Blaine in the house and Morton in the senate.

It will be an unpleasant task for those Representatives who have accepted passes from the Boston and Albany Railroad (and there are many of them) to investigate and make a frank decision on the charges which Hon. Francis D. Hayes, a State director, has made against some of the directors of the road in connection with the leasing of the Ware River road. According to his statement, the President, and some of the directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad bought up the bonds of the Ware River road, paying from fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar. The road was then sold, under the mortgage given to secure these bonds, and the bonds were converted into the stock of a new company at par. The road was then leased by authority of the Legislature, to the Boston and Albany Railroad, on terms more favorable to the stockholders of the Ware road, and very unfavorable to the stockholders of the Boston and Albany road. The directors interested in the road are Chester W. Chapin, 3135 shares; E. B. Gillette, 11 shares; D. P. Kimball, 20 shares; Moses Kimball (the watch-dog of the Treasury), 282 shares; D. Waldo Lincoln and children, 54 shares; Ignatius Sargent, 200 shares; C. E. Stevens, 30 shares Mr. Chapin's son-in-law also has a share in the game. Of the action of the directors Mr. Hayes says: "The dealing of directors with the corporation for their personal advantage, or where they are personally interested, cannot be sustained on any business principles; and especially, it seems judicious that the State should not allow its directors to be interested in any enterprise or business connected with the company; nor to sell to buy of, trade with, the company; nor to have any personal transactions with it, except in reference to the transportation of freights in the ordinary course of the directors' business, and that he should be allowed no advantage over others doing business with the road." The presumption is, of course, that the directors are innocent of the charges brought against them. But the Legislature should carefully investigate them, as it is difficult to tell who is honest in these times. And those who have passes in their pockets from the Boston and Albany Railroad will have uncomfortable places.

Four negroes, who confessed to setting fire to cotton gins, were taken from jail at Friars Point, Miss., last Saturday by masked men and shot dead.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having introduced a new method of mailing our paper, using for the purpose Dick's Patent Mailing Machine, our subscribers can, at any time, by examining the direction label on their paper, tell when their subscription expires or has expired. For example, a label which reads "John Smith, 25 Jan. 75," shows that Mr. Smith's subscription expires on the 25th day of Jan. 1875, vice versa,—one reading "John Brown, 30 April 74," shows that Mr. Brown's subscription expired April 30th, 1874. Our subscribers then have only to look at their label on the paper to know exactly how they stand on our books, the label, in fact, being a weekly receipt for what they have paid.

THE SPENCER SUN

"IT SHINES FOR ALL."

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876. NO. 14

The Spencer Sun,

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me.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
eek,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
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"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

pecial notice column, fifty per cent, additional. ding notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. dvertisers will find this paper a valuable aid extending their business throughout western rcester county. ocal items of news gladly welcomed from any able source. Correspondents must send their es with communications not necessarily for lication, but as a guarantee to us. e cannot return rejected manuscripts unless mps be sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:25, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a.m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a.m., and 4.45, p.m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m.

New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 6.10 exp. p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.

C. O. RUSSELL,
Sup't Springfield

LOCAL NOTICES.

A. Y. Thompson & Co. 304 Main street, Worcester, have made a great reduction in the price of dry goods for the next thirty days. They offer great bargains, as the goods must be sold. See advertisement for list of prices.

If you want fancy dry goods at prices suited to the times, read the advertisement of Stone Brothers, and call and examine their stock, at 308 Main street, Worcester. They also offer special bargaing at their boot and shoe store, 367 Main street.

J. H. Clarke & Co., 353 Main street, Worcester, are offering special bargains in blankets of all kinds. These blankets are of the best quality and are sold to make room for spring goods.

IMPROVED STOCK FREE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that any person by devoting a short time to getting subscribers for that valuable monthly, the American Stock Journal, can obtain a pure bred Chester white pig, fancy poultry, or a choice of many other useful articles. This is a very cheap monthly, but it contains a mine of valuable information which the farmer and stock-breeder cannot afford to do without. A Veterinary Department gives advice free through its columns. Boys, earn yourselves a fine pig; girls, secure some nice poultry. Any one out of employment will find it good pay to canvass. Send 10 cents for specimen and particulars, or $1 for a year. Address Potts Brothers, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa.

HOME NEWS.

The physicians have plenty of business just now.

Hiram Brewer has bought J. H. Jones' house lot on Irving street.

Charles D. Tucker of Worcester is among the recent bankrupts.

Missing—Boss Tweed, E. C. Winslow, Frank Kane and the six assaulters.

Last Friday Captain Daniel Green was taken to the hospital at Worcester.

Waldo Wilson has a lot of splended fire wood on hand which is for sale cheap.

D. A. Drury & Co. think of building an addition to their boot shop for storage purposes.

Some nervous people think that the bear must have something to do with that boy's disappearance.

Day & Hamilton are receiving some excellent beef just now. It is not quite so lively as the Texas.

The new watch dog is filling "Spot's" place to perfection. He averages two fights a day and always comes off victorious.

Samuel Dickerman is erecting a nice dwelling house on a lot purchased of Mr. Upham.

G. G. Wright is now prepared to supply his patent crimping pinchers to all who may require them, and no crimper should be without.

Some one says that officer Clapp lost recently a valuable *cane*. It slipped from his hand as he was crossing Main street to the Town Hall.

Our readers will notice an improvement in the appearance of our paper this week on account of repairs and the addition of new parts to our press.

W. Jerome will open a dining saloon in Howe's block next Monday. Meals can be had at all hours and regular boaders will be received.

The Merry Workers are busy preparing for a fair to be held on Feb 22 and 23. The proceeds are to be devoted to the furnishing of the Y. M. C. A. room in the new bank block.

Charles H. Allen and Rev. H. A. Shorey are among the representatives at large from this county to the great poultry show in Springfield, which opens on February 8.

Mr. Chamberlain has his photograph rooms open only on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. He is a first class artist, and his work is highly spoken of. Call and examine his specimens.

E. Stone, Esq., our worthy Postmaster, has recently added a new walnut desk to his office, at a cost of $150. We think our government official is looking up in the world.

It is noticed that small boys persist in violating the by-laws of the town by sliding on the sidewalks. Boys, unless you are fleet of foot and good and edging, don't do so any more.

The Spencer Literary Club have elected the following officers: President, J. Chauncy Lyford; Vice-President, Belle L. Jones; Secretary, Carrie E. Dyer; Treasurer, M. D. Barr.

SOME CHEEK.—A man recently went into a store and wanted to buy a pocket book on tic. He was told that as soon as he got money to put in one, then would be the proper time to talk pocket-book.

Messrs. John N. Grout & Co.'s store front has been painted by Mr. DeWolf. They have erected a neat sign in place of the old one, which was somewhat blistered by the heat of the fire.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Spencer Postoffice, January 28, 1876: Master B. T. Prouty, Danforth Briggs, Mrs. M. T. Birnett, Delia Yettie—2.

Charles N. Prouty, Esq., is rapidly recovering from his recent sickness and will soon be able to be out. His children have been sick with the canker rash, which seems to be the prevailing epedemic just now.

Some of our citizens clear the snow off the walks in front of their estates. Every one appreciates a dry sidewalk. Reader, go thou and do likewise.

The snow plow was on hand early Thursday afternoon. It wiggled about as much as it did under the administration of the surveyors. It was thought that the new board would make some improvement on this antique institution.

We call the attention of our readers who have surplus funds they desire to place in a perfectly secure institution, to the card in another column, of the Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston. With a guarantee fund of over $200,000, it affords perfect security to its depositors.

"What will he do with them" is asked by many citizens as they notice the war vessels at the yard of an official. He evidently is preparing for a whiskey campaign. There is plenty of it here to make a small flood.

The twenty-first snow storm encouraged a few owners of sleighs and fast horses to appear on Sunday afternoon and Monday, but they could not make it work. They were happy Tuesday evening at the prospects of a good northeaster, but were correspondingly unhappy when they awoke Wednesday morning and found no snow.

Boot business does not open very brisk. These shops which have started up are not running on full time, and the probabilities are that this branch of industry will be rather dull until after the 1st of March. There are a great many men idle at present. The burning of Bush & Grout's and the closing of David Prouty & Co.'s shop have thrown some out of jobs.

The Springfield Republican says: "Three weeks after date, the SPENCER SUN gives its readers 'an address prepared by Hiram Knight, Esq., for the opening of the North Brookfield Railroad, which was not deliv[ered] for want of time.'" That's "phunny."

John D. Brewer of Spencer and Loring Fletcher of Warren are on the first jury, and Horatio Moore of Rutland, John N. Murdock of Leicester and John O. Shea of Oxford on the second jury at the criminal term of the Superior Court, now in session at Worcester. H. P. Tiffany and F. A. Winchester of Southbridge are supernumeries.

The following persons from this vicinity will exhibit at the Centennial: W. X. Stevens East Brookfield, machine for cutting railroad iron, Hamilton Woolen Manufacturing Co., delaines, etc., and American Optical Co., optical goods, of Southbridge, John G. Avery of Spencer, machinery, William Willard of Sturbridge, portrait of Charles Sumner, Excelsior Gas Machine Co., and J. E. Moore of Warren, writing inks, etc., A. H. Crossman & Sons of West Warren, hand tools.

Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Palmer lectured in the Congregational Church, Monday evening, on "New England and the Yankee." The lecturer gave New England a high position in connection with the growth of our country, and considered that in reality New England was the nation. The lecturer first gave a sketch of the people who settled these states and the natural features of the land, he then touched upon the characteristic features of the Yankee. His quotations from Mrs. Stowe and other authors, illustrating the inquisitiveness of the Yankee, were well received. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by Rev. W. H. H. Murray on Monday evening, February 7th. Ex-Governor Bullock will deliver the last lectuae in the course.

The railroad fever is subsiding. The East Brookfield people think that a branch road should be built to that place, but this proposition does not meet with much favor. If built in that direction it might form a link for a through line. When freight can be handled from the depot to its exact destination for 80 cents per ton, the prospects of a railroad are rather slim.

The annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor was held in the Almshouse on Tuesday and by their invitation a dozen other town officers were present and inspected the property and interviewed the inmates. The overseers and warden and his wife seem to have done their best to make everybody and everything about the house barn and farm tidy and comfortable the past year. The visitors ate a first-rate dinner and are now willing to swear that it is the best managed institution of the kind in North America.

A FIGHT.—Last Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, the dwellers in and about the Massasoit House were startled by loud cries of murder, which came from the lot in the rear of Bush & Grout's boot shop lot. Several persons rushed to the place of the supposed murder and found Wm. O'Brien in a dilapidated condition. His overcoat was torn and his countenance was gradually assuming an Ethiopian hue, not from fright but from hard blows. It seems that he and several others had had some high words in a saloon over in "Canada," and as he was returning home, cross lots, six men met him in this open field and declared war. William found that he was unable to withstand them and then cried murder, and his assaulters departed. It is reported that early Monday morning they started on foot for Worcester, at any rate they are among the list of missing and wanted. Senator Morton would call this a "Klu-Klux outrage," but a small fight will do for our model community.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith: and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

How we pity the poor fellow from West Brookfield, who occasionally gives vent to his wounded feelings in the SUN. Poor, unfortunate, broken-down (by the Cram brake) m——man; now we sympathize with his friends. We most compassionately submit to his jealous, envious whining. Perhaps he is teething; at any rate we believe he is truly "sick," and would not make so much fuss without sufficient cause and we heartily sympathize with the sick fellow and hope his railroad fever may soon subside. We know he means well and if he does not get better, we will send him some medicine of our own production (L. Fullam, T. M. Duncan, Chas. H. Jackson) to render him what comfort we can, and at all times be willing and ready to render him such aid and assistance as he may require to enable him to put forth to the world a valid claim for existence and usefulness in the future.

X. Y. Z.

The Hunters.

Messrs. Editors:—"A Parent's" anxious expression in a recent issue of your paper, reminds me that I am directly responsible for the letters from our "hunter boys," and prompts the following word of explanation and assurance, which, even if not altogether satisfactory or convincing to the praiseworthy caution of your correspondent, will, I trust, be received with the same honest, candid spirit in which it is written. "There are young men and boys in all our villages that are charmed with the discription of such adventures," &c. Granted. Yes, and there many such in every town, who have by reading impossible stories and highly colored and sensational exploits, so vitiated naturally good tastes that nothing but a continuous supply of the same article will pacify the morbid craving, and nothing short of an *actual experience* of the rough side of the life they have seen in their "day dreams" will ever bring them to a better mind or lend satisfaction to the results of what they have educated themselves to consider the dull, prosy routine of every-day life. Not to all such would I commend an "experiment" such as is being tried by those of whom we hear, but only to those who can go from their parents or friends, leaving behind the same assurance of pure and honest principles, well-established and defined, which every parent wishes to see reflected in the life of a son before sending him out to encounter the cares and temptations that beset any position in this proverbially fast age. And if in any case it seem, not necessary or indispensable but desirable, that the physical and mental nature be recuperated and strengthened by the radical change attending a trip to the mountains, as was the case with those who have gone, should greater anxiety for moral welfare be felt in the one case than in the other? I think not; and by virtue of a little experience may be allowed to state a fact or two, justifying my opinion. For three months in the fall and winter of 1874-5, three of us camped in the immediate vicinity from which our late letters have come, far removed "from all civil and religious institutions and society;" our only companion a native of the mountains, greatly addicted to the use of whiskey; our anticipations of the pleasures and fascinations "of life outside of civilization, and its daring and dangers" realized as entirely as will I think be those of any of my readers. As the result of our experience we all agreed that never before were we so thoroughly fortified against the deadly allurements of alchol as after seeing its fearful results among those who use it as the French do wine—as we do water—though in my own case a natural relish for it, foreign I am told to the majority even of hard drinkers, would have made it easy to have gone to any excess had I yielded. The conclusions your correspondent arrives at seem reasonable, but experience and observation fail to confirm them. On the contrary, to those educated among the blessings of society, the pleasing diversion afforded by the taste of adventures soon wear away, and, with exceptions few indeed, mere pleasure seekers are driven by loneliness and discontent back to activity of business or study, and almost invariably with new and better appreciation of the advantages and happiness therein. One of these few exceptions I met while in the woods.

Leaving home at sixteen, with natural tendencies strongly inclining to a hunter's life, which these three years had not succeeded in uprooting, the wildest experiences had only served to cultivate a perfection of physical strength and endurance, a pertinacity of will, a steadfastness of purpose, a self-reliant and enterprising spirit, and a decision of opposition to the use of liquor and tobacco in any form, not possibly attainable in circumstances where no hardships or temptations are ever experienced. It is only when we yield to its influence that evil can injure us.

Trial only tests and strengthens our loyalty to right, if rightly met, and I deny that the influences of an experience such as we are discussing need be fruitful of aught but good and ennobling results, physical, mental or moral, unless wild, vicious companionship be voluntarily sought and deliberately and willfully enjoyed. And I venture that the Rev. Mr. Murray or your own Mr. Shorey will confirm the assertion. Shall we hope to screen our loved ones from temptation? "Caution is the parent" truly, but with this let another truth ever go hand in hand—"Untried faith is naught." Ks.

No. Brookfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

BROOKFIELD.

We have some good walkists in Brookfield. Two of them—one weighing 255 pounds—walked to North Brookfield and back Wednesday between the hours of 4.30 and 6 o'clock and they didn't feel very much like walking either. They would have come back by railroad but were in a hurry and couldn't spare the time.

The "dog account" at the county treasurer's office for the year 1875 shows that this town paid into the treasury for licenses $291. The amount received as damages on live stock, inflicted by dogs, was $98.80 divided as follows: John Campbell $11.50 Henry Matherson, 14.40; George H. Allen, 36.80; Henry E. Rice, 26.20; Hiram Capen, 10.90.

Rather hard work to keep all those good resolutions you made at the beginning of the year, isn't it?

Another of those terrific snow storms Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Hanaford delivered one of his Lyceum lectures in the interest of the Methodist church at Hazardville, Conn., last Thursday evening.

The next meeting of the Brookfield Union is to be held at Warren, on Monday and Tuesday, February 7 and 8.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SEASONS OF THE HEARTS.

There comes a spring time of the heart,
As there is of the year,
When all the warm emotions start
And nothing have to fear;
Live vernal fields that basking lie
Beneath a soft o'er hanging sky,
In azure beauty clear.

There comes a summer of the heart,
As there is of the year,
When the pure golden sunbeams dart,
To give the landscape cheer;
And summer fields in flowers lie
Beneath a palpitating sky,
And the heavens bright appear.

There comes an autumn of the heart,
As there is of the year,
When beauty from the field departs,
And frost hath made them sere;
Like blue veiled hills that misty lie,
To clouds that thicken in the sky,
And drifting darker near.

There comes a winter of the heart,
As there is of the year,
When all the glory will depart
To leave it with a tear;
And jagged mountains snow-capped lie,
Touched by a leaden, stormy sky,
To travel up with fear.

—*W. O. Bemis.*

OUR STORY TELLER.

[Original.]

How it Happened.

BY ARTHUR W. HAMILTON.

It was drawing to the close of an exceedingly warm and sultry day in August. At least, so thought Lilian Stuart as she stepped upon the broad veranda in front of her father's elegant mansion, just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills. Seating herself in a revolving chair and snatching off her dainty sun hat, she began vigorously fanning her flushed cheeks. A pretty picture she made as she sat thus. The last rays of the afternoon sun fell upon her golden tresses, which seemed but the reflection of their own brightness; while her eyes of heavenly blue shone with an almost inexplicable lustre. She was a trifle above the medium height, slender and graceful. Her features, though ordinary, were were lighted up with an expression of pleasure, while the roguish little smile that played in and out at the corners of her parted lips, and the merry twinkle that occasionally shot through her eyes, suggested a hearty appreciation and love of fun back of the exterior of quiet dignity.

After admiring the sunset for some moments, she drew from beneath the cushion a copy of David Copperfield which she opened and commenced reading. She was just in the act of helping Miss Trotwood drive off the first donkey, when she heard the garden gate shut with a bang and a light elastic step bounding up the walk. Looking up she beheld her brother Edgar, or Ned as most people more familiarly called him, standing before her with his satchel of books in one hand and a fine string of fish in the other.

"I say, sis, aren't those fine?" said he, triumphantly holding them up for her inspection

"Superfine, grand, extraordinary, superb!"

"Oh stop, Lil, take breath," said he laughing.

Entering the house, he went directly to the kitchen, where he was soon busily engaged in dressing his fish. Meanwhile Lilian resumed her book, anxious to learn how Miss Betsy came on with the obstinate donkeys. Indeed, she was so unusually interested that she failed to hear her brother's step, as, having finished his fish, he returned to the veranda in search of her, until she was somewhat painfully reminded of his presence by a prolonged pull at her curls.

"I declare, Edgar Harding Stuart, you are too provoking to live!" said she impulsively springing from her chair as if to catch him. But comprehending his danger, he immediately took refuge in a hammock that swung from a neighboring tree.

Lilian, now feeling at ease in regard to further trouble as to her alleged tormenter was concerned, resumed her book in silence. Nothing further was said by either party for some minutes. The silence was at length broken by a long drawn sigh from the occupant of the hammock which, faint as it was, reached his sister's quick ear. Quickly throwing aside her book, she asked pleasantly;

"What is the matter, Neddie?"

"Why, you see 'Old Gravy' has been crosser than sin all day. Why, just think Lily, he got so angry in the Latin class this afternoon, because I didn't dispose of just one word correctly, that he kept me after school and gave me a fearful talking to, topping off with ten lines extra Virgil every day for a week; and I say it is downright mean to come down on a fellow in this style. For my part, I wish he was tarred and feathered, with a good cowhiding thrown in."

"Why Neddie, just think how grieved poor dead mama would be to hear you talk so," replied his sister, coming to his side as she spoke.

"I know it is rough, but really I don't see why he should act so, unless you've had a hand in it; given him the mitten for instance, eh, sis?"

Lilian was debarred from a reply to this unceremonious question by the appearance of Mrs. Green, the housekeeper, a short, thick-set, plain looking woman of fifty, though from her personal appearance she might easily have been taken for half that age, who summoned them to the supper room. Their father having urgent business in the city, had taken an early train thither. Owing to his absence, the duty of performing the honors of the table rested upon Edgar, which, we must do him the justice to say, he successfully accomplished with true gentlemanly grace, not to mention occasional drops of fish gravy which accidentally found their way down upon the snowy cloth. Near the conclusion of the repast, a thoughtless remark of Edgar's in relation to the hated "Gravy," caused his sister to rush from the room in anger Going at once to her own apartment, she locked the door and burst into a flood of passionate tears.

While she is giving way to her feelings in this manner, with the readers' permission, I will go back a few years in the life of this young girl and glean from them for their benefit. At the age of nine, Lilian was bereft of a kind and loving mother. Since her death, she had had no one in whom to confide. Her father, though kind and indulgent in his way, was too deeply engrossed in business to spend much of his time at home. Her brother, too, was necessarily absent the greater part of the day at school. Owing in part to her being obliged to spend so much of her time alone, she had grown quite nervous and irritable.

Five years previous to the opening of my story, Lilian, too, was a pupil of M—— Academy. While there she became acquainted with an enterprising young senior—Philip Graves by name, none other than the intolerable "Gravy," under whose iron hand and merciless eye Edgar was now serving out a four year's course. He was the son of a supposed wealthy owner of a large wholesale house in New York. He was a young man of superior talents and culture, and although his manner was distant and reserved, he possessed a noble character under this cold exterior. He came to the Academy with the intention of studying for the ministry; but owing to the sudden failure of his father, followed soon by death, he was compelled to abandon his long cherished scheme, for the time at least, until he could by his own labors accumulate means to complete his education. With this object in view, he chose teaching as his avocation. In this, from his thorough scholarship and natural tact and ability, he soon became very popular and rapidly rose in position, until he became principal of the M—— Academy. As time wore on he became more and more esteemed by the faculty of the academy, and the parents of his pupils. But in the school room, on account of his somewhat rigid discipline, his popularity suddenly ceased, and the humiliating title of "Old Gravy" was given him. A short time previous to his acceptance of this important position, as before said, he became acquainted with Miss Lilian Stuart. As week after week, and month after month glided swiftly on, this acquaintance ripened into the warmest friendship; which, however, to use the old saying, was nipped in the bud by the latter's father, who could not for an instant bear the thought that the daughter of, without exception, the wealthiest man in M—— was receiving attentions from a poor school teacher. He at once set about taking decisive measures in the matter, and soon the intimacy ceased for a time; although neither could by any means deny a secret longing for each other's society and affections, which instead of diminishing with the lapse of time, grew stronger, until now, after nearly three years, an inexplicable affection still existed between them. With this fact I will bring my explanation to a close, and return to Lilian once more, who after weeping until she could weep no more, arose, and bathing her swoolen eyes and flushed cheeks, and pushing back an occasional stray curl, returned to the supper room. Mrs. Green and Edgar were still there, the former busily clearing away the tea things, while the latter lay stretched at full length upon the sofa, eagerly perusing a volume of "The Arabian Nights," which he instantly laid aside as his sister reappeared. Rising and stepping forward he met her midway and offering an arm with mock gravity, led her to the sofa, and seating himself drew his sister gently down by his side, and after a short pause spoke in a deep sepulchral tone:

"I beg a thousand pardons my dearly beloved sis, for the gross and unheard of outrage which I have this evening inflicted upon you; in part compensation for which, provided it meets your highest approbation, I propose to invite you to accompany me to an entertainment, viz: a corn roast, to be given by the eldest son of the Rev. Jonas Allen of Rockport, Bristol county, Mass. Now may I have the well nigh indispensable pleasure of conveying you thereunto?"

"Yes, yes, Ned; but I suggest you publish a dictionary on your own account at some future date, and not sit there reeling it off to me *verbatim*," was his sister's laughing reply.

"No, Lil, I won't. Now tell me how we shall go; with Ethan or the Shoo Fly? Take your choice, sis."

"The Shoo Fly then, please," she replied without a moment's hesitation.

"All right; she shall be at the pier in a jiffy."

With these words Edgar hurriedly left the room. Lilian quickly threw on wrappings and hastened to join her brother. She was, therefore, not a little surprised upon reaching the pier to find neither Edgar nor the Shoo Fly in sight. Three minutes, five minutes rolled by and still they did not appear. Lilian grew impatient, and began to think seriously of returning to the house and declining the invitation, when the sound of distant oars struck her ear, and peering around a bend in the river she beheld the Shoo Fly buzzing towards the landing. In a moment more it drew up to the steps, and Edgar spring out assisted his sister to a seat in the boat and pushed off.

"Why did it take you so long, Ned?" asked Lilian as soon as they were well under way.

"Why, when I went down to the boat house I found two great, burly fellows making off with the boat, and I gave them a piece of my mind that I don't think they will digest in a hurry.

After this remark the conversation ceased until the boat reached the opposite bank and was securely fastened to a stake put there for that purpose.

"Where is this famous entertainment?" said Lilian, glancing right and left as she spoke.

"Just over in Deacon Jenning's forty acre lot; don't you see?" pointing to a dense smoke a short distance to the left.

In a few moments more they were in the midst of a merry group of young people, talking and laughing, and hurrahing, while enjoying a down-right jolification. A huge fire roared and crackled in their midst, and on either side were large piles of corn ready fo the roasting. While some were busy removing the husks, others were seated on the ground before the glowing coals with an ear carefully poised on the end of a pointed stick.

"Hello, Pomp," cried Edgar, addressing a half-grown mulatto boy employed by the Deacon as chore-boy; "how are you?"

"All right, Massa Edgar. How is you?"

"First-rate, Pomp; but hungry as a bear. Where's your corn?"

"Heh! Massa, dey done gone and deboured it as fast as prepahed."

Pomp had scarcely finished narating this astounding fact when a deep, gruff voice from amid the crowd cried out loudly:

"Here, Pomp, you black rascal, throw me over another ear."

Pomp stooped, and procuring one from the coals, hurled it with all his strength toward the speaker; but, unfortunately, he missed his aim, and instead of its landing in the arms outstretched to receive it, it glanced and hit Lilian, who was standing at a little distance away, talking with an old schoolfellow, creating an ugly bruise just below the temple.

"Heh! Golly! 'peers like I done gone and killed her shoore," exclaimed the mulatto, instantly comprehending the serious condition of affairs. Rushing forward Edgar assisted his sister to a somewhat rudely constructed seat in the rear of the crowd. This done, he hastily procured a drinking cup which he had the good fortune to have about his person, and beckoning to Pomp, who, in a half lying, half sitting posture, was gazing fixedly upon him with wide open eyes, as if the whole proceeding was entirely beyond his comprehension. But seeing and comprehending the meaning of the sign, he came forward, and snatching the cup from Edgar, rushed off at a pace that would be an honor to Weston, and in a seemingly incredible time returned it full to the brim. By dint of fumbling in varsous pockets, Edgar at length succeeded in finding his pocket handkerchief, and emptying the cool water upon it, began carefully bathing the swollen temple. This he continued for a few moments; after which, by the help of the mulatto, he bore her tenderly to the boat, and after making her as comfortable as possible, dismissed his assistant and pushed off towards the opposite shore. He had scarcely reached the middle of the stream, however, when a flash of vivid lightning, followed almost instantly by a deafening peal of thunder, warned them of the approach of a tempest. Edgar, for a time losing his presence of mind, stopped rowing. The storm increased every moment, and the waves dashed high upon the boatside. It was evident that the little barque could not hold out much longer. At every fresh outburst it tossed and tumbled about like a restless infant, and in a few moments capsized altogether. Lillian and her brother were both good swimmers, and under ordinary circumstances would have found no trouble in reaching shore; but, I doubt, owing to the weakness of the former, and the bewilderment of the latter, if they could have done so upon the present occasion had it not been for the hero of our story, or rather Phillip Graves, who, seeing the catastrophy, swam to their assistance, and with a few vigorous strokes, laid the senseless form of Lillian Stuart upon the bank. Edgar, relieved in a measure from anxiety on her account, soon scrambled ashore, and with a single gesture hailed the family carriage, which was leisurely rumbling along towards the station for Mr. S. Lillian being carefully lifted in, and the horses lashed to their utmost speed, they soon drew up at the mansion. Graves and Edgar springing from the box, bore the slender form of the young girl to her room. The room which but a short time ago she left so joyously, little dreaming that the next time she entered it she would be borne by loving hands. The family physician being summoned, administered restoratives, which soon brought Lillian to consciousness; but the excitement she had passed through, together with the exposure, resulted in brain fever. It is not my purpose to tire my readers with the prolonged details of her sickness, but I will simply say in conclusion that at last accounts she was rapidly recovering, and that preparations were going on for a grand entertainment at the mansion during the holidays, at which time Lillian Stuart and Philip Graves are to be united in marriage; and it is rumored that the Professor will eventually resign his professorship to Edgar.

* * *

A few days ago a Norwich man bought a chest of tea in Providence, and on opening found a stone in weighing nearly 11 pounds. He remarked that the weighs of Providence are very mysterious.

LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

There are many practical evils, patent to all, which result from lavish personal expenditure. In almost every case it has a deteriorating effect on the character, pandering to vanity and conceit. In an ideal world no one would obtain additional respect and deference on account of riches. But under present conditions large expenditure is a bribe for obsequious and undeserved homage, quite as certainly as money given by candidates at elections is a bribe for political power. While it tends to make of the poor false and sycophantish, it as surely has the effect of giving the rich a very exaggerated idea of their own worth and importance. In most cases it is a barrier to free intercourse between a man and his friends, or those who may have been his friends, but who have ceased to be, on account of prosperity, selfishly used, having enabled and encouraged him to indulge in tastes and habits beyond their means. It is but seldom that riches are employed for cultivating the society of the worthiest and best. It would be nearer the truth to say that they are mostly used to cultivate the society of the rich, who can give a return for expensive entertainment—a practice especially inconsistant with the principles professed by the religious world who are not less than others the slaves of the prevailing fashion. Again, from the custom of lavish expenditure set by the opulent, extravagant expectations are formed as to what decency demands from professional persons, or others of moderate means, which often make life a very hard struggle, when, but for the example set by plutocrats, existence might be comfortable and easy. There is a large class, the vain and weak minded, over whom the customs of the rich has such overwhelming force that, in order to comply with it, they commence life on a scale quite beyond their means, the consequence being a perpetual struggle with fate, or, in many cases, utter degradation and ruin.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

CHICKEN JELLY.—Half a raw chick pounded with a mallet, bones and together; cold water to cover it Heat slowly in a covered vessel, let it simmer until the meat is in rags and the liquid reduced one strain and press through a coarse ; season to taste; return to the and let it simmer five minutes r; skim when cold. Give to the nt cold, with unleaved wafer.

RICE PUDDING.—One quart rich one half teacup rice, do. sugar, a salt, raisins to taste. Bake very y, stirring often until you wish the to form. Flavor with nutmeg cinnamon, or either alone. This ng should bake several hours with ven and moderate heat. When rly baked it is delicious.

ING BEDS.—The wise housekeep uld see to it that all the beds are immediately after being occupied. mpurities which emanate from the n body from insensible prespira re made up of minute atoms, , if allowed to remain long, are ed by the bed, and will then, to ter or less extent, vitiate the air onsiderable time afterward. Let ccupant throw the bed open on and, as soon as convenient, open ndows and ventilate the sleeping One hour's early ventilation is two hours' late airing.

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AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

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AGRICULTURAL.

EDUCATING HORSES.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high metal are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be as good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy; vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heel, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high-spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.—*In Door and Out.*

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.—It is very comfortable in cold weather to sit by a warm fire. Many who have the care of stock dislike to leave warm quarters, and cling to the fire place, letting hour after hour pass by, while the hungry stock are shivering and hungering for food and water. In thus waiting for food and water, an animal loses flesh rapidly. Brutes are the best time keepers in the world. They know the very minute their food should be supplied, and are disappointed if it does not come. The stock breeder, therefore, should see that regularity and promptness prevail in the care and management of stock. Their verious wants should have attention at the very minute daily. If hired men will not be prompt in taking care of stock, if they don't sympathize with brutes in winter, they ought to be discharged and more humane men employed in their places. The poor brutes do suffer severely in winter. Even in warm barns and stables they can hardly keep warm in cold weather, but if left out of doors, exposed to storms and cold, their sufferings are intense, and they should be fed with the regularity of clock work, and fed all they can eat, and they will require at least one-third more food to keep up animal heat than they would if kept in the stable. All stock should have shelter. It is cruel to leave it exposed to the rigors of winter without shelter.—*Rural World.*

A NEW CIDER.—M. Poulard, a lawyer of Andelys, France, has invented a new cider, said to be very cheap and of excellent flavor—the pecularity of which is that a large proportion of sugar beets is mixed with the apples before pressing; 80 pounds of beets are mixed with 700 quarts of apples, or about 11 pounds to 100 quarts. The beets and apples are pressed together, then saturated with water, left quiet in a cellar for 24 hours, and pressed anew. This is repeated several times. The inventor says he makes 100 quarts of cider for eighty cents.

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The Spencer Sun

TT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., JANUARY, 28 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, is held to be the subscriber, and is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

NOTICE.—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to secure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than 10 o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

Senators Bates and Ayers were among the eleven Senators who thought that they ought to be gratuiously furnished with fine pocket books at their own option Who would furnish the money to put in them remaining to be seen.

"Bloody Shirt" Blaine and "Pig Man" Baker would make a strong Presidential ticket. The former could secure the Northern states with his past issues, and the latter the Southern states with his all-ver pigs and white banners. A rare combination of talent and influence.

Senator Morton was not equal to the Mississippi outrages, so he had "to take a rest" Viewed in a partisan light, it was a good speech, but it will not take him in to the White House. His and Blaine's sentiments do not harmonize with the spirit of the times.

Brooklyn must be a pleasant place to live in. In addition to its natural attractions, it has the Beecher scandal in full blaze, fights in choirs, a minister who tells his congregation that "it is none of their business who they have for pastor," and the small pox. A good opening for the year of harmony, peace and general rejoicing.

The enthusiasm which the centennial year inspires has brought out Barnum. He had intended to retire to private life, but he could not stand the pressure, and this year he takes the field with a better and larger show than his last. The cost of the whole show is over one million dollars, and as a centennial feature the battle of Bunker Hill will be brought out.

The "organs" have been discussing the Presidential question during the past week, and the probable chances of the six men of each party are duly analyzed. The absence of such names as George Francis Train and Daniel Pratt in these computations is enough to destroy the weight of their conclusions. Perhaps they are classed with the independents.

It is reported that the appeals from the "strong minded" have so influenced the Committee on Woman Suffrage that three bills are being prepared by members of that committee which will give them all the whits they desire. It is not improbable that the women will have their rights granted by the Legislature of '76. Won't it be an honor to have belonged to that economical, yet liberal minded Legislature? Equal to Lexington or Bunker Hill.

The report of the new Board of Directors of the Emma Mining Company is not very encouraging to the stockholders. Of the one million pounds paid in, about twenty-five hundred remain. The directors think that it will be more profitable to attempt to recover the money paid in than to work the mine. The proverbial honesty of Americans is sufficient to repeal the charge that our minister at the Court of St. James is connected with the swindle.

Poor Babcock! Not only has he been indicted for being connected with the whiskey frauds, but his connection with the San Domingo business is to be investigated; also his position at the White House Whether he receives pay as an army officer, civil officer, or as both (which is more proper). This is an exceeding fertile field for investigation, as many commissioned officers of the army occupy civil offices, and it would be quite interesting to the tax payers to learn what their real status is in reference to the affairs of the world.

Warden Chamberlain has contracted with parties for convict labor as follows: Tra Blanchard, shoes, 190 men, forty cents each per day; Davis, Whitcomb & Co., shoes, 100 men, forty cents each per day; Averill & Hunting; brushes, sixty men, fifty cents each per day; Liverus, Hull & Co., spring beds, forty men, seventy-five cents each per day; Alden & Batchelder, furniture, forty men, fifty cents each per day; Fearing, Rodman & Smith, chairs, eighty men, ninety cents each per day. The utmost working capacity of the institution is 500 men and in order to have the prison self-sustaining each of these men must earn eighty three cents a day. The present position of affairs prevents the letting of convict labor at a price which will make it render an income to the state

More amendments to the constitution of the United States have been proposed in Congress, making five so far. What would our fore fathers say to this patching up process? The truth is we have outgrown the present document, and this attempt to patch it up makes it a sorry piece of work. For the past few years when we had any business to do, we went outside of the constitution and did it and then attempted to crawl back again. The discussion on the Centennial appropriation has brought out some men who think it best to abide strictly by the old document, and some of these are from the state which will receive the most benefit from the exhibition. It would be better either strictly to abide by the present constitution or make a new one which will cover the wants of the times. We must have some restraining law or the condition of affairs will become mixed.

CUBA.

The response which Spain has made to this country's circular to other nations upon Cuban affairs is characteristic of a people jealous of its honor and name and are always ready to defend them. It is true that its people are devided into factions but if Spain became involved in war with another nation for a just cause the republicans and monarchists would join hands in the conflict. Spain has her grievances as well as this country in connection with matters in Cuba. Cubans have been encouraged in their revolt not only by words but by deeds, and the Spanish note truthfully states that the territory of the United States is the constant refuge for Cuban outlaws who are permitted to hatch conspiracies to the detriment and injury of the Spanish government. If the administration had been half as zealous in observing the rights and duties of the government as a neutral, as it has been in attempting to provoke a war with Spain, the revolt in Cuba would have suppressed long ago. The course pursued by our government although not as open, is similiar to that of England during the rebellion, and her course was condemned in strong terms. Consistancy is a rare jewel indeed. Naturally there is much sympathy among our people for those who are struggling for their independence of foreign powers but it would be much better to attend to our own affairs rather than involve others in like difficulties. The belligerent tone of the note must be gratifying to our great naval secretary and his preparations may be of use hereafter. The note tells some truths which the inflated American eagle can hardly bear.

SENTENCE OF L. W. POND.

Lucius W. Pond, the Worcester forger, was sentenced, on Tuesday, by Judge Brigham, to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison, with three days' solitary confinement. This sentence was only on three indictments, the remaining thirty-two being held against him as an inducement to good behavior. The sentence was none too tight, as already a similiar case has occurred in Boston. Rev. E. D. Winslow, who has been prominent in almost every branch of life, has forged notes to a very large amount and absconded. It is thought that he and Pond were connected in this swindling business. At the time of Pond's disappearance, Winslow published an article in the News, of which he was editor, advancing the theory of Mr. Pond's death. He, like Mr. Pond, has been prominent in politics and a strong temperance man. What happen next in this moral community is difficult to say.

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The yellow flag is getting to be a familiar object. Over thirty deaths a week from small pox have taken place the past three months. One third of them die and two fifths of those sick with diptheria. The open winter helps to fatten the graveyards. As Dr. Storrs said last Sunday, the soft air is like polished steel striking with the sudeness of a scimetar.

Moody closed his work, Friday, in Philadelphia. The New York Hippodrome will give him a warm reception, three tons of coal being burned daily in its fourteen furnaces. Over 10,000 seats are to be put in.

The Advisory council will be smaller than that which has just fallen through. The latter would have numbered fifty and included delegates from near churches. Not so the council called by Mr. Beecher's friends. The truth in this matter lies at the bottom of a very deep well.

Dr. Cuyler has received eighty-two to his church since the revival begun. The receipts for benevolent purposes for the pass year were $22,250. His temperance association enrolls 2,000 members. A more active pastor is not to be found.

The cheap excursion rates of the New York and New England Railroad from Boston to New York and return (six dollars), via Norwich, are deservedly popular. An inside trip over the Sound is quite preferable at this season. X.

January 18, 1876.

WIFE NO. 19. By ANN ELIZA YOUNG. A REMARKABLE BOOK BY BRIGHAM YOUNG'S APOSTATE WIFE.

We have just received a copy of a brilliantly written work bearing the above title, its author being Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife. It is certainly the most wonderful story of suffering and sorrow we have ever met with, and is justly attracting a large amount of attention. Already it has been eagerly read by thousands, and we heartily recommend it to the notice of all.

She writes boldly and fearlessly, describing each event so clearly as to bring it vividly before the mental gaze of the reader. The formation, character and duties of the remarkable Danite bands; the terrible dodgings of the Mormons in the guise of Indians, and the assassination of Joe Smith by the Missourians are among the prominent points of the opening chapters. Then follow in regular order the succession of Brigham Young, and the crafty but cowardly means which he adopted to raise himself to this position; the real inner life of the Saints, and the shallowness of their religious views; the celebrated "Revelation on Celestial Marriage" with all its wicked but abstrd details; the peculiarities of the Deseret costume, and how it was received by the young ladies of Utah; the mode of managing the affairs of the church, telling how missionaries are robbed of their support, and helpless widows and children are defrauded that Brigham may enrich himself. We would strongly emphasize our own satisfaction with the way in which Mrs. Young has opened up the mysteries of the Utah Reformation, the Blood Atonement, the Prophetic Hand Cart Scheme, and the Mountain Meadows Massacre; laying bare all the heart-rending sorrows and sufferings which the Prophet Brigham has inflicted upon his unsuspecting followers, in a clearer light than we have seen them heretofore.

The interest deepens as we proceed; for in the closing chapters, the author gives a thrilling and fascinating account of her marriage with the Prophet Brigham, and her actual life in his Harem; giving all the details of her sad lot, and her husband's shameful treatment, both of herself and of the "other wives," and interest gives place to delight as we read the account of her wonderful escape from Utah, and the countless ways in which Brigham has been baffled in his endeavors to defame her character, and rob her of the large-hearted sympathy so universally accorded her by the general public. She concludes this most interesting volume with an account of her suit for divorce, and the successes of her late lecturing tour; and altogether, it is most exhaustive and complete, and at the same time one of the most delicately and beautifully written works, which it has ever been our privilege to meet with.

Other Mormon books have been written, but Mrs. Young, possessing peculiar advantages from position as Brigham's wife, and from her life-long connection with the Mormon system, has been able to open up more fully than any other could, its more private features, and to explain many things which others could not possibly be aware of. The book is a plain and straightforward exposure of the horrible system which has blighted her own life, and is disgracing the whole country in the eyes of the civilized world. It is truly a masterly effort, and is worthy of the highest praise.

It is illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings; the binding is among the most handsome we have ever seen, and the general style and finish are all that could be desired, reflecting the highest credit upon Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Chicago, and Cincinnati, the well-known publishers, from whose establishment it is issued.

This work is sold only by Agents. We cordially recommend it, and earnestly hope it will have an extensive sale in this vicinity.

SHOWING THE COMANCHES PICTURES.

To-day I have been busy showing the "Alphabetical Object Teacher," Kaleidoscope, and stereoscopic views. I have been much surprised, as well as amused, at the effect produced by the exhibition of the latter. As a body, the Indians of this country who have never been East, and, in consequence, have seen but few white people, are disposed to disbelieve the accounts they receive respecting their numbers, magnitude of their towns and cities, and the extent of the country they occupy. They believe that their own people who have been East have been duped by some kind of sorcery, or, as they would say, "medicine." They also think it is impossible to make an imaginary picture. Hence a picture is to them "proof positive" of the existence of an original. Consequently, my exhibiting towns, buildings, rural scenes, and soldiers, has had a most convincing effect. This was much heightened by having some mountain scenes from Colorado, familiar to them, and which they recognized at once. This was, in fact, the strongest additional evidence that they accounts they had received were so far from being exaggerations that the half had not been told them. One middle-aged man who has always treated these reports with the utmost skepticism, was particularly struck with them. He could not sufficiently express his surprise, but beat upon his mouth in utter astonishment. Sun Boy, who had often told him what he saw in the East, would say to him in Kiowa, "What you think now? You think all lie now? You think all chiefs who have been to Washington fools now?" Again and again would he look them over, with his hand upon his mouth, dumb with amazement. After he had looked them over several times, being a war chief, he called in his warriors, and exhibited the pictures to them, telling them that all the time, I could understand but a part, yet would gather such expressions as these: "Look! see what a mighty powerful people they are!" meaning white people. "We are fools! We don't know anything! We just like wolves running wild on the plains." Such an effect on the war-chiefs and warriors cannot but be very salutary, and must conduce much toward deterring them from going on the war-path against such a "mighty powerful people." I could but wish that a good stereoscope, with suitable pictures, could be exhibited in every Indian camp in the land, and properly explained to the people.—*A Quaker Among the Indians.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It was in Omaha. A lawyer was addressing the Judge, and the Judge was eating peanuts and throwing the shells at the lawyer bore it for some time, and finally remarked: "I suppose I am entitled to claim the attention of this court." "Well, sir," retorted the Judge, "if this Court has long suffered you, and will do so fairly the first half of your speech."

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of TAR, WILD CHERRY and HORSEHOUND is the best compound ever offered for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians endorse it as the most efficacious antidote to the diseases of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horsehound. Trial size, 25 cents; regular time size, 50 cents and $1. Sold by O. WHITMARSH, Spencer; O. Carpenter, Brookfield; J. R. Trapnnall, North Brookfield; Geo. Pennimen, West Brookfield.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, the effects of youth, and indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to who need it, the receipt for a simple remedy, by which he was cured. Sufferers who desire to profit by the advertisement, can address in perfect confidence, JOHN H. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

CATARRH A Pamphlet of 50 pages on Catarrh, and containing innumerable instances of cures, sent FREE by addressing DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy, Druggists, LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing

DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block Syracuse, N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make it known to his fellows the means of the cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 191 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

Do not modly risk consumption when a few drops of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, will invariably cure coughs, colds, catarrh, in fluenza, and every other ailment leading to the awful malady. 25 cts.

CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED Without the use of EPSOM SALTS or any other cathartic. Address,

Dr. A. H. BROWN, 208 CHAPEL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Enclosing twenty-five cents for Pamphlet and postage.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge; Obituary poetry, 10c. per line.

BIRTHS.

In North Brookfield, Jan. 21, a daughter to W. Jenks.

MARRIAGES.

In Sturbridge, Jan. 17, by Rev. H. L. Richardson, Mr. Edward Darling of Pawtucket, R. I., to Miss Mary E. Sheddon, daughter of Cheney P. Sheddon of Sturbridge.

DEATHS.

In Spencer, Jan. 16th, Lewis son of Levi and Deraphine Bombreo, aged 1 month.

In Spencer, Jan. 22, Julia, daughter of Lewis and Julia Grosswood, aged 1 month

In Oxford, Jan. 20, William Kimball, aged 85 yrs, 10 mos and 10 days.

In Brookfield, January 27, Jonathan P. Brown, aged 65.

Crimpers' Pinchers

PATENTED NOV. 2, 1875.

Saves the hand. Does not slip, and does the work easier. For Sale by

G. G. WRIGHT, Spencer, Mass.

☞ Send for Circular.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Louis Labrie to William C. Watson, dated June 16th, 1871, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 845, page 306, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, in the easterly part of North Brookfield, on Saturday, the 19th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, containing about thirteen acres of land, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, formerly owner by J. M. Cowing. The sale is made on account of a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed.

Spencer, January 28, 1876.

JENNIE L. DUNTON, Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

Mortgaged Property for Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Francois T. Cantara to Lorenzo Bemis, dated May 12th, 1873, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 868, page 322, I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 15th day of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, viz: a certain tract of land with a blacksmith shop and other buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and at the corner of Thomas Sinnott's land and running westerly on said Sinnott's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with said Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is made on account of a breach of the conditions of said mortgage.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.

LUTHER HILL, Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

Sale of Mortgaged Property.

BY VIRTUE of power of sale contained in two mortgage deeds, given to Richard Sugden by Francois T. Cantara, one dated July 16th, 1870, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Worcester county, book 817, page 627; and the other dated August 16th, 1871, and recorded in said Registry, book 872, page 532. I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deeds, viz: a certain tract of land with a blacksmith shop and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and at the corner of Thomas Sinnott's land and running westerly on said Sinnott's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is made on account of a breach of the conditions of said mortgages.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.

LUTHER HILL, Assignee of said Mortgage Deeds.

CANCER

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. Price of Garden seeds from 5 cts. a pkg. Inclose the postage—two cent stamp.

THE FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. 1 pkt. FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, cloth covers 50 cents. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

JAMES CAPEN,

DEALER IN

Four, Grain, Feed, Lime & Cement,

At the old stand,

ELM STREET, SPENCER.

25-tf.

WALDO WILSON,

Dealer in all kinds of Bituminous

Coal, and Wood.

Residence, LINCOLN STREET, Spencer, Mass

☞ Coal delivered to any part of the towns at reasonable rates. 46-tf

WM. C. WATSON,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Lumber and Wood.

Yards and Planing mill on MECHANIC STREET, SPENCER, MASS.

Terms Cash. Settlements Monthly.

Constantly on hand a good stock of

CARRIAGES,

MADE BY

J. WARREN SARGEANT,

OF SOUTH AMESBURY.

Auction.

GREAT SALE OF STAGE AND LIVERY PROPERTY

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at NORTH BROOKFIELD Tuesday February 1, 1876 at 10 o'clock a. m. Twenty-seven horses including several pairs of Matched Horses, Carriages, Buggies, 2 Surreys,

Three Coaches,

One 12 passenger coach nearly new, One nine passenger coach, One light 9 passenger coach, All these coaches are in first-class order and were built by Abbott, Downing & co. of Concord N. H.

One STAGE HARNESS, Agates of silver and harness of 4 pairs of lead horses, 1 pair of lead horses with mitrees, blinds, reins, throughs etc.

ALSO, 10 SINGLE HARNESSES.

Lot of bailed hay.

Terms at Sale. C. A. BURR

F. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

THE WEED!

FAMILY

FAVORITE

Sewing Machine,

Easy to learn: Easy to operate: Simple in construction and speed adapted to any kind of work, from any material from lace to leather, very little noise, runs easy and will last a lifetime. Any child of six years can use it easily and will sell on easy terms (monthly payments) give thorough instruction, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Also on hand different kinds of machines.

L. Watson, Spencer, Mass.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

The Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of North Brookfield and vicinity that they have taken the shop

Opposite the Batcheller House,

Where they will be prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING,

Graining,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGING!

ALSO,

WALL COLORING, TINTING AND KALSOMINING

Having had several years experience they feel competent of giving entire satisfaction. They will also keep on hand

MIXED PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY.

And a general supply of Painters' Stock and Materials. Also, the latest styles of Paper Hangings and Borders. All orders will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Parties in other towns having work to be done will do well to call, or address

E. F. & T. T. HORRILL

North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876. 2-2m

HEBARD'S DAILY EXPRESS.

Look Out for the Engine!

The Railroad is nearly finished, but I intend to

RUN MY EXPRESS AS USUAL,

and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

LEAVE	
North Brookfield	8:00
East Brookfield	8:45
Spencer	9:30
Leicester	10:30
Arrive in Worcester	11:30
LEAVE	
Worcester	3:30
Leicester	4:45
Spencer	5:45
East Brookfield	6:30
Arrive in North Brookfield	7:30

OFFICE,

Worcester, at O. P. SHATUCK'S, 369 Main Street.

Spencer, at L. L. SUMNER'S.

East Brookfield, at C. A. SIBLEY'S.

C. W. HEBARD, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Boston Express taken by this Line.

ADVERTISEMENT!

I wish to give notice to all persons who desire to subscribe for any newspaper or periodical published in the United States, that I will take the publisher's price for the same, at the Postoffice, and forward the same for them without charge or extra expense.

All the leading Magazines of the day and Newspapers obtained for subscribers without trouble or expense to them, if they will leave their names with me.

E. STONE, POSTMASTER.

GEORGE A. CRAIG,

Civil Engineer,

SURVEYOR & CONVEYANCER,

—Also—

LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance Agent.

Papers prepared, and Business attended to at Probate Court. Office at residence, Lincoln street Spencer.

SHINGLES.

I am prepared to furnish a good quality of

Pine or Chestnut Shingles.

In quantities to suit, at the rate of

$3.50 PER M.

Goods taken at my mills. Parties accommodated at short notice.

E. L. COLE.

ALFRED BURRILL

Has just bought a LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE

AND

CARPETING

in Great Variety, for the

Spring & Summer Trade.

Many new and desirable Styles.

For sale at Reduced Prices!

Children's Carriages

AND

Perambulators.

All are requested to call and see for themselves. All GOODS warranted as represented.

ALFRED BURRILL

North Brookfield.

April 24, 1874. 26

False.

The report that I have sold my

Real Estate Busines

to Green & Co., of Hartford,

IS FALSE,

But I do intend to make lots of people happy by

SELLING AT RETAIL

120 FARMS,

76 DWELLINGS,

43 BUILDING LOTS,

All in Worcester County.

Call and see the Goods.

ELIASHALL

CALL AT ORLANDO WEATHERBEE'S AND EXAMINE THE NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, and Chemicals, ON HAND A FINE LOT OF Fancy and Toilet Articles, AN EXTRA STOCK OF CIGARS. Sargent Brushes, Surgeons' &c. Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. Orlando Weatherbee, 10 Mechanic St., Spencer, Mass.

House Painting.

J. J. LARKIN,

RESIDENCE:

In dwelling-house owned by P. McKENNA,

MAPLE STREET, SPENCER, MASS.

Is prepared to execute all kinds of

House Painting

In the very best manner.

Spencer, Jan. 8, 1875. 11

Massasoit Hotel

SPENCER MASS.

THIS HOTEL, under new management, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The terms have been reduced to suit the times, offering the accommodations of First-class Hotels at living prices.

Especial attention paid to Parties, which can be accommodated at short notice.

The large Parlors, splendidly furnished, and the Reception Room adjoining, are seminarily adapted to the comfort and enjoyment of Pleasure Parties.

49 WILLIAM H. BERGEN PROPRIETOR.

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICES.

People of Spencer and vicinity will do well to call at the

New England Tea Store,

OLD STAND,

390 Main St., Worcester,

For the best

TEAS, PURE COFFEES AND SPICES.

To be found, at the Lowest Prices, at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Coffee Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

12-1m A. SOLDEN & CO.

L. F. SUMNER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Main Street,

SPENCER, MASS

☞ PRESCRIPTION CAREFULLY PREPARED.

☞ Open on SUNDAYS from 9 to 10:30 A. M., at 12 M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN,

GOES THE PRICE OF

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

RUBBERS!

AT THE

Great American

List of Prices.

Men's Rubber Boots,	$2 40
Ladies' " "	1 40
Boys' " "	1 40
Youths' " "	1 15
Misses' " "	1 15
Children's " "	1 00
Misses' " Shoes.	1 00
Misses' " "	90
Child's' " "	80
Men's " "	1 40
Men's Arctic Over Shoes, Buckle,	1 50
Ladies' " "	1 25
Boys' Long "	2 00
Misses' Grain Button Boots,	$2 50 to 2 75
Women's " "	1 75 to 2 00
Men's Calf "	2 25 to 2 50
Boys' Calf "	1 75 to 2 00
Misses' Grain Button Boots,	1 50 to 1 75
Women's " "	1 25 to 1 50
ICE ON PARLE FRANCAL,	

Napoleon Rousseau.

WM. WADE,

PROPRIETOR.

BARNARD, SUMNER & CO

327 Main Street,

WORCESTER.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

OF ALL

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,

BLACK & COLORED SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

CARPETS, BLANKETS,

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY

Desirable and reasonable goods, that are actually wanted, are to be sold at prices that will look cheap to all who examine our stock at this time.

GREAT SALE OF

Housekeeping Linens.

Splendid quality of 8-4 Barnsley Linen, at $1.00 Worth $1.50.

Bleached and Half Bleached Damasks, at 50 Worth 62 1-2 and 75c.

Napkins, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 to 3.00 All very cheap.

28 pairs Turkey Tea Cloths at Great Bargains.

Huck Towels, Damask Towels, Lower than ever before.

Cloaks, Suits and Shawls,

Marked to close at once. We are offering Special Bargains in this department.

ALL CARPETS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

Brussels, - $1 50 and upwards.
Tapestry, - 1 00 and upwards.

Over 200 patterns to select from, and other makes at low in proportion. Our large stock of

Black Silks,

Our Splendid Line of

Silks in Cloth Colors,

And large line of

Summer Silks,

All will be sold at prices unheard of this season

DRESS GOODS!

At 12 1-2 cents,

Including Tycoon Reps, Edenburg Plaids, Shepard Plaids, Stripes, etc., etc. Goods that have never been offered at this price.

Now is the time to buy FAMILY BLANKETS. Prices are way down. We invite Inspection.

Underwear, Hosiery and Small Wares. Customers will find this the place to buy "Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

Great Hamburg Sale

We have just opened over 300 pc. Elegant Hamburg Trimmings, and at prices to defy competition. Only look at the goods and prices: No. 1, 7, 9, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20 and 25c. Better value than ever offered.

GREATER BARGAINS and lower prices can be found in the different departments of our establishment for the next thirty days, than can be found elsewhere in Worcester County.

BARNARD, SUMNER & CO.

MERCANTILE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 58 Washington St., Boston.

All deposits made in this Institution commence to draw interest on the first day of each month. The Institution has a

Gu

MISCELLANY.

CELLULOID.

The invention of the material known as celluloid has not only placed a new word in the dictionary, but has produced a revolution in many branches of industrial art. The word "celluloid" takes its name from cellulose, the chemical designation applied to the walls of the cells of vegetable fibre, and the Greek adjective *oidos*, signifying that which bears a resemblance to something else.

The material is composed of nitro-cellulose—that is, cellulose treated with a mixture of vitrol and nitric acid and gum camphor, together with such pigments for coloring matter as are appropriate to the production of different kinds of celluloid. In brief, the process consists in reducing the nitro-cellulose to a firm pulp, and mingling therewith thirty or forty per centum of finely pulverized gum-camphor, with suitable proportions of coloring agents, and subjecting the compound to immense pressure in a heated receptacle. When the heat has reduced the camphor to a liquid, the nitro-cellulose enters into combination with it, transforming its particles from their fibrous condition into a homogeneous one, modified by the camphor, the resultant being a fine, closely-compacted, beautiful mass.

In appearance, it is made to resemble ivory, jet, coral, amber, malachite, tortoise-shell, turquoise, or various other productions of nature. When thoroughly dried, it is nearly as hard as ivory, but is much more durable, inasmuch as it is impervious to water, oils, dilute acids, and the common liquids. Atmospheric influences have no effect upon it. Possessing great strength and toughness, it far surpasses vulcanite or hard-rubber in these respects. It is combustible in a sense similar to that of pitch-pine, sealing-wax, hard-rubber and many other manufactured products, but possesses no peculiar dangers beyond this point. Owing to the nature of the material of which it is composed, it is readily formed into various shapes, either by turning or cutting, or by pressure in heated molds.

It has been applied with entire success to the production of jewelry, handles for table cutlery, plates for artificial teeth, backs of toilet brushes, combs, pencil-cases, trimming for harness, frames for eye-glasses, etc. The manufacture of an imitation of coral has been carried to such a pitch of perfection, that even experts among importers have been deceived. Yet it is hardly fair to call it an imitation, since no pretense is made that the jewelry is other than celluloid, though the resemblance to coral is absolutely perfect. Apparently there is no limit to the purposes to which it may be applied. Its indestructibility adds largely to its value.

Celluloid was invented in 1870 by the brothers Hyatt, who at that time resided in Albany, but are now established at Newark, N. J.

The invention was not a mere lucky discovery, but was the result of patient and laborious effort and experimentation. The inventors knew of the existence of solidified collodion, which results from dissolving a species of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol, and then evaporating the solvents. But all attempts to make this substance practically useful in the arts (except in photography) had failed, on account of the great waste of expensive solvents, and the difficulty of producing it in large masses and in uniformity of quality. Still, solid collodion seemed to be so desirable a product for many uses, that the inventors bent their energies to so improve the process of manufacture as to bring it within a wide range of application. In this effort they succeeded better even than they dared to hope, celluloid being different in structure from solid collodion, and adapted to a much greater variety of uses than the latter could be, even if its manufacture were practicable.

The invention affords another example of the alertness of the American brain, and the indefatigability and comprehensiveness of Yankee ingenuity.

RECKLESSNESS.

An almost incredible case of recklessness was investigated at Barnsley, in England, recently. In one of the Dodworth & Silkstone Co's Coal mines, a certain portion of the workings was officially pronounced "dangerous," and the colliers were warned not to go into it. Nevertheless, two of the men who had heard the warning went into the place carrying open lights, and one of them actually applied his candle to a "bore-hole," and ignited the gas which was issuing from it. No serious harm was done, but the act was properly stigmatized by the owners of the colliery as one of the grossest possible recklessness. The magistrate thought that a penalty of 40s. and costs should be sufficient, and they imposed it accordingly.

TO AVOID SLEEPLESSNESS.

If you wish to sleep well, eat sparingly of early suppers. Avoid all arguments or contested subjects near night as well as any train of thoughts rehearsing injuries, even if real, as all of these are likely to have a bad effect upon a person who is apt to be sleepless at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better, after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

Henry Roberts Marcus, who devised the excursion train system in England, was killed recently, at the age of seventy-two, by being run over by one of these trains.

TENNYSON'S SUMMER HOME.

I sat upon a projecting rock on the Isle of Tintigel, hundreds of feet above the sea, which was rolling in upon the beach below with wayward indolence. Close by rose the tall cliffs of the Cornish coast, with their rock-ribbed sides.

The ruins of the castle, with its decayed and tottering stones, raise again, in imagination, in all of its barbaric splendor; tower and battlements glistened with the spears of armed men; the rattling of arms and tramp of steeds were heard coming down the ravine—a goodly company of brave knights and fair ladies—at their head, he, Arthur, their king, and riding by his side, on her snow white palfrey, the sweet but faithless Guinevere, and behind them, foremost among the train, Lancelot. With merry laughter and many a courtly jest, they passed over the bridge (which now the waves of the Atlantic have swept away, leaving but a few rough stones) into the castle.

My day dream was suddenly interrupted by discovering a stranger near me.

I arose from my seat and approached him. It was one of those wild solitudes, far away from any human habitation, where you would always forget the ordinary formalities of life, and address any stranger that you might happened to meet. Before I reached him, I knew, although I had never looked upon his face before, that I stood in the presence of the great magician who had peopled the ruins and the solitude around me with bright visions.

It was the poet Tennyson; the face and figure that I had so often seen pictured could not be mistaken. Like most men of mark he had a striking appearance, and wherever you met him, you would at once have set him down as a man of no ordinary character; tall, but looking taller than he really was on account of his spare frame; a sallow complexion, with keen dark eyes and shaggy eyebrows, unshaven, with a long beard and mustache turning iron gray, and long hair of the same color falling to his shoulders, he had a generally unkempt appearance; his dress did not appear to have been made by a fashionable tailor, and it looked as if some years had elapsed since it was first worn; in his mouth he had a short black pipe, which he was smoking. Not the kind of man that the reader would imagine wrote "Come into the Garden, Maud."

I first accosted him, saying:—

"I believe I have the honor of speaking to Mr. Tennyson?"

In reply he stiffly bowed his head, somewhat surily, I thought.

I told him who I was, and that I had come to Tintagel to look upon the scenes he had made so familiar to readers of English literature. He commenced asking me questions, mostly concerning the United States, its literature, and the English authors that were mostly read there. He expressed a great admiration for Longfellow, whom he knew personally. He then pointed out various objects of interest that had escaped my notice among the ruins of the castle, on the island and the shore, among others King Arthur's drinking cup, a huge piece of rock hollowed out into the shape of a bowl, and large enough to hold the contents of a barrel; and a small chapel, the foundation of which can be traced, and in which the altar stone, a solid piece of hewn rock, still remains perfect.

The island is but a few hundred yards in diameter. It is almost circular, and rises out of the sea, with abrupt, precipitious sides, at least two hundred feet high. On the nearest point of the mainland a considerable portion of the ruins of the castle are to be found. The poet stated that he believed that the island had been originally connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus that the sea had washed away, or else that a bridge had been built over, which had shared the same fate. There are traces of masonry on both sides, and at low tide you can still walk across. We walked up the ravine which leads down to the sea, into the high lane, and he pointed out to me the supposed field of Camelot, the scene of the King's last struggle.

"There," said he, "is a panorama. Every spot on which your eye rests has some historical interest." It had none other, for the country was as bleak and wild as can be imagined, with scarcely any vegetation. Away north was Launceston, to whose abbey the faithless Guinevere retired, and became its Lady Abbess. A few miles away was the little town of Camelford (the Camelot), and yonder a small lake that might have served for the burial place of "Excalibar."

We walked over to the small village of Tintagel, a dreary looking place of one street, containing a few houses of the poorer class, a small inn and one handsome house, which was the summer residence of Mr. Scott, then the editor of the *Saturday Review*. The place could have but two charms—its historic associations and its solitude. Both are evidently attractions to the poet laureate, for he frequently spends weeks at the place, roaming around the wild coast scenery alone, dreaming of the heroes that once fought and did deeds of daring upon its now desolate shores, and framing other poetic stories to be added to the Idyls of the King.

William A. M. Thompson of Quartz Valley, Cal., recently started for his home in Iowa, which he left twenty-five years ago. During all this time, his family, consisting of a wife and nine children, heard nothing from him. He is now 74, and returns to find the home circle unbroken by death, but enlarged by the addition of fifty grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Discoursing sweet music—blowing your own trumpet.

STURBRIDGE.

THE SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

When A. N. S. appeared upon the arena of this controversy as the champion defender of the school committee, their pet teacher and the truth, the public were given to understand that some awful disclosures were to be made. Instead of fulfilling his promises to make known the truth to the public, he appears in a late issue of your paper with a rehash of falsehood and misrepresentation, so old and stale that they are a stench in the nostrils of the community. I propose, therefore, in this article to examine his alleged facts in the light of actual truth. He asserts, by implication, that stratagems were used by some persons; he is very careful not to call names, and proceeds to say that "their first move towards instating a new teacher in District No. 7 was to go to the committee and tell them that Miss D. did not want the school the coming term, and presented a new candidate." (The syntax of that sentence is his, not mine.)

His statement, as it stands, is an undiluted extract of lie. What was actually done was this: Mr. Merrick Nichols, the member of the school committee chosen by the town to look after the interests of No. 7, being satisfied that the interests of the school demanded a new teacher, hired Miss Delia A. Bushnell, a resident of the district and an A No. 1 teacher, for the fall term of the school, and presented her as a candidate in the usual way at the regular meeting of the school committe. Mr. Nichols says that when he presented her, Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the committee, asked if Miss Douty didn't want the school, and he replied: "I don't know anything about that; she hasn't applied for it." Mr. Nichols affirms that this answer was true. What other "move" would A. N. S. have a committee man make "towards instating a new teacher?" As a matter of fact and right, Mr. Nichols was no more bound to hire Miss Douty if he didn't want her, even if she wanted the school, than Mr. Richardson was to hire a teacher for his school whom he didn't want. In a word, it was none of Mr. Richardson's business whom Mr. Nichols hired for his school, provided only that he hired a suitable person for the place. I think I see M. S. Richardson hiring a teacher for his school who was not satisfactory to him. So much for A. N. S.'s first fact. Let us now examine his statement about the circulation of the papers and the signing of them. I have yet to learn that any member of the committee, except the chairman, told Douty to circulate a paper in the district to see how many of those who sent children in the spring and that would send in the fall were in favor of his daughter's teaching. A. N. S. says that "every one of those families except one signed." I beg his pardon, but his statement isn't true. Four families having five scholars to send in the fall did not sign. Three of them were not asked to sign, and would not have signed if they had been invited. The true position of the families having children to send in the fall was as follows: Two families having four children to send appear to have been in favor of Miss Douty; two families having two children did not care who the teacher was, provided that she was a good one; four families having five children were decided in favor of Miss Bushnell and as decidedly opposed to Miss Douty. The paper that was circulated in favor of Miss B obtained the names of forty-one residents of the district, including, of course, the four families cited above, and one of the indifferent ones. But the wishes of the two families named as in favor of Douty, two families in District No. 8, two families in Charlton—one of them Douty's family—had more weight with the school committee than the wishes of four fifths of the residents of District No. 7. The question naturally arises, why was this thus? And echo answers why? So much for A. N. S.'s second fact.

Now for his third fact. The committee were not told that some signed the paper without reading it, and were sorry that they did sign, nor were any of the people told that story as an inducement to sign in favor of Miss B. They were told that one person said that she signed the paper without reading it through, and that if she had read the whole of it she didn't think she should have signed it. I made the last statement myself. I had it directly from the lady's lips, and told it as 'twas told to me. I also understood her to say that the lady who signed the paper at the same time with herself did so without reading the whole of it, and would not probably have signed it had she done so, but in that I was mistaken, she informed me at a subsequent interview, and I immediately afterwards corrected the statement. So much for fact number three.

Now for his fourth fact. I have to inform him that several of the majority had visited Miss D.'s school and knew about it from personal inspection, as well as from hearsay; they knew as much about it certainly as the minority did, and were as well qualified to judge of its character as they to say the least. His statements that the two leaders of the party went to the committee and told them that Miss Douty did not give satisfaction in the winter school, but couldn't agree about that, etc., etc., and that they nailed up the school house door, wouldn't give up the keys, etc., needs as much correction and modification as the others. His talk about resorting to subterfuge and injuring a young lady's reputation to effect a change is all bosh. For all the injury that her reputation has suffered in this controversy she may thank herself, the school committee and their partisans. All that I have said about her school I stand ready to prove to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds. His quotation that "Satan finds some mischief still," etc., applies perfectly to the work he has undertaken to do for Miss D. and the committee. The question arises why did the school committee put Miss D. into the school the present winter? What reason that deserves the name can any one give for their justification in so doingl against the nearly unanimous wishes of our people? The opinion is entertained and openly declared by many of the best citizens of Sturbridge, that the committee were influenced in their action by spite, and a desire to punish us for daring to oppose their tyrannical assumption of power, and presuming to protest through the columns of public journals against their action last fall. Such is also the nearly unanimous opinion of the people of District No. 7. Of the character or reputation of this teacher or the committee as private individuals I have not a word to say. But her reputation as a public teacher and their action as school committee are public property, and as such legitimate subjects for criticism and deserved censure. I have more facts in relation to the action of the committee in another part of the town, which I propose to offer for publication if circumstances make it necessary for me to do so.

I will here add what I omitted to state in its proper connection, namely: That the committee assumed to decide, on the unsupported testimony of Miss D.'s father, that Mr. Nichols did not tell the truth when he said that the truth when he said that the girl hadn't applied for the school. Well, perhaps they were qualified to decide that question correctly, but I apprehend that most men of intelligence would hesitate long before deciding in that way. But I must not forget to pay my respects to A. N. S. himself, whoever he may be. Thus far I have dealt principally with his facts (?). I bear him no malice or ill will, for I don't know who he is. I am very considerate of him in view of his apparently tender years and unsophisticated state. I presume that he causes his maternal "parient" a deal of anxiety and concern. I suggest that she set him to picking up chips for the family fire, just to keep him busy and out of bad companionship. In making this suggestion I draw my bow at a venture, but perhaps the arrow will strike home.

H. E. H.

Take two good sized potatoes, pare and grate them into a two quart bowl, add one spoonful of salt and one of sugar, and then pour in three pints of boiling water. When it is sufficiently cool, stir in one cup of yeast and set in a warm place to rise. It will be ready for use or bottling in three hours. Use one cup of this yeast for two loaves of bread.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

THE PRESERVATION OF SMOKED EAT.—Professor Nessler says that e keeping qualities of smoked meat not depend upon the amount of oking, but upon the uniform and oper drying of the meat. It is of nsiderable advantage also to roll the eat on its removal from the salt, be e smoking, in sawdust or bran. By s means the crust formed in smok will not be so thick; and if mois e condenses upon the meat it re ins in the bran, the brown coloring tter of the smoke not penetrating. e best place to keep the meat is in moke house in which it re mains dry thout drying out entirely as it does en hung in a chimney.

When blinds and doors do not close ugly, but leave cracks through which afts enter, the simplest remedy, rec mended by Mr. Schnetse, building mmissioner in Germany, is this: ace a piece of putty all along the nbs, cover over the edge of the blind door with chalk and shut it. The tty will then fill all spaces which uld remain open and be pressed ere it is not needed, while the ex s is removed with a knife. The lk rubbed on the edges prevents adhesion of the blind or door, ich can then be opened without ad ion, and the putty is left in place, ere it soon dries and leave a perfect-fitting jamb.

LIGHT READING.

The height of impudence—the length of a book agent.

A gentleman questioning a little boy, said: "when your father and mother forsake you, Johnny, do you know who will take you up?" "Yes sir," said he. "And who?" said the friend. "The police," was Johnny's reply.

An old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid arguments with ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted; and when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up."

If there is anything calculated to make even a man of the most rugged constitution nervous, it is to have two or three children standing around eating bread and jam when he has a new black suit on.

"Suppose," said a lawyer to a witness he was trying to badger, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your town to this court room who would say they would not believe you under oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made his reply: "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court room, and the unruffled witness stepped down.

Early yesterday morning an old man, smoking a pipe with such a short stem that his nose was well baked, called at the postoffice and asked for a letter. He was answered that there was none and he took a seat on one of the window-sills and smoked away with hardly a pause until mid-afternoon. The clerk who had noticed him finally inquired:

"Waiting for anything?"

"I inquired around there for a letter this morning," replied the old man, "but there wasn't any, and I thought I'd wait till one came in!"

Recently when a resident of Main street went home to dinner his wife asked him why he sent a stranger to the house after his Sunday suit.

"I didn't," he bluntly replied.

"But a young man called and said so, and I gave him the clothes," she said.

There was a painful pause, and she continued:

"You can't blame me."

"No, I cant," he replied, "but I wish you and I knew enough to last us over night."

She didn't eat any dinner, of course.

"You see, grandmamma, we perforate an aperture in the apex, and a corresponding aperture in the base; and by applying the egg to the lips, and forcibly inhaling the breath, the shell is entirely discharged of its contents." "Bless my soul!" cried the old lady. "What improvements they do make! Now in my younger days we just made a hole in each end, and—sucked."

"Henry, why do you keep a supply of cloves in your pocket?" said a young lady to her escort at the Town Hall recently; "you wouldn't then have to run out after every act; and I don't see why you are so awful fond of cloves anyhow."

A pious lady stopped praying for her husband, because, she said, "I have prayed so long without effect that I think the Lord has just as poor an opinion of the man as I have."

A rustic hanging basket suspended from the arch of a bay window is a pretty sight. The rustic effect is produced by prongs of wood nailed to a bowl. The basket should be hung just high enough to smartly catch the person rising beneath it. One such basket with the prongs firmly nailed on will do more to advance the knowledge of astronomy in a family than all the books in Christendom.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—I shall dell you how it vas. I put mine hand on mine head, and dere vas von pig bain. Then I put mine hand on mine pody, and dere vas anoder. Dere vas very much bains in all mine pody. Then I put mine hand on mine bocket, and dere vas noding. So I jine mit de temperance. Now dere vas no more bains in mine head. The bains in mine pody vas all gone away. I put mine hand on mine bocket, and dere vas twenty dollars. So I shtay mit de temperance.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

Of a company of 40 called from the Brookfields by Gov. Strong to enlist in the war of 1812, but three survive, Parker Jobson, Ansel Harwood and Joseph Moore, all natives of North Brookfield.

It is expected that the warrant for the March town-meeting will contain a clause to change the name of the town.

—The Union Congregational society will soon reopen their place of worship The requisite means having been pledged for the expense of running the same. It is calculated to be a free church to which the poor may repair and have the gospel preached to them.

—Those young men who disturb the Sabbath evening meetings must remember that they are liable to be invited to take lodgings under the Town house where Pat lodged the other night but he did not like his quarters.

—Workmen are engaged in digging the reservoir which is to furnish water for the tanks at the depot.

—The famous trotting mare Lady Washington, formerly owned by O. L. Rice of this place has been sold by him to parties in Rhode Island and she is expected to bear off the palm on the Naragansett park next summer.

—Mr. Chas. A. Bush will sell his coaches, horses etc. at public auction on Feb. 1, commencing at 10 a. m.

—Herbert Cummings commenced running a stage from Oakham to this village last Monday. A many miles of cold staging are thus saved to the people of Oakham by coming on this route instead of going to Worcester. It is exwected he will carry the mails soon. He arrives in season to take the 8-20 passenger train east, and leaves after the 6 p. m. train.

—Twenty-two hundred passengers and eighty-eight car loads of freight was the total amount of business done by the North Brookfield Railroad for the first fifteen days after it was opened. The point of difference in the lease between this road and the Boston and Albany Railroad, it is thought, will be conceded by the latter road. The people seem to demand it, and the amount of business already secured, with a prospect of a further increase in freight, would seem to warrant the concession.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—People will see by this list of trains that stop at West Brookfield that we are not out of the world, as represented by our North Brookfield friends. We hope they will let us live through the centennial year, if we live in the woods: Going east—Express, 3.04; Express, 7.30; Accommodation, 8.23, A. M.; Accommodation, 12.40; Express, 2.33; Accommodation, 5.09; Express, 8.43, P. M.; Sunday Express, 1.30; Sunday Express, 7.30, A. M. Going west.—Accommodation, 7.47; Acommodation, 10.05; Express to N. Y. and Albany, 10.43, A. M., and 5.23 P. M.; Accommodation, 5.50; Express, 7,23; Express, 11.31; Sunday Express to Albany, 7.23; do. to N. Y., 11.04, P. M.

—January 18th, 1876, Mr. Gilbert Lincoln plowed and harrowed on Long Hill all day. Something to be remembered.

—At a pop corn party in our village Wednesday eve, where fun reigned, forfeits paid, sly glances given, and at least two questions were *popped* by the fair ones; a very proper occasion, I think, for pop corn and love have a very strong resemblance in these days of romance and fictions and flirtation; pop corn love will soon evaporate when it becomes cold.

—There were 14 marriages, 23 births and 33 deaths during the past year.

—I recently read a copy of a deed given on the 13th day of May, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George II, King of Great Britian, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, Anno Domino, 1735. This deed covered land in Warren, which was part of land then called Brookfield, and part Kingsford, now Palmer. The deed was recorded in Springfield, February 26, 1735, before Wm. Puncheon, Justice of the Peace.

CONUNDRUMS.—I have been requestto ask how about the manufacturer who was looking around for a suitable place to start business; how he found that freight from East Brookfield to the North cost $1.20 per ton by railroad and only $1 by horse power, and could be brought from West Brookfield 25 and 50 cents cheaper per ton than via the $90,000 railroad? It seems that brake don't work to perfection yet. They do say that the hotel at North Brookfield is filled with manufacturers seeking sites to establish themselves, so that they may enjoy the advantages of that new brake which Cram invented.

—Last week I began to take notes of the business outlook in our village. I commenced on Central street and left off at Perry & Blair's boot shop; next comes the block occupied by Silas Penniman as a store and express office and Mr. Smith, the watch and clock repairer, on the first floor, and in the second story Thomas Morey has his printing office, and Miss Chapin, milliinery and dress making rooms. In the basement is a barber's shop, and Schemerhorn does the casting of sterotype plates. As the printing office is in this block, my visit here was long and pleasant, for a printing office was my school and home for forty years, and when my father died there was but one older printer in the state. He died at the age of 81. He learned his trade of Isiah Thomas at Worcester, in 1790. In 1797 he published a paper in this town. In the year of 1814 he published 1,200 octavo Bibles. In 1851 his office passed into the hands of the Messrs. Cook. At the present time Thomas Morey is doing some printing and sterotyping, but not on a large scale. This is the business street of the town. In the manufacturing of boots on this street there are the following firms: L. Fullam, Dane & Duncan, Henry, Allen & Makepeace, Perry & Blair and another large shop just about being finished by Mr. Wood. There are are also the corset shop, Penniman's, Howard's and others.

E. P. M.

STURBRIDGE.

—J. H. Westgate has exchanged his farm known at the "Phillips place," in the northern part of Sturbridge, for real estate in Malden, whither he will remove at an early date.

—Sturbridge is repairing the house and building a new barn on her pauper farm at an expense of $1500.

The weekly lyceums at Sturbridge are very interesting and well attended, the Town hall being crowded at each meeting.

—A letter on school matters will be found on the inside

WARREN.

—Warren's musical talent seems to be largely drawn upon by the Worcester choirs. Miss Jennie Patrick has been engaged as soprano at the Unitarian Church, and Mrs. L. Blair, also of this town, in the same capacity at the Universalist.

—The firemen realized $300 from their fair, on last Thurday evening, and their oyster supper Saturday evening. Several nice presents were received from Springfield and Ware for their fancy table.

—C. B. Elwell has purchased from his father, Noah Elwell, the house now occupied by the former; also the lot adjoining.

—The Congregational Society held a "pound party" on Thursday evening.

—Margaret Lynch was shot in the head by her brother, who was playing with a revolver. The ball struck her forehead and glanced, putting out her eye.

LEICESTER.

—The ladies of this place have in preparation a Centennial tea party for the purpose of raising money to contribute to the National exhibition at Philadelphia.

—The Social Union held its seventh entertainment at the Town Hall, last Friday evening, commencing with a piano duet by Misses Munroe and Coolidge, which was finely executed, and would have been very pleasing had the piano used been in good condition. Miss White sang two songs: "Flee as a bird to thy mountain," and "Popping Corn," (by request) both of which were sung in her usual pleasing manner. The Glee Club sang "One hundred years ago," and "One Hundred years to come," both of which were well received. Mr. Frank Dwight Denny gave selections in reading, most of which were very good, though some of the pieces selected were repetitions of his efforts here last winter.

OXFORD.

—Mr. George Hodges of this town is elected director in the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of New England.

—The North Oxford Baptist church gave a literary entertainment, last Friday night, which gave them a net receipt of $116.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—John M. Howe has a White Leghorn hen, which laid recently an egg measuring 6⅝ by 8 inches. and weighing 4 ounces. Beat East Brookfield if you can!

A letter from Norwich, Conn., to the Hartford Times contains the following story as told by George W. Fuller. a submarine diver, who is now in the former city: "While performing some work for 'Uncle Sam' in one of the Southern ports where it was customary for those who supplied the market with early garden-trouck to load their boats and row them around to the wharf it happened that one day a burly negro loaded his boat with watermelons, and had just reached the deck where the usual number of loungers stood waiting the operations of the zealously endeavoring negro to sell his cargo, when Fuller suddenly emerged, helmet first, from the water, thrusing his goggle-eyes and ugly head before the astonished occupant of the boat, and seizing one of the largest of the melons, sank immediately. The darkey, with a yell and a bound. reached the deck, and neither stopped nor turned until he reached home with the tidings that 'de debble had' fiscated de melons and was taken 'um down'"

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

The ancient practice of marriage by capture, which has left some traces even in our customs and sports—notably in that popular game of kiss-in-the-ring, a mimic representation of the great game of marriage—finds many illustrations in Mongol life. Rubruquis, who visited the hordes of Tartary, and was entertained in the tent of the immediate successors of Yengnis Khan, describes a Mongol marriage thus:—

Therefore, when any man hath bargained with another for a maid, the father of a damsel makes him a feast; in the meantime she flies away to some of her kinsfolk to hide herself. Then the father says to the bridegroom, "My daughter is yours; take her wheresoever you can find her." Then he and his friends seek her till they find her, and having found her, he takes her by force and carries her to his own house.

This simple form of marriage contract is still preserved among the Koraks and Tchuctchus, tribes of northeastern Siberia. There the damsel is pursued by her admirer, and hides herself among the polgos, or cabins made of skins, which form the internal compartments of their dwellings. The womankind assist her in her pretended evasion, and not till the bridegroom has caught his bride, and left the impression of his finger-nail upon her tender skin is the betrothal completed.

The analogous customs in ancient Roman marriages here strike one with the myth of the rape of the Sabines; but we need not go so far away. The customs of a Welsh wedding, up to a very recent date, included a mimic pursuit of the bride by the bridegroom, both on horseback; and even in our English manner, when the bridegroom invariably goes to seek his bride on the wedding morn. But the value of womankind in a pastoral life, where there is so much for her to do in the way of milking, cheese, and butter making, and so on, brings a further element into the relationship. A price must be paid for the future companion, and the wedding portion enters largely into the question.

A more modern Mongol wedding is described by Huc, that most amusing of Jesuit fathers. The religious ceremonies are those of Buddhism. The marriage is arranged by the parents, who settle the dower that is to be paid to the father of the bride by means of meditators. When the contract has been concluded, the father of the bridegroom, accompanied by his nearest relatives, carries the news to the family of the bride. They prostrate themselves before the domestic altar, and offer up a boiled sheep's head, milk, and a sash of white silk. During the repast all the relations of the bride receive a piece of money, which they deposit in a vase filled with wine made of fermented milk, (we have, or had, a similar custom of hiding a ring or money in the wedding cake,) the father of the bride drinks the milk and keeps the money. The lamas, or priests, fix an auspicious day, when the bridegroom sends a deputation to escort the bride. There is a feigned opposition to the departure of the bride, who is placed on a horse, and led three times (note the three mystic circles) round the paternal house, and then taken at full gallop to the tent prepared for the purpose near the dwelling of her father-in-law. All the Tartars of the neighborhood repair to the wedding-feast and offer their presents, which consist of beasts and eatables. These go to the father of the bridegroom, and often recoup him the sum he has paid for the son's bride. Rather a shame, one would think, of that selfish papa, did we not reflect that he will have to support his son and daughter, or at all events set them up with sheep and cattle from his flocks and herds.

REMARKABLE PEOPLE IN CHINA.

There is in China a remarkable people known as "the nameless sect." They profess "an old religion," which prevails more or less all over China, but especially in the province of Shangtung. Disliked and persecuted by the civil authorities, they have for a long time endeavored to keep their beliefs and practices secret. Their religion is said to have come from the West, whence they also expect a deliverer. They do not worship idols. At the close of their religious services they have a meal, of which bread and wine form the greater part. It is thought that they may be the remnant of the native churches planted centuries ago in China by Nestorian missionaries, who are said to have preached the Gospel for nearly a thousand years through Southern, and Middle Asia with marvellous energy and success, and to have exerted a powerful influence in China for upward of six hundred years, from the seventh to the thirteenth century.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY AUTHORITY of the Probate Court for this county, the undersigned, as he is Administrators of the estate of Charles Fales. late of Brookfield, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the homestead of said Fales, on the premises, in the village of Brookfield, hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of said real estate as will raise the sum of $8,540.54 for the payment of debts and charges of administration, to wit: All that certain real estate of about six acres, situated in said Brookfield, on the west side of the road leading from the First Parish Meeting House to the Boston and Albany depot, with the homestead house of eleven rooms and wood house and barns connected, a boot shop and a two tenement dwelling house thereon; the land consists of mowing and pasture land, and there is upon it a orchard of apple and pear trees. The above real estate will be sold in lots.

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 25th, 1876.
CHARLES A. FALES,
15-3t Administrator.

COMMONWEALTH OR MYSSACHUSETTS, Worcester, ss.—Probate Court. To all persons interested in the estate of Caleb M. Morse, late of Spencer, said county, an insane person.—You are cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Worcester, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show couse why the final account rendered by Erastus Jones, the guardian of his administration of said estate, and now on file at this office, should not be allowed. And said accountant is ordered to serve this citation, by publishing the same once a week, two weeks successively, in the SPENCER SUN, a newspaper printed at Spencer, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and to send, or cause to be sent, a written or printed copy of this notice, properly mailed, postage prepaid, to each of the heirs, devisees, or legatees, or legatees of said estate, or their legal representatives, known to the petitioners, seven days at least before said court.

Witness, HENRY CHAPIN, Esquire, Judge of said court, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

CHAS. E. STEVENS,
Register.

HOUSE LOT AT AUCTION.

BY LICENSE OF PROBATE COURT I WILL sell at public auction on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Luther Hill, in Spencer, a house lot on Grant Street, in Spencer. bounded and described as in a deed from William T. Wybert to Hugh O'Brien, dated March 9, 1871, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Worcester, Book 8[illegible] page 101.

Spencer, January 21st, 1876.
JOHN M. LYNDE,
13-3w Administrator.

Apple Timber Wanted.

ANY ONE having good, sound timber can find the highest price paid, by addressing
WM. LAWRENCE,
Paxton, Mass.
11-tf

Commissioners' Notice

ESTATE of Charles Fales, late of Brookfield, in the county of Worcester, deceased, represented insolvent.—The subscribers have been appointed by the Probate Court of said county Commissioners to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of said Charles Fales, and hereby give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and they will meet to examine the claims of creditors, as in Brookfield, at the office of George S. Duell, on the [illegible] day of February next, and on the 1st day of [illegible] next, at noon.

H. L. MILLEN,
ALEXANDER BRIGHAM,
15-3t Commissioners.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876. NO. 15

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

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mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	12 50	18 63	24 50	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid in extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:20, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a.m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45, p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a. m. and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m.

New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp. p. m. Albany Sunday express 4.30 a. m. Sunday mail 10.25 p. m. (Monday.)

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At West Field with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At Southborough with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads. [illegible] RUSSELL, Sup't Springfield.

HOME NEWS.

CRISPINS.

"P—SATURDAY—7—29" was a mysterious poster which appeared throughout the town last Saturday morning. There were many conjectures as to the meaning of it, but it was not until evening when there was a rush of bootmakers to the Town Hall that the mystery was solved. Only those connected with the order were admitted. Messrs. John Curran and R. R. Nickerson of the Lynn order were present, and the order was revived with a membership of seventy-six. What they propose is known only to themselves, but as the men claim that they cannot support themselves and families at the present prices, they will undoubtedly endeavor to raise the prices in some way. They must bear in mind, however, that "a poor man has no business to have a family," and base their calculations on that ground

A MAN FROZEN.

"Watchman, What of the Night."

Sunday forenoon Mr. Charles A. Hoyt found Thomas Newton in a pasture a short distance from the farm of Daniel Green, in a frozen condition. He was at once taken to the house, but all attempts to revive him were ineffectual, and he died in fifteen minutes, Newton was a shoemaker, and was 30 years old. His parents reside in Danielsonville, Conn., where his body was sent Tuesday. He was of intemperate habits. It appears that he left a saloon on Chestnut street about 11 o'clock Saturday evening in an intoxicated condition, and instead of going to his regular boarding place started for Mrs. Morsee's, who lives on the Green farm, where he formerly worked. His hat was found on Chestnut street. The strange part of the affair is that a man as intoxicated as Newton was could come from "Canada" and go up Main street without being seen by the night-watch. The watch was established "for the protection of property against fire, thieves and robbers, and for keeping the streets quiet in the night time," and *perhaps* it is not their business to look after drunken men. The common sentiment is, however, that the system don't pay for the amount of capital invested. The two men cannot look after so large a district with success. The system has been tried for three months, and the results are such that it ought to be abolished and the surplus funds used for missionary purposes.

BROUGH'S TRIAL.

The indictment of murder, formerly pending against Joseph Brough for killing Joseph Julian, at East Brookfield, last July, has been abandoned by the Government, and he is to be tried for the lesser crime of manslaughter. On account of the length of Frost's trial, the Supreme Court were unable to try Brough. He will be tried before the Superior Court, now in session at Worcester. Many witnesses have been summoned, and as most of them are French the trial will be long. The punishment for manslaughter is by imprisonment in the State's Prison not exceeding 20 years, or by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding three years in the county jail. Brough's defence is justifiable homicide. Messrs. Rice and Blackmer are his counsel.

The trial commenced Thursday, and Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Forbes, Geo. S. Duell, Adelaid Julien, Mitchell Hero and Edward Love testified as to the nature of the wound and the size of the knife used.

Mr. George F. Stout is very sick.

Lawyer McIlvet has opened an office in Grafton.

The locality for cart before the horse—Union Hill.

The telegraph wires were out of order Thursday morning

The interior of the Bank Block is being finished in ash.

Excellent weather for star gazing but bad for strong language.

The qualities of widen sidewalks were fully developed Wednesday morning.

Have they gone to Rotterdam? is the conundrum before the official at present.

Four tramps occupied the one bed in the Town Hall Tuesday night.

Messrs. Comins & Ames are going to close out their entire stock preparatory to starting the new store. Cheaper bargains than ever.

Ups and downs in life and in the weather were witnessed Wednesday morning.

Watchman Ely has been discharged, and Constable Barribeault occupies his position.

It is proposed to widen Wall street by taking ten feet of land on the east side of the street.

Thomas A. Prouty, Esq., is erecting a substantial domicile for the fowls which lay the eggs.

Mr. Clark, telegraph operator at the depot, has been sick with the canker rash, but is now recovering.

The high wind of Wednesday did but little damage except to upset foot traveller of the feminine gender.

No reduction in rents is yet announced. "A poor man has no right to have a family," is the basis of the present prices.

Rev. Mr. Murray lectures in the Congregational course next Monday evening. Of course he will have a large audience.

Mr. Lombard's picture gallery arrived in town Thursday. He intends to remain here for some time.

The Congregational Church is one of the many churches invited to decide the Beecher business.

Wm. Saxton of New York and Byron Hill of Worcester will play an exhibition game of billiards at the Massasoit Hotel, to-night.

See Comins & Ames' new advertisement. Greater bargains than ever in all kinds of winter goods.

Mr. James Capen's horse took a rest going down Union Hill Wednesday afternoon and broke one shaft to the carriage.

The personal property of the late Harvey Prouty will be sold at auction on Thursday, February 10, at 10 o'clock.

A night hare laid hold of a boarder in the hotel last Monday night, and the inmates thought the appointed hour had come.

Charles A. Tucker's liabilities are $58,000. A large portion of this is secured by mortgages. The unsecured creditors are out.

The boot shop formerly occupied by D. Prouty & Co. still remains idle, and the men formerly employed there are loafing. This should not be so.

An unsuspecting clerk left a bundle of oranges in front of Union Block the other evening, and he is now quite anxious to find out how they tasted.

Mr. Jonas Green's leg was broken near the hip when he and Mr. Temple were thrown from the carriage while returning from Worcester, some weeks ago. He is in Boston receiving medical treatment.

"Ros" made the trip from the depot to the hotel Monday morning inside of eight minutes. Yet some people will persist in calling it a slow way of travelling, especially when they have railroad on the brain.

One of our citizens from the Emerald Isle, was reading about Pond and Winslow the other morning, when he laid down the paper, scratched his head and said: "Faith, I must keep away from these Yankees, or they'll pizen me."

Messrs. Comins & Ames have proved themselves equal, if not the best and most successful business men in town. They are now about entering upon a new era, by the occupation of their new $10,000 store. Cheap bargains in Wall street.

Mr. Laskey has purchased two new chairs of the latest style, for his tonsorial room, in Union Block, and will have an able assistant, so that he can accommodate all with good and prompt work. Call and see him.

It is reported that J. R. & J. E. Prouty have sold their wire business to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, and that said company are negotiating with Richard Sugden for the purchase of his wire works. This smacks of a "corner" in the business.

"If the money which was expended for our officials' dinner at the town farm, had been spent for the poor traveller it would have fed a good many. What if they had been told, when dinner was ready, that they had plenty of time to go to the next town, after going without their breakfast?" —POLLY.

Satuday evening the whole corps of officials made a thorough search for young Kane. After having ransacked his mother's house from cellar to garret, and two other houses near by, they gave up the job. A theory has been advanced that that pistol was loaded with an explosive shell, and that after the boy stopped running it exploded, and "the boy! O. where is he." &c.

COURT BUSINESS.—Monday evening the officers found Wm. Clary on the ice, claiming that he had bumped his head, but they thought that his case required a legal prescription, and after spending the night in the "Black Hole" he was sent to Worcester for non-payment of fine and costs for being drunk. Mrs. Hayden, a strong-minded and muscular female, put her husband out of the house Tuesday evening, and he called Officer McDonald to his assistance, and she put them both out. Wednesday morning she gave her husband a piece of her mind, and to enforce the same she broke a gun over his head. As this style of argument is not allowed by Cushing's rules, she was sent to Worcester for three months.

At the Probate Court in Worcester on Tuesday, the following business was transacted: Wills proved—Of Rebecca Stone of North Brookfield, Erastus Winslow, executor, $3,000; of Wm. Jones of Warren, Melinda Jones, executrix, $500, $7,500 personal. Executors' accounts rendered—Of D. S. B. Gates, of the will of C. L. Tolman of Oxford; Of Newell Tyler of will of Elisha Southwick of Sturbridge. Administrators appointed—Susan P. Cutler, of the estate of Joseph Cutler of Warren; H. P. Deland, of the estate of Jonathan P. Brown of North Brookfield, $2,200 real, $600 personal; Emory F. Sibley, of the estate of Wm. Sibley, 2d, of Spencer, $4,000 real, $1,000 personal.

Mrs. Williams of Detroit, being very ill was prayed for by her pastor, and immediately recovered. The minister announced the cure as a miracle, and preached a sermon about it. The attending physician published a card, saying: "The restoration of Mrs. Williams to comparitively good health was not the result of prayer; it was the result of an exertion of will power. There are cases of travelling quacks effecting extraordinary cures simply by inspiring in patients the most implicit confidence of their ability to cure them. In Mrs Williams, case the means of producing this confidence and will was simply religous exaltation." The fact of the cure is not disputed.

At the Superior Court in Worcester, on Monday, John Kane was tried for the larceny of $80 from the person of Patrick Dillon. The larceny was committed on Sunday evening. when the parties concerned were having a good time all around. "Pat had the money in his vest pocket, and returning to his house he missed it. The first suspicions were of Kane, and when he and another friend started for Worcester Officers McDonald and Barribeault started after and finally succeeded in arresting them, Some over seventy dollars of the money was found in the toe of Kane's boot. He confessed to the officers that he took the money. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and he was sentenced to the House of Correction for six months. He has already been in jail awaiting trial for over three months. Kane is 19 years old, and has lost both feet and a leg by injury on the railroad when he was 12 years old, and his friends gave him a pair of artificial limbs. By the way, he is brother to Frank Kane, who made such lively time the other day, when Officer Clapp lost him.

A HEAVY HAUL.—On Thursday evening of last week a party of fifteen persons. members of Blake Lodge, Knights of Pythias, arrived at the hotel, on a visit to Landlord Bergen and a fishing excursion. They were extremely happy to escape from the bad atmosphere of the city to breath pure country air. They spent the principal part of the night in preparing for the sport of the following day and in dividing the supposed spoils. At an early hour they were busy hauling up the unsuspecting pickerel in Browning Pond. The rain did not dampen their ardor, until a certain M. D., from a neighboring town, had a "heavy bite," and after expending considerable muscle landed a six-pound haddock on the ice, they then concluded to get away from that pond as soon as possible, and a house near by offered them shelter, where they eat their dinner and discussed the habits of the haddock. The M. D. thought that there must be some underground channel to salt water, and the majority agreed with him. It is strange that they did not test the water and arrive at a definite conclusion. They returned home in the evening, determined to read up and at some future day solve the mystery which surrounds the haddock.

There will be a Sunday school concert in the M. E. Church Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

In the games of billiards at Wm. Jerome's on Thursday night, between the Brookfields and Spencer, the former won. Mr. Jerome has a very neat dining room and will take regular boarders.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

The article by X. Y. Z. in last week's edition of your paper reminds us of a lunatic who declared he was the guard of the asylum, as all the inmates except himself were insane; and of the little boy who looked through a pane of red glass and thought the whole world had turned red. He is evidently in a very unpleasant state of feeling, and judges our condition by his own. He has certainly been "hard hit" in some very sore, weak spot, and as the points of his blade are not sharp enough to bring him out ahead in this conflict, the poor fellow tries to throw a small handful of dirt. We must confess that we are not good at that business—dirt is not our native element. Why didn't he sign his real name, so that we might know who he was? We presume it was because he feared a crashing of glass on his grounds. Now, all we would prescribe for him is a year's diet of fish; all physicians agree that fish is the best brain food, and we should judge brains were just what he needed. We have lived to be old and grey, but we are not so "broken down" yet but what we can hold our own at "squib shooting" without losing our temper, or soiling our pen and staining the paper we write for by making personal attacks on any one. When a little puppy once barked at the moon, the moon kept right on—we shall do the same. But we do resent having men like Fullam, Duncan and Jackson compared to medicine, for there is nothing bitter or unpleasant about them; we like them, and they have shown their good sense in fleeing from a sinking ship and getting on board of one that, with flags afloat and colors flying, is bearing them on to the broad ocean of success. We have all heard of the old Quaker who, on hearing a drunken man use profane language, advised him to "Swear away, friend, thee will feel better when thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee." So we would advise X. Y. Z. to throw all the mud he can, for we are sure he will feel a good deal better when he "gets it all out of him." And after he has lived on fish a year, we wouldn't wonder if he gave up his profession of dirt throwing. E. P. M.

The representation from the New England agricultural society at the centennial will consist of President George B Loring, Secretary Daniel Needham of Lowell, Treasurer C. W. Riddle of Manchester, N. H., and a delegate from each New England state.

London society is preparing for a brilliant season on the strength of an intimation that the queen has at last decided to emerge from her long retirement, and personally attend numerous court receptions also give her presence to public entertainments.

The letter-missive of Plymouth Church Committee to the various churches to take part in the advisory council has been made public together with the full list of invited churches and ministers. The letter missive recites at length the rules of the church regarding the dismission of members' refers to the case of Mrs. Moulton and the charges against Beecher, states the questions involved to be considered by the council and requests their attendance by pastor or acting pastor and delegate at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the 15th of February to consider and advise whether the church violated any established rules in the matter. In all there are about 150 churches invited, besides some twenty eminent clergymen without churches. The council will be the largest ever convened outside of New England

Within the last two years Connecticut has lost by death two senators, Messrs Buckingham of Norwich and Ferry of Norwalk, and two representatives, Strong of Hartford and Starkweather of Norwich. Both the representatives were in the prime of life and in the full vigor of health until very shortly before their decease.

The Grand Army men at Washington have an idea that Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania and Judge Charles Devens of this State would make a good centennial presidential ticket.

Winter's Hope.

The Autumn days are gone—all flown;
The yellowing leaves from off the trees
Are shed, with sad and doleful moan
Of whistling wind and mournful breeze.

The cumbered earth bears far and near
Those saddening signs of Autumn's death;
And lashes forceth, incited by fear,
Oppress us with their chilly breath.

But let us look around once more—
Is there no boon to cheer our sight?
No rift in these dark clouds? Ah! sure,
We can not let without some light!

No, 'tis not so! E'en while we gaze,
See, from yon hill the red sun rise,
Illuming with his cheering rays
The earth that all so darkly lies.

And in the deserted Mountain grove
The northern berry, brave and bright,
While perched atop the robin sings
His clear, sweet song with all his might.

Our life will come to Autumn hours,
And all may chill and cheer seem,
But even then we'll find some flowers,
And even then some joyous beam,

Begins not, therefore, that thy youth
And manhood prime so swiftly fee;
Let with advance of years come truth,
New light, new hope, calm joys for thee.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

Ferguson's Avengers.

A STORY OF PARTISAN DAYS.

"*This* for the gallant Ferguson!" The foregoing five words had instituted a reign of terror in one of the loveliest districts of the Palmetto State—a district watered by the Catawba and Pacolet rivers and their gentle tributaries.

In the month of September, 1780, Cornwallis detached the notorious Col. Ferguson to the frontiers of North Carolina, for the ostensible purpose of encouraging the tories of that region to take up arms for the king. Ferguson's force consisted in part of the profligate and abandoned characters of the partisan days, and his march was marked by atrocities of the most shocking description. The hardy men of the Carolinas, Kentucky and Virginia, rose against the marauders, and, led by Boone and other backwoods worthies, gave them a decisive defeat at King's Mountain. Ferguson was slain in the battle, and his fellow foragers, numbering about one thousand, were nearly all captured or killed.

This conflict revived the hopes of the Southern patriots, and forced Cornwallis to return to Charleston discomfited and cast down.

"We might have run now," the patriots said, after the battle. "Ferguson, the dreaded, is dead, and the few tories who escaped with their wretched lives are not strong enough to do us harm."

Everywhere in the vicinity of the battle-field the Americans breathed freer, and the loyalists in whose interests Ferguson had marched to his death, cursed their loyalty, and in secrecy swore revenge.

But the settlements were soon to learn that the victory of King's Mountain had nerved the arm of a foe more terrible than any which they had hitherto known.

The existence of the new terror was discovered by a boy one morning about a fortnight after the battle. He found the family of Archibald Mettson murdered in their own house, and to the corpses had been pinned a paper bearing these words:

"This for the gallant Ferguson!"

This terrible atrocity aroused the country, and the excitement was quickly heightened by the finding of the body of another murdered patriot. On the cold breast, which had been pierced by pistol balls, was this same paper, and its words of terrible import, and the country knew that a fearful vengeance would be taken for King's Mountain.

During the week that followed the discoveries I have mentioned, the work of the Avengers was terrible. They fell upon patriot houses at the dead of night, and left on the bosoms of their victims the five words which had already terrorized the country. It was in vain that the patriots summoned their cunning and energy for the capture of the band of demons, which, as it had been discovered, numbered six men, masked, and mounted on black horses. They came and went like ghosts, but always left behind the terrible sentence which had made their existence execrable. At times they fell upon their hunters, and left them by the roadside buried with the sign of vengeance.

Fear began to paralyze the Carolinians; many abandoned their homes for the sake of their families; and it is probable that the entire district would have been depopulated in a short time, had it not been for the courage of one woman.

Her name was Alice Beauchampe.

It was a dark night in the last week of November, when the heroine of my story left the house of a friend. Her own house, which had been deserted for several days, was not far away, and she had determined to return to it for the purpose of securing an article of apparel left behind in her recent flight.

Before she set out on her journey she warned of the dangers that environed it; but she smiled, and declared that she did not fear them. She could enter the old house through the kitchen, in the rear, take the garment without a light, and return safely to her friends.

The path she had often traversed was barely discernible; but she made good headway, and reached her home without incident. The silence of the grave hung about the forsaken place, and the lifting of the latch sent a chill of terror to the young girl's heart. Through the kitchen, across the deserted parlor, and up the stairs, she crept to the room where she had left the object of her nocturnal quest. The drawer of the old bureau yielded without noise, and Alice was drawing forth the garment when the voices of men fell upon her ears.

She started, dropped her prize, and with her heart in her throat crept to the window that overlooked the porch in front of the house.

She could see nothing, for the night was too dark; but the voices of men, mingled with the champing of bits, continued to salute her ears.

"This is old Beauchampe's house," said one. "It has been deserted for several days. The daughter, frightened by the manner in which we treated the father, has fled somewhere for protection."

These words drove every vestige of color from the listener's face. They told her who the men below were, though she could not see even the outlines of their persons. One week prior to her visit, her father, one of King's Mountain heroes, was found dead in a palmetto grove, and the words of Ferguson's Avengers lay on his breast. Then she had descried her home, knowing that the hand that had struck the father would not spare the daughter.

Well might the lone girl tremble when she found herself so near the dreaded scourges of the country, and she did not move until she heard the front door opened by a kick, and heavily booted feet in the room below.

Then a calm thought of her situation drove fear from her heart, and Alice Beauchampe prepared to perform one of the most daring deeds of the Revolutionary War.

The noise in the house increased, and oaths and rude jests preceded and followed the lighting of a fire on the hearth.

Alice, who had longed for a sight of the dreaded six, crept to a spot near the bureau where there was a crack in the floor. Then applying her eye to the peek-hole, she saw six wild looking men directly beneath her.

They were, beyond doubt, the Avengers of Ferguson's death, for several masks lay on the table, along with the spoils of four bottles of wine which they had taken from some patriot's cellar. Tall, rough, devil-may-care-looking fellows they were, armed with pistols, carbines, and sabres, the kind of men who never court the smiles of mercy or listen to the pleading of innocence. Just such fellows as they were, Alice had supposed them to be, for she had seen many of the prisoners taken at King's Mountain, and she longed for the presence of a band of patriots. There were true men in South Carolina at that time who would have given their right arms for a chance to exterminate the Avengers, and Alice knew where a little party of patriots lay, but alas! they were not very near.

"We'll rest here and finish that wine!" said one of the leaders of the band, whose face told that already he had imbibed freely. "Bring in the poultry, and on old Beauchampe's hearth we'll prepare a feast."

At his command, one of the men left the house, but soon returned, bearing with him a duck and several chickens, from whose freshly wrung necks the warm blood was dripping.

"How's the horses?" asked one of the Avengers, as the man flung the poultry on the table.

"Standing like rocks," was the reply. "Such horses as they are don't need watching, and, beside, there isn't a rebel within ten miles of this accursed place."

"Why, there's the Widow Hartzell." "I didn't think of her," was the reply. "How bitterly old Hartzell hated us, but we caught him at last."

And presented him with a breastplin! Ha! ha!"

And the laugh went round the room.

Alice Beauchampe did not wait until the laugh was ended; while yet it filled the house with its devilish echoes, she glided across the room to a window that looked out upon the dark palmetto grove, behind the building.

There was no sash in the window, and the cool winds of the night kissed the pallid cheek of the partisan's daughter. For a moment she tried to pierce the darkness beneath the window; but, falling in her endeavors, she crept over the sill, resolved to trust to fortune for success.

The distance to the ground was not great, and the daring girl alighted without injury.

Now she was free to make her escape to the friends she had lately left; but immediate flight in that direction was not her intention.

"Heaven aid me!" she murmured, as she glided around the old house and approached the horses which the tories had left tethered to the small trees a few yards from the door.

A glance into the room revealed the forms of the Avengers discussing the wine with oath and jest, or watching the roasting of the fowls. They did not fear danger, and the old house and quietude terrorized the country, and under the sway of their lawlessness it was fast becoming a desert.

Alice counted them before she touched a single rein; and then in a brief period of time she loosened the horses and quietly led them into a one day, and after the [illegible] hostilities wedded a lieutenant of Marion's men. Her heroism was noised abroad, her gallant exploit narrated daily by hundreds of her descendants in the Palmetto State.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT.

An unhappy individual has discovered there is poison in the food or drink he actually healthful. He says potatoes produce flatulency, water distends the bowels, fruit rankles them, bread sours the stomach, coke destroys its tone, rice depletes the blood, fish shrinks the muscles, fresh meat produces biliousness, and salt meat skin diseases. And so you can go through the entire list without finding, according to the medical authorities, a single article but what is in some degree hurtful. It is dreadful to think of; and yet, somehow or other, there are a great many people manage to exist seventy years or more, and the average longevity of the human race is increasing in all civilized countries.

MAKING GREENBACKS.

The general public, says the Philadelphia *Times*, while capable of recognizing any flaws in the impress of bank notes or fractional currency, know very little of the care exercised by the government in protecting itself against their fraudulent issue, or of the many safeguards thrown around the various stages which greenbacks undergo before they are placed in circulation. Every possible contingency is so surrounded with strict enactments, and so much red tape is necessary that the expense of printing Treasury notes is enormous. In the first place the manufacture of the peculiar paper used is supervised by government officers, to protect the integrity numberless checks and counterchecks have been devised and are strictly enforced. In the next stage, printing the backs of notes, the closest supervision is exercised and the strictest account required. For instance, in printing the backs of fifty cent notes, which work is done by the Philadelphia Bank Note Company, in the United States Appraisers' building, Second street, above Walnut, the sheets are counted at least eight times, and a register is kept of each count. In this establishment over forty presses are continually employed in printing the backs of notes required to replace a worn out currency. The paper is received in sheets of sufficient size to take an impression from plates on which the different engravings of the note have been made. The number sent in the package from the paper factory is not stated, as the box is sealed with the government stamp. A return is made by the party furnishing and the party receiving the paper of the exact amount without the knowledge of each other's count, so that the possibility of any fraud upon the Treasury is prevented. As soon as each sheet is accounted for, the paper is sent into the wetting room. The chief of that department, before he acknowledges the receipt of any package, requires that the number of sheets be ascertained by one of his assistants. After the paper has undergone the soaking process it is again inspected and an account is opened with each printer, who, in turn, must furnish a receipt for every sheet thus given him. Then, on a hand press, with a gild adjusting the sheet to the plate and to the press, the printer strikes off the impressions one by one until 100 have been printed. The sheets are then transferred to the drying department and again counted. Racks are arranged like warm room so as to expedite this work, and in a short time the sheets are taken to the counting room, being twice counted, in the change. Then they are returned to the superintendent of the printing department, Mr. John McGur, under whose management all these intricate details have been followed out and the notes locked up for shipment to Washington, where the face is printed and the seal of the United States Treasurer fixed. It is, therefore, safe to calculate that before a fifty cent note reaches the public it will have been counted at least twenty-two times. So it is with all the currency afloat. The appliances for carrying on this work must be complete, and nothing but the best workmanship is allowed by the government in printing the circulating medium. The designing and engraving rooms, with their delicate machinery and skilled laborers marvels, and the system of checks employed throughout the various branches is such as to render the consummation of any fraud upon the company or the government utterly impossible.

THE *Scientific American* has an article on powerful explosives, in which nitro-glycerine is rated as the most dangerous, gunpowder xt, such preparations of nitro-glycerie as dynamite third, and gun cotton last. The mixtures of nitro-glycerie and sawdust or earth may be safely transported when first made, but soon become hazardous. A method making pulp compressed gun cotton invented by Prof. Abel of England, is been adopted by the German, English, and French governments. The material is saturated with water and compressed into cylinders of 1 ounce sized. In that condition it can by be exploded by simple provision, by a few cheap appliances. Fire, therefore friction will not affect it.

MICHIGAN yield 1 1 year 1,026,978 barrels of salt, being 90,000 barrels greater than any previous year.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

CURE FOR WOUNDS.—As soon as the wound is inflicted, get a little stick (a knife or file handle will do), and commence to tap gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and becomes perfectly numbb. When this point is reached you are safe; all that is then necessary is to protect it from dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and numbness, and do not on any account close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. I have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never knew a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed or sore after the treatment as above. Among other cases, a coal-rake tooth going entirely through the foot, a rusty darning needle through the foot, a bad bite by a sucking pig, several instances of file shanks through the hands, and numberless cases of rusty nails, awls, etc.; but I never knew a failure of this treatment.—*Scientific American.*

A GOOD AND CHEAP MOUSE TRAP.—Take the bowl of a clean clay pipe and fill it with cheese; put it under the edge of a glass tumbler in such a manner that a slight touch cause the tumbler to slip off—the bait and the mouse of course, undaneath. This arrangement will catch more mice than any trap I ever saw, at the cost of one cent.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Barley water is very beneficial for patients suffering from inflammatory diseases. Place two ounces of heard barley in two quarts boiling water; boil down to one quart, and strain. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added if desirable. It may be drank at pleasure.

After filing a saw, place it on a level board and pass a whetstone over the side of the teeth until all the wire edge is off them. This will make the saw cut true and smooth, and in will remain sharp longer. The saw must be set true with the sawset.

READ THIS. CENTAUR LINIMENTS

So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can constantly say they will alleviate any pain arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate bedbugs, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey. Temperance is absolutely necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition.

The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Itch, Sprains, Chill, Blains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Scalities, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sinews, Burns, Frosted Feet, Felon, Pimples, Toothache, Headache, Tetters, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure will of course be painful. It will extract the poison from stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

"ASTORIA, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"My little boy, for a long time, has a terrible suffer from Rheumatism, has been under the care of physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given him relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured him."

"ALTON, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing cures never before effected by any preparation on the sciences.—Has Chronic Rheumatism of thirty years standing, stiffening fingers and joints which had been stiff for six years, yielded to your Liniment."

One dollar, or even fifty cents, invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach when an accident occurs, and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical assistance. When physicians are called they frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adopted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Pole Evil, are little less than miraculous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"For our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They prefer it to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five hundred bottles annually to owners of horses and mules."

We have hundreds of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.

Sold everywhere, but prepaid only at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

THE PROPRIETORS OF The Spencer Sun In Their Paper, 500 Extra Subscribers.

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Editors and Publishers.

CATARRH With all its Loathsome Attendants Cured by Four Bottles OF THE Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. ADAMS HOUSE, 274 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 14, 1875.

MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO.,

Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to let the public know through you that by the use of your *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* I have been cured of the worst case of Catarrh. I am to-day, and have been since I left off using the remedy as free from it as man I was before.

For ten years I had the disease in the worst form. There was a continued filling up of my head, and a feeling as if I wanted to free it, and it was no secret disease that when it would again commence to fill up. At night and morning it seemed to assume its worst form. When I laid down there would be a running of mucus from my head to my throat, which caused me to awake in a choking condition. This brought on a cough which lasted me for some time, and I thought I had consumption.

Your Remedy was recommended to me by a friend, which I used in and have cured of a sever case of Catarrh. The first little game you sent relief that I don't scare much, and I use your Remedy. I bought it of J. Noble, Druggist, 36 Green St., Boston, who will vouch for what I say. In all I used four bottles and is I said before am cured. Yours respectfully,

WM. TREADWAY.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by L. F. SUMMER, Main st Spencer, Mass.

Carriages! Carriages! I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand New and Second-Hand Carriages & Wagons of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as low as any firm in Worcester County. PAINTING, TRIMMING, WOOD & IRON WORK, DONE BY First-class Workmen, AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT Reasonable Prices. Thankful for past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Respectfully Yours, Geo. Stearns, South Main Street, North Brookfield Mass. 20-3m

SAVE MONEY. WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $5.00) BOTH FOR ONE YEAR, FOR $3.75 GEORGE WM. BOASE, Worcester County FARM AGENCY, SPENCER, MASS. Branch Office—Brookfield and Charlton, Mass. Real estate bought and sold in any part of the Country. 39

Greater Improvements In their Paper, 500 Extra Subscribers.

CASTORIA. Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, fevertishess, costiveness, sour colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty year Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recall.

The reputation of his experiment extended, Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe It is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender in fant.

Try Castoria once, and you will never be without it.

Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 16-13t

Chas. W. Russell. MACHINIST, Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield, On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield. Attention given to that Machine Jobbing, Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repairing and put in order. 46

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a nice BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a WREATH, CROSS, Crown, Anchor, Harp Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go, or send to Charles D. Thayer, FLORIST, No. 5 Mechanics Hall Building, WORCESTER, MASS. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Prices low. 5-43m

WILLIAM E. FALLS, TAXIDERMIST. Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads Prepared, Stuffed and Mounted in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable prices. Deer Heads and Other Trophies Especially. 164 Tremont Street, Boston. Good prized pair for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Highly Colored Birds. 5-3m

AGRICULTURAL. Sheep should have better care in early winter than farmers are in the habit of bestowing. Wintering sheep to make them live only, is not attended with profit, let prices rule high or low. Sheep are commonly neglected more in early winter than any other farm stock, for they are often the very last taken from the pastures.

If sheep goes into winter quarters in a declining state, the result is a demand for extra feed, and food during the winter, and a light clip of wool in the spring. While a sheep is thriving, wool grows rapidly; when a sheep is declining, the growth is checked. If kept fat a large fleece; if poor, a light one. Sheep should have a little grain every day, from the time grass begins to fail in the fall until it has a good start in the spring. I would rather my sheep would have a gill of corn or oats per day from the middle of November till April, than a pint a day from January till June. There should be one object constantly before the mind of the flockmaster, and that is, to keep his sheep in a thriving condition.

Shelter is also one of the first objects in wintering sheep successfully. Farmers often condemn their sheep as unhealthy places for sheep, when it is a want of proper ventilation that does the injury. It is no argument against housing, because some people keep them so poorly ventilated as to injure their health. Nor is it an argument against shelter for stock, because it improperly used. I am to believe in having sheep shut up to closely; I like warm, comfortable quarters for them at night, but they should not remain there all day. They should go out every day, if not close, and have the sunshine on them. Sunshine is necessary to the health of everything, and any one who has felt the warm, invigorating sunshine after a storm, ought to know and appreciate its beneficial effects on animals.

Too large a number of sheep should not be wintered together. I believe seventy-five is enough for one lot; by no means let there be more than one hundred. There is much more danger of disease in large flocks than in small ones. The proportion of sheep that do not thrive is always greater in large flocks than in small ones. The division should be made so as to put sheep of about the same strength together. Lambs should be by themselves, with the old ewes, and not keep them tame. All large and strong wethers should be by themselves; also all breeding ewes. By this system of division all have an equal chance, which is impossible where large numbers of all ages and conditions run together.

Feeding sheep cannot be too careful and scientifically done. It should be attended to as near as possible at the same time every day. Sheep, above all other animals, should have a variety of food. They are naturally fond of changing about their diet, and fond of dainty bits, and refuse everything not clean and wholesome; they will go hungry before they will eat musty grain or hay, or that which has been trod under foot.

No other animals would be tolerated in a yard with sheep, for it will only result in vexation and loss. Geese are the best, and certainly most profitable if attended to properly. Wool is a sure thing every year, and brings cash. It has its ups and downs, but it has a market at all times, and is none but his wife or his administrator shall sell his wool for less than fifty cents per pound, and he will come out all right.

BREEDING FOWLS.—When it can be done, make the best two-year-old hens with a fine, large vigorous cock, one year old. Where pullets are used in breeding they should be mated with a cock two years old. A hen's first laying for the season will always give the best chicks. She is then more vigorous than after laying a long while. There is more vitality and thrift in the earlier than in the late hatched chicks. Owing to the greater strength and vigor of the hen when she first begins to lay, there is more vitality in the germ from which the chick starts, and it is characterized by a greater robustness all through the period of growth and development; therefore, hatch early. When the chicks are old enough to show what they will be, all that do not come up to the mark should be culled and eaten, or marketed: this will leave more room for the good ones. A beginner sometimes thinks that his chicks may come now and outgrow some apparent defect, but, unless he have nerve to use the axe freely, he will make slow progress in breeding. Everything that does not "fill the bill" at twenty weeks old should go upon the broiling spit.

EGGS.—It is said that collodion is a good varnish, by means of which the cause of the decay in eggs, viz.: the porosity of the shell, and hence access of air to the interior, may be prevented. Mr. S. Martin, mentions that the soundness of eggs may be tested by immersing them in water containing 10 per cent. of common salt in solution; in this bring good and sound eggs sink, while bad eggs float.

To make head lay in winter, give them a warm place to roost and plenty of meat, vegetables and other rich and good food. But if the hens are old and have been laying all summer it is doubtful if they will continue to do so during the coldest weather.

For COUGHS COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY For Sale by Druggists everywhere, 25 cts. per box. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ADVERTISING CHEAP. Good: Systematic A—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing a list of over 3000 newspapers and catalogue, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a trifle from regular rates. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars Free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-4w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—For the best Book and Job Printing in all its branches, call at the SUN OFFICE.

JOHNSON, DAVIS & FORBES Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CUSTOM MADE FINE CALF, FINE KIP, STOGA KIP, AND HEAVY BOOTS, BROOKFIELD MASS

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Magnetism, the most powerful secret, and the only one that can gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. Any person can learn it. Hunt & Co 139 S. 7th St. Phila. Pa. 51 4t

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling Chromo ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-4w

GEO. ADAMS' NEW GALLERY In Central Exchange (Old Postoffice.) 311 Main Street, WORCESTER. Large sky-light Gallery on the FIRST FLOOR. Pictures expressing in beauty, any resembling nature, the sky, the sea, the mountain, the waking in an elevation not to be outdone by the sun. The public are invited to call. 4 3m

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BROOKFIELD NEWS WILL BE RECEIVED AT CARPENTER'S APOTHECARY STORE, TOWN HALL BUILDING, BROOKFIELD, MASS.

DARK BRAMAS. I am breeding this season from 2 Yards of Dark Brahmas of Hartman, of New York, Lady Gerster, Hen-pecked Husband, and Cock of the Walk, and carefully mated for breeding, among them are some of the stock that took the first premium at the New England Exhibition, held at Worcester, in 1874, and 1st and 2d in 1875. Price of Trio $1.00 and $2.00 for 13. Stock discount if taken at first. H. S. RICE, Spencer, Mass. 1867

DO YOU WANT MONEY Male or Female, Send your address and get something that will bring you in honorably CITY MONEY. Address INVENTORS UNION, 175 Greenwich St., N. Y. 12-4t

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OATMEAL SOAP. The only genuine Oatmeal Soap. A most delicious and healthy article. Sold wholesale Robinson's Oatmeal Glycerine. Sold at the cheapest fine toilet soap in the world, and the only perfect winter soap. Ask for ROBINSON'S OATMEAL SOAP. 12-4w

INVENTORS. If you want a patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases $25 in advance, and $25 when patent is allowed. C. MASON & CO., Washington, D. C. Send Postal Card or our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 80 pages. 42-1y

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make money faster at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. You can do work or business elsewhere, until you have proved how well it pays to work for us. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-4t

NIP AND TUCK! (Chromo.) The Great Atlantic and Pacific Company Headquarters 25 & 27 Vesey St., N. Y. AN ORGANIZATION FOR IMPORTING TEAS and selling direct to consumers, for one small profit. Sixty Branch Retail Stores. Beautiful Chromo free with every pound of tea, in sets of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds of Tea. The Company offer a Gold Watch, Chain and Diamond Ring to individual "NIP AND TUCK," a new three pounds of tea. Tea enough to make the Chromo for the battle is just Nip and Tuck; and unless you send a set dog for the possession of a doll. It is full of roaring fun and big competition, and the Chromo is the simple idea of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck; and unless you send in your Tea Orders at once, for delivery at 56 Main street, Worcester, Mass. 11-1w

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING.—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they may choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marvelous, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Etiquette, Napoleon's Dream book, Cupid's Telegraph, Fortune Telling, &c. Address, T. WILLIAMS & CO., Phila., Pa. 11-4w

$5000 For a case of Corph, Cold or Catarrh that Dr. A. ADAMS' NASAL BALSAM will not cure. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. Circular free. Dr. A. P. W. ADAMS, Sole Prop., Augusta, Maine. 11-4w

CATALOGUE of New Books at BUILDING Free. BICKNELL & CO., 37 Park Street, N. Y. 1-1w

50 Centennial Games of American History or 50 cards, 10 cents. Centennial Game of Life, Ten Plagues of Egypt, 10 cents. Best by mail, 25 cents each. E. B. TREAT, 805 Broadway, New York. 5-1w

Artists' Materials. Also a fine line of goods for the Trade. Prices reduced 25 per cent. Send for catalogue. A. A. WALKER & CO., 108 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 5-1y

OUR WESTERN BORDER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. A Graphic History of the Heroic Epoch of American Border life, its thrilling conflicts with Indians and White foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Escapes, Frontier Characters, Manners, Customs, Pioneer life, Camp Life and sports. A book for old and young. Sold only by subscription. Prospectus, Circulars Free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-4w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—For the best Book and Job Printing in all its branches, call at the SUN OFFICE.

History Of Massachusetts WANTED AGENTS in every town to canvass for America's new and popular History. Sales unprecedented. Send for circulars and terms, and see the splendid book. Complete in one volume, 1000 pages, 8

The Spencer Sun
IT SHINES FOR ALL.
CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.
SPENCER, MASS., FEBRUARY, 4, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

The Democrats of Connecticut hold their State Convention in New Haven on February 22d.

The shoemakers in some of the shops at Lynn have struck on account of reduction in their wages.

Another Charlie Ross has been found in Ohio, but he persists in saying that his name is Schenck.

They are burning corn for fuel out in Nebraska; yet somebody said in the spring that the grasshoppers had eaten up everything.

Bristow, as a Presidential candidate begins to loom up. With his name at the head of its ticket the Republican party might stand a good show.

The authorities after due investigation have arrived at the conclusion that Rev. Mr. Winslow is well versed in the extradition laws of the country, and that he will escape with his plunder.

The fact that the Southern states have 138 electoral votes is sufficient to explain Blaine's great desire to stir up the issues of the war. The colored individuals would tumble to such nonsense.

The impression grows stronger that Winslow and Pond were more or less connectee in their swindling schemes, notwithstanding Pond's statement to the contrary.

Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, has been chosen chairman, Hon. W. H. Barnum of Conn., treasurer, and A. D. Bank of Miss., resident secretary of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Sixty thousand copies of Cox's amnesty speech have been printed as a campaign document.

The second trial of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel Young commenced in Boston on Monday. At the former trial the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquital.

There is said to be an attempt to secure the Democratic Presidential nomination for Justice Davis of the Supreme Court. He is a conservative, although he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln. The granger element of the party is strong in his favor.

The girls at Vassar are to sweep the field at base ball, next summer. Their uniforms are said to be very pretty. The dress is short, that is, it clears the ground neatly, and generally is of gray or some other neutral color. The jackets are blue, purple, or red, and the caps jaunty little affairs with the initials of the club in front.

Another tally for Presi—— Secretary Bristow. Editor McKee, of the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, was, on Monday, convicted for complicity in the whiskey frauds. Babcock will be tried next Monday. He has nine lawyers, and it is expected that Grant will furnish a certificate of good, moral character.

The results of the elections in France show that the Republicans and Monarchists are nearly equal in political strength. They are divided as follows: 65 Monarchists, 93 Republicans, 12 Pure Bonapartists and 45 who are Monarchists and Imperialists. Victor Hugo and ex-President Thiers are among the successful candidates.

The Registration Report for last year contains a calculation of the average healthfulness of the vocations. Farmers average 68.70 years; out-door mechanics 51.89; active in-door mechanics 47.36; inactive in-door mechanics 47.09; laborers, servants etc. 50.37; butchers, drovers, engineers and firemen 40.33; mariners 48.93; merchants, financiers 48.38; professional men 48.03.

In spite of the orders of the government, gold seekers are entering the Black Hills country, and towns are already beginning to be built. One already has a population of 200, and as gold is plenty the prospects for a large city are encouraging. Miners, who can earn from $2 to $4 per day, are discouraged with these meagre results and are moving further West. In view of the dull times in the East, the injunction "Go West, young man," will be popular this year.

A shaft of coal one hundred feet in length will be one of Tennessee's contributions to the Centennial. A bar of gold from the Oxford mine would be a proper thing for this patriotic county.

Secretary Fish is said to spend $10,000 a year above his salary. On the door of his carriage, on his silver and on dainty note paper are his family crest—a dolphin and a sea griffin—with the "Deus Dabit," and yet no one suggests "Cæsarism" or or any danger to our republican institutions from these aristocratic innovations.

Inquiry from the Senate has brought response from the Secretary of the Interior, that only 45 of the 83 Indian Agents now on the rolls of the Department have kept the book of itemized expenditures and the record of contracts as required by law. But neither Secretary Chandler nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes any explanation in regard to those who have failed to obey the law.

The work of Moody and Sankey has been completed in Philadelphia, at least so far as they personally are concerned. Their meetings have been largely attended by all classes, much interest has been shown, and a large number of convertions are reported. Will this interest be kept up? Will these conversions be permanent? Their work in Brooklyn has not been followed with any results out of the ordinary course of things, but ministerial troubles are increasing. The morals of Philadelphia are low. The city is ruled by rings and these in turn rule the state. If the Revivalists succeed in arousing men to their duties as men, they will have achieved success.

The bill to repeal the Gregan law, about which so much has been said in connection with state and church, and out of which the Republican party have endeavored to make political capital, has passed the legislature of Ohio and awaits the action of the Governor. The law is similar to one passed by the legislature of this state, and of its workings the warden of the state prison speaks in favorable terms. This bill introduced the Catholic religion into the prisons. In New York, the repeal of the Gray Nuns act is being agitated and even the Catholics favor the movement. It is plain that the little plan of Grant, Blaine & Co. to stir up sectarian feelings don't work.

It is remarkable that the most strenuous opposition to woman suffrage comes from the women themselves. Without doubt a majority of the women are opposed to the project of Mr. Blackwell and his rattle headed associates, and it would be a fair thing for the legislature to submit the proposition to the women of the state and let them express their opinions on the subject of womens rights by voting for or against it. The legislature would thus get themselves out of a fix and get rid of a great many bores who take up a great amount of time in endeavoring to explain their theories of government. Of late years a great part of the session of the legislature has been monopolized by Mr. Blackwell, and economy might as well begin right there.

Harper's for February is an interesting number of this excellent magazine. The opening article is a sketch of Lyme, interesting as the birth place of Chief-Justice Waite and other men of note in legal and political life. The article is profusely illustrated, and carries us back over two centuries, and is full of humor, gossip and romance. Porte Crayon contributes "Confessions of a Candidate," which is illustrated with characteristic pictures. Vassar College is described by Anna C. Brackett, and certainly this is very interesting. There are two biographical sketches—one of the late Dr. John Todd and the other of Hon. A. H. Stevens. Mrs. Mary Treat contributes a scientific article concerning the valve of the utricularia. In the "First Century Series," Edwin P. Whipple has a paper on American Literature. In this number George Eliot's new novel, "Daniel Deronda,"—a story of modern English life,—is commenced, and undoubtedly it will be very interesting. There is also an installment of Miss Hawthorn's "Garth.,' There are also some excellent short stories and poetry by T. B. Aldrich and others. The editorial departments are complete and interesting.

The Galaxy for February opens with the third and fourth chapters of Wm. Black's new serial, "Madcap Violet." Justin McCarty contributes an interesting article on Home Rulers in the English Parliament, which contains sketches of Butt, Power, Sullivan and others prominent in this movement. The article is a thorough review of this question, so important to the future of Ireland. H. Butterworth gives a short account of Anna Seward and Major Andre. Albert Rodes in an article on suicide gives statistics in reference to the causes, the age, religion and nationality of those committing suicide. There is an interesting account of visits to the old cities of Parma and Bologna. H. James, Jr., contributes a review of the lives of minor French novelists. Four chapters of the forthcoming volume of Henry Taine on "Sociable and Domestic Life under the Ancient Regime," are published, giving an excellent idea of the scope of that work. John Burrows has "A Word or Two on Emerson." There is also an article on the reduction of the army, which shows that too much economy in this direction will give us a small and inefficient force. The Serial "Reuben Dale" is continued. There are also shorter stories and some good poetry. These with the reviews of passing events, the scientific department, current literature and nebulæ by the editor, makes an interesting number of this popular magazine.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Since the general reduction in prices by the manufacturers of boots and shoes throughout the state, there has been an attempt to revive the organization of St. Crispins, which is proving very successful. The movement first originated in Lynn, and the society is being revived in all parts of the state. The Boston Herald of January 31 published an interview with B. B. Scully, a prominent leader in the movement, as to the causes and purpose of reviving the society. On the first point Mr. Scully says:

"A few years ago few places in this Commonwealth surpassed Lynn in local prosperity. Her manufacturers were doing a lucrative business; her mechanics liberally compensated, and the city wore an air of thrift and prosperity. During the past four years Lynn has witnessed a serious decline from its former prosperity. Within this period the wages of the operatives have been reduced 30 to 40 per cent., and, as the cost of the various necessaries of life has not declined in proportion, the condition of the operatives has been steadily growing worse until we find that a large proportion of those who formerly lived comfortably upon their own earnings have of late asked and received assistance from the city."

In reference to the latter point he says: "The workmen must look to themselves. It were vain for them to look to the manufacturer for assistance, for, were he ever so much disposed to advance wages, he is unable to do so without the entire body of operatives stand by him when he attempts such a movement. Hence the necessity of an organization of Crispins. The workmen of the city having fully considered the matter, have devoted their best efforts towards building up the order, and although it is hardly two months since the movement started it now numbers in this city nearly 2,500 members. They do not confine their efforts to Lynn alone; they are pushing the work throughout the state and giving the brethren all over the United States and Canadas every encouragement in their power to build up their order. New lodges are springing up day by day all over the land, so that it is confidently expected that within a year the order will be stronger than ever before. Should such be the case the membership will foot up nearly 100,000. The old order numbered at one time 83,000. It was said by those acquainted with the aims and purposes of the organization that it was merely introduced for the purpose of inaugurating a series of strikes in our shoe factories. After the experience of the past four weeks all honest people are convinced that the organization and its board of arbitration are using all honorable means to establish and maintain kindly relations between manufacturers and operatives. The efforts of the board of arbitration during the past few weeks have won the confidence and esteem of the manufacturers and the members of the order. A number of manufacturers have advanced prices to last year's rates, and the action is surported by the entire body of operatives. The Crispins of Lynn do not propose to ask any considerable advance in wages at present, but rather to hold prices from further reduction, trusting for advances as opportunity and times shall warrant, without envolving loss and embarrassment to the employor. The movement, to be successful, must, as all intelligent workmen are aware, be a general movement throughout the country. That to ask any considerable advance of the Lynn or other manufacturers, and ignore manufactures elsewhere, would prove detrimental to employer and employe where such advance is demanded, all well know."

It would be useless for labor to contend directly with capital. A laboring man has the same rights in this country that he has is in any other country—no more, no less. He must submit to the dictations of capital, however harsh and unjust they may be. They can, however, by wise, concerted action improve their condition. Capital combines to protect its interests, and labor should do the same. But each are so dependent upon the other that concessions should be made on both sides. Laboring men, by their devotion to their employer, should make their service so indispensable to him that he will reward it by larger pay. Then, workingmen should lay aside something for dull times. This every workman can do if he will. It is impossible for laboring men to enter into so strict combinations as capitalists. They are more in numbers, and so their wants are more diversified. Cool, thoughtful and harmonious action will only accomplish good.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee introduced his new tariff bill into the House, on Monday. It reduces the tariff on wool 33 per cent; that on iron and steel is also reduced. A tax of ten cents a pound on tea and coffee is proposed. Salt, bituminous coal and other articles are placed on the free list. The changes are especially favorable to the western states, which the party wishes to favor as much as possible. Mr. Morrison favors an income tax of five per cent. on all incomes over $5,000, and this measure should pass.

Since Lapage's conviction of the murder of Josie Langmaid of Pembroke, N. H., St. Albans people have been investigating anew and more thoroughly his suspected connection with the murder of Marietta Ball of that place a year ago last July. Lapage was arrested on suspicion at that time, but some of his fellow Canadians swore to an alibi, and he was released; this testimony is now proved to have been false, and there is little doubt he murdered the young lady

The Legislature has three state directors of the Boston and Albany railroad to elect this session, and ex Senator Henry Fuller of Westfield is prominently mentioned for one of the places, as well as ex-Govs Talbot and Clafin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

tional Conventions have already been d as follows: April 5, Colored men. ville, Tenn.; May 17, Prohibition, eland; May 17, Soft Money, Indiana. June 14, Republican, Cincinnati.

woman suffrage people have pre a protest, addressed to the "political signs," which is to be read in Independence hall, Philadelphia, at noon, on coming Fourth of July.

re is a good deal of dissatisfaction Grand Army men at the appoint by Gen, Horace Binney Sargent, the commander for Massachusetts, of Charles W. Thompson of Boston to d Secretary of State Pierce as assistant adjutant general, and strong efforts are made to have the appointment re. Other prominent candidates for pointment were Lieut Prior of Cam and Capt Adams of Lynn.

s, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free e; Obituary poetry, 10c. per line.

BIRTHS.

encer, Jan. 30, a daughter to Theo Prouty.

arlton City, Jan. 30, a daughter to Davenport.

DEATHS.

pencer, Feb. 4, Mrs. Theodore C. aged 42 years, 9 months.

encer, Jan. 29, William Sibley, 2d, years and 3 months.

encer, Jan. 31, William Newton, elsonville, Conn., aged 30 years.

pencer, Jan 29, Viteline Flora, aged s.

pencer, Jan. 30, Freddie, son of Paul rette Ache, aged 11 months.

encer, Jan. 31, Mary, daughter of d Auriette Casey, aged 6 months.

Spencer, Feb. 2, Michael, son of Manning, aged 1 week.

gden, N. Y., Jan. 13, Samuel Stone, years, formerly of Leicester.

est Rutland, Jan. 36, Mrs Martha ding, aged 67 years, 9 months and

xford, Jan. 22, Collins Allen. aged .

arren, Jan. 28, A. A. Wilder, aged .

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

To ELIZABETH A. FAY of Charlton, in the County of Worcester, and Commonweath of Massachusetts, and all other persons claiming under her or otherwise interested in the premises hereinafter described: By virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said Elizabeth A. Fay to James Capen and Isaac C. Tyler, dated July tenth, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, book 933, page 109, and for a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed, will be sold, by public auction, on the premises, in said Charlton, on Saturday, February nineteenth, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that certain tract of land, with dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Charlton, and known as the Adams Nichols place, containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less, and bounded and described in said mortgage deed as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the southwest corner of the premises, at land of Joseph S. Bradley and Gilbert Rich; thence northerly and bounding westerly by land of said Bradley; thence easterly and bounding northerly by land of said Bradley and David and James Phrail, formerly of Alex Stevens, and land of Merritt D. Aldrich, to the northeast corner of premises; thence, following the county road leading to Southbridge, to land of Ira Barra; thence westerly by land of said Barra, Luke Gilipsie, Roxalana Farnum and Gilbert Rich to place of beginning. Terms at sale. ISAAC C. TYLER, Mortgagee.

Spencer, Feb. 3d, 1876. 15-3w

Mortgagee's Sale!

BY Virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Lucy Ann Snow to Isaac Fairbanks dated January twentieth in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy two, and recorded in the Worcester county registry of deeds, book 882, page 205 and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the fourth day of March A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest which the said Lucy Ann Snow had at the date of said mortgage, in and unto the real estate therein described, to wit:

A certain parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in North Brookfield in the county of Worcester, Mass., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-easterly corner thereof on the westerly side of Forest street thence running westerly by land of Ledger D. Roberts, six rods and eleven links; thence southerly by land of Henry Foot, ten rods and sixteen links to South Common street; thence easterly about six rods and fifteen links to Forrest street; thence northerly by said Forrest st about eleven rods to the first mentioned corner, containing sixty eight rods more or less.

Feb. 1, 1876. ISAAC FAIRBANKS, Mortgagee

MISCELLANY.

AN ELEPHANT FIGHT IN INDIA.

For the elephant fight proper the contending pairs are carefully trained and prepared beforehand with stimulating food and drugs, and advantage is also taken of that periodical frenzy displayed in the male elephant which is known as *must*. At such a time of natural excitement, the elephant becomes fierce and formidable even to his keeper, and only to lead two such beasts forth into the arena and show them for a moment the waving trunk of the distant female produces a degree of pugnacity which wants little additional encouragement.

When the fight does begin, such as can look with pleasure on these things, behold a colossal duello. The enormous creatures charge like mountains rolling together, their tusks clash and clatter, their huge feet delve chasms in the dust and scatter it in clouds; and they rear up their hind legs and wrestle for mastery with an agility as astonishing as is their senseless fury. The trunk, ear and flank are the weak places, as the beast well knows; and what with each keeping his own clear, and seeking to maim that of his opponent, so that he may force him aside and drive an ivory sword tip under the elbow or hock, or wring off his leathen ear, one and the other proboscis fly about in the air like the arms of an infuriated windmill. Shrill signals of fear or rage, of victory or defeat, accompany the rounds, for the wrathful elephant blows his own battle music continually, and screams with tremendous anxiety when he is getting the worst of it. Presently some advantage is gained, and a blow or dig which would annihilate anything but Leviathan is dealt, whereupon, ordinarily the sagacious brute who has fought in vain knows that he is defeated and quite declines to stand up to any needless punishment. He turns tail and trots off ungainly and discomfited and covered with dust and blood, and pursued a little while by the victor, who soon, however, is content to trumpet out an insulting blast and range the arena for another foe. It wants considerable skill at such a moment to slip the foot ropes on the triumphant monster and get him out of the way; but this is managed by the adroit mahouts, either by cunning approaches or bringing in a couple of females. Sometimes a weak elephant is forced to the earth and gored or stamped till he dies, but generally they live to fight another day, provided that the tusks have not been fitted with steel points, which is occasionally practiced.

GAMBLING IN MACAO.

The great game pursued by the Macanese is called "Yat, ye, sam, se"—being the first four of the Chinese numerals, one, two, three, four. The counters employed are small copper coins, called *cash*, with a square hole in the centre. Near a pile of cash is a square metal plate, each side numbered—one, two three, four. On any of these numbers the gamblers deposit their stakes. When all is ready the president banker takes a handfull of cash from the heap, and setting it apart, draws the coins one by one toward him with an ivory stick, repeating aloud as he does so, "Yat, ye, sam se," ("One, two, three, four,") when whatever remains is the winning number. For instance, suppose that in his grasp he had picked up eighty-six; the fours divided into it would be twenty-one times and two remaining; consequently, two would be the winning number. Supposing you had staked a dollar, say on number two, an assistant of the banker would then hand the winner four dollars (the dollar staked, and three added) less seven per cent. discount upon the three dollars won; which discount he claims as his share. These houses are frequented by all classes—high and low, rich and poor, and cannot but be considered sources of demoralization.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE SPANISH CHESTNUT.

In all the mountain regions of Spain, France, Italy, and Switzerland, their declivities half way up from the plains below to the snowy peaks above are clothed with magnificent forests of a species of chestnut, the edible fruit of which, imported into this country, is known as the Spanish chestnut. "Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary" contains the following brief description of this "famous European tree":

"The European, also called the Spanish or Italian Chestnut, is of immense size and longevity, trees being known which have a girth of sixty feet. The wood, except in very old, trees, is admirable, being more durable than oak in moist situations. The bark is also used in tanning. It prefers a dry, silicious soil, abounding in silicious matters and potash.

"The European variety is easily raised from the seed, grows rapidly, and bears in seven years. The fruit is five times larger than ours and commands a good price in the market; chestnuts are used boiled, roasted and raw. In Southern France, Italy, &c., they constitute the bread of a large population."

Professor Sylvester, of the Royal Society, has recently given a new solution of the "fifteen young ladies' problem." The problem is this:—In a school of fifteen girls a rule has been laid down that they shall walk out every day in rows of threes, but that the same two girls shall never come together twice in the same row. The rule is supposed to have been carried out correctly during the six working days of the week, but, when the times comes for their going to church together on Sunday it is found to be utterly impossible to continue it any further. Can the rule have been carried out correctly during the six previous days?

LEPROSY.

The *Lancet* is reminded by "the gorgeous displays, the festivities, and other manifestations of rejoicing in the East with which the Prince of Wales has been welcomed," of the sad condition of the lepers in Bombay. What leprosy is no one who has not seen it can well imagine, and it is unnecessary to describe it. But in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Dhurrumsala, a refuge for the destitute and sick in Bombay, the *Lancet*, on the authority of the *Times of India*, says that there are some hundred and twenty lepers lodged at the present time, sharing its scanty accommodation with an approximately equal number of the poor, aged, and crippled. The lepers live in what are called chawls or cells, some six feet long by five feet wide, and the institution is so full that often two lepers are crowded into one of them. They are without furniture or even cooking utensils, but each of them is allowed two pounds of rice and three pice with which to pay for fuel to dress their food. They consist of men, women, and children, the children being the offspring of the men and women, some of them being born in the Dhurrumsala itself, for no separation of the sexes is attempted or, it seems, even thought of. Unfortunate creatures with their limbs wasted till only the outline of the bones remain, or else swollen out of all form of limbs, sit or lie about as they choose, without supervision or medical care, except from one charitable physician whose name is withheld, at his own request seemingly. They are visited by no friends and by no minister of any religion. "They are abandoned," says the *Times of India*, "of God and man, and were it not that the Dhurrumsala gives them the half of a six-foot cell in which to lie, and a handful of rice with which to sustain life, they would die in their sores along our streets and in our compounds." Only those who are very much afflicted are admitted into the refuge. Those who are not in so advanced a state of disease are sent away to beg in the public highways and byways until they are sick enough to be taken in the Dhurrumsala.

RUSSIAN HOUSES IN WINTER.

The windows are invariably double, and the space between the sashes is covered with a layer of fine sand, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from silvering the panes. Twisted horns of paper containing salt are set in it, and sometimes the sand is concealed by a bed of moss. There are no outside shutters or blinds, for they would be useless, since the windows remain closed all the winter, being carefully filled in around the edges with a kind of cement. Heavy curtains of rich material still further deaden the effect of the cold upon the glass, a substance much more permeable than is generally believed. Open fire-places are rare; when they do exist they are used only in spring and autumn. They are closed and filled with flowers—which are truly a Russian luxury. The houses overflow with them—flowers receive you at the door and go with you up the stairway; Irish ivies festoon balustrades; jardiniers adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrasure of the windows bananas spread out their broad silken leaves; talipot palms, magnolias, camelias growing like trees, mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchids hover like butterflies around lamp shades of crystal, porcelain and curiously wrought terra-cotta. From the horn-shaped vases of Japanese porcelain or Bohemian glass, placed in the centre of a table or at the corner of a side-board spring sheaves of superb exotics. And all this floral splendor thrives as in a hothouse. In the street you are at the pole; within doors you might believe yourself in the tropics.

JAPANESE MONEY.

One of the greatest curiosities in Japan to the stranger is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents, and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and the one and two-cent pieces. In silver coins they have the five, ten, twenty, fifty-cent and one-dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government stores of paper money, in various denominations ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and, from general appearance, will not last like the American money.

A New London connoisseur of liquor, understanding that rum improved by being sent to sea, intrusted a cask to an old captain who did not return for three years, when the New Londonite found that all the rum had been absorbed. Affectionately seizing the sailor's hand, he naively gave thanks, asking, "Can I ever forget your goodness in bringing back my cask? Never, never!"

SILK.—From a general statistical view it appears there are one hundred and eighty firms and manufacturing corporations engaged in the silk industry of America.

REDUCTION OF ORE.

The hypo-sulphate or leaching process, for the reduction of silver ores, is becoming very popular in Lower California and Northern Mexico, where it has lately been introduced. The process is best adapted to ores abounding in sulphur. The rock is crushed dry, and only requires to be fine enough to pass through a screen of twenty or thirty meshes to the inch. It is then roasted in reverbatory furnaces with salt. The roasted ore is then placed in large tanks or tubs holding eight to ten tons, and a stream of clear water turned on until the ore is covered, and kept running five or six hours. The water is then run off and a cold solution of hypo-sulphate of soda is passed through the ore in the same manner, until it is ascertained by the test that the hypo-sulphate solution carries no more silver. The precipitation of the silver now held in solution is accomplished by adding to the hypo-sulphate solution a solution of quick lime and sulphur, made by boiling in water two parts of lime to one of sulphur. This is done in the tanks by the aid of steam.

After precipitation and a running off of a liquid the silver remains in the form of a sulphide. It is then put into canvas filters and afterwards dried, when it is roasted in reverbatory furnaces, to carry off the sulphur, and then melted into bars. When the operation is successfully performed—and any intelligent workman can comprehend it with a few day's experience—the bullion is taken out 900 to 1,000 fine. There is no waste material, the solution being pumped back into the tanks and used over again. The silver by this process is extracted to within three or four per cent. of the fire assay. In Mexico it has proved the cheapest method of treating rebellious ores; and it has this to recommend it—it is free to all who are inclined to use it. Experiments are being made to roast and chloridize the ore before crushing and if successful the cost of working refactory silver ores will be reduced to a minimum.

A FOOLHARDY EXPERIMENT.

Ten years ago—so goes the story—a young English actor, at a club meeting, made the remark that close confinement was not a very terrible punishment, upon which a nobleman present offered him ten thousand pounds if he would try it ten years. He accepted the offer, and retired from the stage to a dark cell ten by fifteen. He was allowed plenty of food, light, books, and writing materials. He has emerged from his prison, and is spending his hard-earned coin in Paris intending to return to the stage. He began his foolhardy experiment at twenty-five, but left his dungeon looking like a man of three score.

Princess Frederick, daughter of the ex-King of Hanover, is said to be the most beautiful princess in Europe. She is the devoted companion of her blind father.

THE discovery of a boiling lake in the island of Dominica, has excited much scientific interest, and investigations of the phenomenon are to be made by geologists. It appears that a company exploring the steep and forest-covered mountains behind the town of Rosseau came upon this boiling lake, about 2,500 feet above the sea level, and two miles in circumference. On the wind clearing away for a moment the clouds of sulphurous steam with which the lake was covered, a mound of water was seen ten feet higher than the general level of the surface, caused by ebullition. The margin of the lake consists of beds of sulphur, and its overflowing found exit by a waterfall of great height.

It was in Portland, Me., of an evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held a lantern, another held the cat, and the third jammed a pistol into the cats ear and fired it, shooting the man, who was holding the animal, in the hand and wounding the party with the lantern in the arm. The cat left as soon as it saw how matters stood, and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

MANY of the houses in Virginia City are protected against avalanches by V-shaped structures intended to divide and turn aside the falling snow.

NOTICE.

BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURER

The best assortment at, at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGS and SATCHELS, will be found

AT

P. BROWN'S No. 370 Main St.,

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FANCY PINK TINT SNOW-FLAKE CARDS may be had at this office, at short notice.

TAGS MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS will best *insure* their shipments to their destination by using

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Over Two Hundred Millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by Tag becoming detached.

For sale at this office. 23

CLOTHING

Annual Closing Sale

—OF—

Winter Clothing.

ENTIRE STOCK

MARKED DOWN

Having a very large stock of winter clothing on hand and the depression in nearly all branches of manufactures not giving a very flattering outlook for the winter, we have decided to make our closing sale earlier than usual.

OVERCOATS!

ULSTERS.

Business Suits!

PANTALOONS,

Boys Clothing

AND

Furnishing Goods.

AT

LOWER PRICES

than ever named for similar goods in our city before.

We offer to-day your choice in

150 Overcoats

For $15.00. Each.

Former Prices from $18 to $25

Your choice in

100 Overcoats

For $10.00, Each

Worth from $15 to $17. Your cho'ce in

200 Overcoats

For $5.00, Each.

Former prices 8. 10. 12. Your choice in

250 Frock and Sack Coats,

For $5·00,

Former prices 8- to 15.

Pantaloons a Specialty

Having recently purchased over

100 Pairs in Job lots.

We now call your attention to some of the best bargains we have ever offered.

PANTS FOR WORKINGMEN,

$1.50 and $2

FINE

Cassimere Pants,

$3, $4 and $5.

THE VERY

BEST GOODS

For the Money

OFFICE

D. H. EAMES & CO.

ONE PRICE AND C. O. D.

CLOTHIERS,

COR. MAIN & FRONT STS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Commissioners' Notice

ESTATE of Charles Fales, late of Brookfield in the county of Worcester, deceased, represented insolvent.—The subscribers have been appointed by the Probate Court of said county, Commissioners to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of said Charles Fales, and hereby give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and they will meet to examine the claims of creditors, at Brookfield, at the office of George S. Duell, on the 19th day of February next, and on the 1st day of July next, at noon.

Brookfield, January 27th, 1876.

H. L. MELLEN,
ALEXANDER BRIGHAM,
Commissioners.

15-3t

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY AUTHORITY of the Probate Court for this county, the undersigned, as he is Administrator of the estate of Charles Fales, late of Brookfield, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the homestead of said Fales, on the premises, in the village of Brookfield, hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of said real estate as will raise the sum of $8,540.56 for the payment of debts and charges of administration, to wit: All that certain real estate of about six acres, situated in said Brookfield, on the west side of the road leading from the First Parish Meeting House to the Boston and Albany depot, with the homestead house of eleven rooms and wood house and barns connected, a boot shop and a two tenement dwelling house thereon; the land consists of mowing and pasture land, and there is upon it a orchard of apple and pear trees. The above real estate will be sold in lots.

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 25th, 1876.

CHARLES H FALES,
Administrator.

15-3t

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Louis Labrie to William C. Watson, dated June 16th, 1871, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 845, page 306, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, in the easterly part of North Brookfield, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, containing about thirteen acres of land, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, formerly owned by J. M. Cowing. The sale is made on account of a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed.

Spencer, January 28, 1876.

JENNIE L. DUNTON,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

COMMONWEALTH OR MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, ss.—Probate Court. To all persons interested in the estate of of Caleb M. Morse, late of Spencer, said county, an insane person.—You are cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Worcester, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show couse why the final account rendered by Erastus Jones, the guardian of his administration of said estate, and now on file at this office, should not be allowed. And said accountant is ordered to serve this citation, by publishing the same once a week, two weeks successively, in the SPENCER SUN, a newspaper printed at Spencer, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and to send, or cause to be sent, a written or printed copy of this notice, properly mailed, postage prepaid, to each of the heirs, devisees, or legatees, or legatees of said estate, or their legal representatives, known to the petititioners, seven days at least before said court.

Witness, HENRY CHAPIN, Esquire, Judge of said court, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

CHAS. E. STEVENS,
Register.

Sale of Mortgaged Property.

BY VIRTUE of powers of sale contained in two mortgage deeds, given to Richard Sugden by Francois T. Cantara, one dated July 16th, 1870, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Worcester county, book 817, page 627; and the other dated August 18th, 1871, and recorded in said Registry, book 873, page 532. I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deeds, viz: a certain tract of land, with a bakery and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and at the corner of Thomas Sinnott's land and running westerly on said Sinnot's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with said Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is to be made on account of a breach of the conditions of said mortgages.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.

LUTHER HILL,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deeds.

Mortgaged Property for Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Francois T. Cantara to Lorenzo Bemis, dated May 13th, 1872, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 868, page 622, I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, viz: a certain tract of land, with a bakery and other buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and running westerly on Thomas Sinnott's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches, to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is made on account of a breach in the conditions of said mortgage. The premises will be sold subject to two previous mortgages given by said Cantara to Richard Sugden, on which there is now due $20.80.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.

LUTHER HILL,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

THE SPENCER

STEAM

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TIME TABLES,
TICKET
LETTER HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLDGMEN
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
NOTE HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLEDGMEN
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
DAILY STATEMENTS
WEEKLY "
MONTHLY "

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—AND—

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are aware that the reputation of thi
is Second to no Country Office in the
and it is their determination to war
continuation of the patronage whi
been so liberally bestowed.

Our Business M

will find it to their advantage to patr

THE HOME ESTABLISHM

CARD} AT THE SUN OFFICE. {PRINTING.

OUSEHOLD HELPS.

ccoons.—One pint milk one-
r pound butter, two eggs, one
oonful brewer's yeast, one-half
gar, a little salt and nutmeg.
over night till very light, and
boiling lard. Tea and chocolate.

OND CAKE.—Two ounces blan-
bitter almonds, pounded fine,
ounces flour, sifted and dried;
gs, one pound loaf sugar, pow-
and sifted, and a wineglass of
ater.

WN BISCUIT.—Three quarts gra-
lour, put into one pint of milk
ater, with a tablespoonful of but-
teaspoonful of soda and a little

CAKE.—Four eggs, four cups
three cups powdered sugar, one
utter, one cup milk, one glass
wine, spices, and a teaspoonful

NGER CUP CAKE.—Five eggs,
eacups molasses, two do. brown
rolled fine, two do. butter, one
ilk, five cups flour, one-half cup
ered allspice and cloves, one-half
inger, one-half teaspoonful soda
d in vinegar.

GOOD BREAKFAST DISH.—When
oiled fresh fish is kept from din-
take out all the bones carefully
ick the fish up in small bits, cover
ottom of a deep dish with some of
ish, and if needed, a little pepper
alt, and a few spoonsful of the
sauce, if any was left from dinner.
sprinkle over some fine bread-
bs again, and so on until the dish
ll. If all the fish sauce is used,
out making the composition quite
t, beat two eggs very light, and
them to a cup of milk, and pour
the whole. Then cover with more
dcrumbs, and set in an oven long
gh to heat through and brown
ately. If no fish sauce is left
, take two large spoonsful of but-

YSTER AND CLAM SOUP.—Fifty
ers and two bunches long clams;
n all the liquor from the oysters in-
fariner kettle, add a pint of milk,
and a half teaspoonfuls of butter,
per and salt to suit the taste, cut off
soft bodies of the clams, and put
h the oysters, chop the tough gristly
rts to a powder and put into the liq-
; when it boils add the oysters and
ms, with two tablespoonfuls of powd-
d crackers or the same amount of
ina. Let them boil about five min-
s and send to table hot. The pro-
rtions given make enough soup for
out six persons.

WEBBER'S

trengthening Bitters

few of the valuable ingredients of these Bit-
s we present below, together with their most
portant uses in medicine. They are compoun
in such proportions with adjuvants and cor-
tives as to produce a most *powerful* and effic-
t *alterative tonic Bitter.*

Peruvian Bark,

a stomachic stimulant and tonic. It improves
e appetite, promotes the digestive functions,
d increases the strength of the muscular sys-
m. The person is capable of making greater
ertion both mentally and bodily, and the blood
greatly improved.

Mandrake

as no superior as an anti-bilious remedy. It
imulates and quickens the liver and kidneys to
more healthful action, increasing the flow of
le It is also very valuable in scrofula syphil-
ic and all blood diseases. It has been found
ceedingly beneficial in affections of the bladder.

Columbo

one of the most useful stomachics and tonics.
a languid state of the stomach, general debility,
ant of appetite, indigestion and flatulence, it is
e of the best remedies.

Golden Seal

the best bitter tonic. It is very useful in all
ases of debility, loss of appetite. dyspepsia,
hronic affections of the mucous coats of the
tomach, and for inactivity of the liver it is one of
e best of remedies. It is very useful during
ecovery from exhausting diseases, and when
ombined with dandelion it is considered by
any the best of remedies for jaundice.

Gentian

s a powerful tonic, improves the appetite,
trengthens digestion, gives force to the circula-
ion, and is used in all cases of debility, dyspepsia,
crofula, intermittent, etc.

Dandelion.

Every one knows its value in jaundice, liver
complaint, dyspepsia, debilitated state of the
blood, etc. When combined with Mandrake and
bitter tonics it is the best Spring remedy for the
improvement of the blood, and all the strength-
ning of the whole system.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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CATARRH.

Five Years Sickness Cured by Four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy!

Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in the Throat Disappear

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12th, 1874.

Messrs. LITTLEFIELD & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your "CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY," I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 29 years old, had been out of health for about 5 years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.

Yours truly, HENRY SNIDER.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.—Sold by C. B. Carpenter

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TOWN} NEATLY PRINTED —SUN OFFICE— {Reports.

LIGHT READING.

SUNBEAMS.

A real estate man's motto—"not words but deeds."

To do business a man must have dollars and sense.

Elopement in California is called the "Pacific slope."

A worn out parent of Chicago has named his baby Macbeth, because he has murdered sleep.

One handsome girl in a dry-goods store will make every man in town feel like buying his wife a dress.

But few men can handle a hot lamp chimney, and say, there is no place like home, at the same time.

A traveler has discovered that conductors own the railroads and that clerks own the hotels.

Look out for another war in about twenty years. Two-thirds of the babies born last year were boys—a sure sign.

It is a happy moment in a young girl's life when she discovers that her lover's moustache and her hair are exactly the same shade.

Banging the hair prevails among the women in China, and indicates the "banger" is on the lookout for a husband.

A philosopher being asked what was the first thing necessary toward winning the love of a woman, answered, "An opportunity."

S. F. T. P. O. B. T. E. L. are the initials of the "Society for the Prevention of Butchering the English language.

A pig of iron bears no resemblance to a pig; but you must always remember that June berries never make their appearance until July. There are a good many singular things in this country.

What we need in this world, the Newport *News* thinks, is more female correspondents who fling the golden gleaming over the sombre tints of life.

A milwaukee wife says that before marriage it was "My darling angel Lucy, heaven above knows the depths of my love for you," but after marriage she found bottom very quickly.

Cincinnati *Times*:—Spinner, who is in Florida, writes his signature in the sands of a bayou, and the alligators come up to look at it and immediately get the jim-jams.

Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West" was a glaring swindle. The fact that the Indians have been living West all their lives and are still poor, with scarcely enough clothes to hide their nudity, proves this.

A railroad brakeman, in Texas, found a wallet containing $2,000 and restored it to the owner. Within forty minutes after that, the brakeman fell off the cars and was killed. The moral is plain enough.

A widower married near Montgomery, Ala. One of his servants was asked, "Will he take a bridal tour?" and received as answer; "I dunno, sah, he take a paddle to his fust one—dunno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

Detroit policemen don't seem to be very good marksmen. "I want you either to hit me or stop making such a blamed racket," said a thief in that city, at whom a policeman was shooting.

In Newspaper offices out West when they "bounce" a man the foreman drives the nail upon which the man has been accustomed to hang his coat, up to its head in the wall.

Salutatory of the new editor of the Madisonville (Ky.) *Southwest*:—"Good morning. We intend publishing a democratic paper. If you don't like it you needn't read it."

Gladstone says, "Elevate the working class by keeping your children in it." Artemus Ward uttered the same noble sentiment when he said he was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations for his country's good.

Stumbling into his room he sat down on the edge of the bed and soliloquised thus: "Feet wet, tight boots, a sore on one hand an' a felon on t'other, and no bootjack in z'house. Sings got to be dif'rent. E'ther I mus' get married, else get a bootjack; wishall I do?"

"'Pears to me you've got a putty slim fire, Mirandy," said a spindling youth the other night, as he sat in front of the fireplace by the side of a buxom young girl who had no earthly use for him. "Yes," she said, as she wickedly looked at the floor behind him, "it is about all you and the fire can do between you to get up a respectable shadow."

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door, when he came home, and whispering through the keyhole, "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open, and a revolver under his pillow.

Tight times are not confined to this sublunary sphere. The other night there was a tremendous ring about the moon. It was a fair, square promise of a severe storm, and everybody prepared for it: but after several days of vacillating policy, the matter was finally compromised at about thirty cents on the dollar.

He skulked into a saloon, leaned over the bar, and whispered: "Here's my last ten cents. If you were me would you pay it out for whisky, or buy some candy for the children. "I'd buy candy," replied the barkeeper. The man put up the money, made for the door, but halted as a happy idea struck him, and returned and said: "I guess I'll pay for the whisky, and get trusted for the candy."

"Evil Communications," &c.—Scene—Mrs. Lyon Hunter's drawing room, during a lecture on "Woman's Rights." Modest youth (in a whisper to young lady looking for a seat): "Er—excuse me, but do you believe in the equality of the sexes, Miss Wilhelmina?" Young Lady: "Most certainly I do, Mr. Jones." Modest youth: "Haw! In that case, of course, I needn't give you up my chair."

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

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

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Speedy Relief & Positive Cure

—OF—

MR. SHEWELL,

THE POPULAR MANAGER OF THE BOSTON THEATRE.

The Great Value of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

Boston, April 4th, 1875.

Prof. ALPHONSE HILLER: Dear Sir,—Many thanks for the two bottles of "DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE" which you so kindly sent me through Mr. Marston. I used but one bottle, which relieved me of a severe attack, and better still, I have not had a twinge since, and I am in hopes that I shall never have another, as the last attack was in July 1874. Should it, however, return, I still have the other bottle left, and shall try it, and expect the same beneficial results.—Gratefully yours, L. R. SHEWELL.

The above testimony ought to convince the most skeptical Rheumatic that a SURE CURE has been discovered in the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure

It is from such results and every day proofs like these that Physicians are now prescribing the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE as an infallible specific for removing the cause of the Gout, Chronic, Acute, or Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia of the head, heart, stomach and kidney; Tic Doloreux, Nervousness, Flying Pains, Twisted Joints, Swollen Joints, Pain in the Back and Loins, Weakness of the Kidneys, Tired feeling, Languid, Weary prostration, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Let any sufferer reading this purchase a small bottle and take according to the instruction around the package, and it will not take long to convince him that paying doctors' fees is money thrown away—Liniments of all kinds are useless.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada and the United States. If it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock ask him to send for it to any of the Wholesale Druggists in Boston or to

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New attractions in Millinery Goods.

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F. M. KNIGHTS

536 MAIN ST., WORCESTER.

WARRANTED FIVE YEARS!

It requires no Instructions to run it. It can not get out of order.

It will do every class and kind of work.

It will sew from Tissue Paper to Harness Leather.

It is as far in advance of other Sewing Machines in the magnitude of its superior improvements, as a Steam Car excells in achievements the old fashioned Stage Coach.

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Either for Cash or Credit.

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WHY SHOUID I BUY IT?

For Six Good Reasons

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IT IS The only organ made in which is successfully combined the following essential qualities of tone: Power, depth, brilliancy and sympayhetic delicacy

IT GIVES The most exquisitely beautiful solo effects ever yet produced in any other organ.

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IT IS The only organ made with bellows capacity so great that it requires but little effort with the feet to supply all the air desired.

IT HAS The best made and most elegant cases in the market.

FINALLY No shoddy ornaments used—nothing but solid wood. Every organ fully warranted for five years.

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Write to us for an illustrated catalogue and price list which will be mailed post paid on application. Address;

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Magic Lanterns

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SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN
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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of lanterns and slides with directions for using sent on application.

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THE GREAT

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KIDNEYS & BLADDER

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NOTICE.

HOME AGAIN

IN MY

Old Quarters'

With Clark, Sawyer and Co.,

480 Main st., opp. Common.

I have a clean and superior stock of

WATCHES

AND STANDARD JEWELRY

and propose to 'stick' to my old plan, viz: Sell good reliable goods at reasonable prices, and to do first class

WATCHWORK

with promptness, and not keep my customers waiting weeks for their watches. I invite my old friends and customers to give me an early call.

IRA G. BLAKE,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—During the year 1875 there were 29 marriages, 132 births and 79 deaths; males 55, females 24.

—Blood & DeLane, the box maker, have failed with liabilities over $30,000 and they offer ten per cent.

—The Methodist have an entertainment in the Town Hall Feb. 10. Charades, dramas, singing and speaking will make a pleasant entertainment for all.

—The finishing touches on the new depot were done by our popular painters E. F. & T. T. Morrill. They deserve great credit for the style of finish in which it is done. They are first-class workmen.

—Just what was needed, a sidewalk in front of the Big Shop, and one like it in front of Mrs. Dr. Porter's would be a benefit also.

—From what we hear the Boston & Albany Railroad company are pretty well satisfied with our railroad and we hope that our neighbor will recover from its illness. Dr. Proctor ought to prescribe for him.

—H. Cummings has sold his stage line to H. A. Knight, who intends to run him off some time since but found it was easier to run on Sears for Oakham at 6-30 a.m. and leaves after the arrival of the train.

—The creditors of E. S. Rogers met last Monday in the secretary's room and after hearing a statement of his affairs voted to accept his offer of 50 cts. which he offers. His liabilities are about $60,000. In consequence of his failure John Calvert has failed, he being held on Mr. Roger's note.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Our correspondent allowed his feet to get control on Wednesday and he sat down like a great many others. The shock was quite severe. He desires to return thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Blair for their kindness to him.

—Our band was never more prosperous than now. They are being exercised by G. H. Southland of Springfield. C. C. Reed is leader.

—Deacon Penniman's addition to his house was raised on Tuesday last. At the rate the work is going on he will occupy the house in three weeks. William Fullam of North Brookfield has taken the job.

—Stepping out of my door the other morning I found drops of water falling on my face. Looking up to the Town House I saw men working at the old "Tub." It had just arrived in the car from Boston, beautifully dressed up and thoroughly repaired, painted and varnished and it now works admirably. We invite those who have been interested in our old tub to try their engines with us.

—The righteous as well as the wicked stood in slippery places yesterday and the proud as well as the humble had to fall.

—The next assembly will be held on Tuesday Feb. 8th.

—Mr. L. Cary has a pork barrel which has been in use in his and his father's family for sixty-five years. Just think of the hundreds of porkers that have been interred in its briny depths and the delicious pots of New England baked beans that have been seasoned out of that barrel. It is still in good condition and has no leakage except at the top. It is now in East Brookfield, Mr. Cary having sold his farm his moved there, and as he is a man of capital he will add much prosperity to the place. [May not send that barrel to the Centennial.] E. P. M.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—This village seems to be waking up from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, and many of the leading citizens, we admit that personal jealousies and a general lack of public spirit have injured the prosperity of the place, have great hope that the centennial year is to be the beginning of better times. Two new and important enterprises, of which mention has been made in your columns, are claiming the attention of the people. One, is the proposed establishment of a manufactory of machines for cutting iron, and the other, a foundry and machine shop. A company called the W. X. Stevens Tool Company with a capital of $6,000 in shares of $100 each, has been formed, and $5,000 of the stock has been taken. The Directors are W. X. Stevens, W. G. Fay, James Corliss, T. A. Curtis and Corliss Lyon; W. X. Stevens is President. The machine was invented by Mr. Stevens and is a decided novelty in this country and in Europe. It is designed to cut iron from the smallest size to three or four inches in diameter, and is claimed to be the most powerful machine in the world, weighing five tons doing the work of one weighing twelve tons. The Company have made no definite arrangements for a building of their own, but if their project is as successful as they have reason to expect, will soon have one. T. A. Curtis is to start the foundry and machine shop. He has bought an acre of land on the south side of the Boston & Albany railroad track, near the depot, and already has it prepared for the buildings, which he expects to have completed early in the summer. The machine shop is 80 by 35 feet in size and two stories high; and the foundry, 60 by 40 feet. Expenses will be much less than in Worcester, with whose machinists and foundrymen Mr. Curtis will come chiefly in competition. There is nothing to prevent success.

WARREN.

—The Warren literary course of lectures ended Wednesday evening with the home concert in the new Congregational Church.

—The funeral of the late A. A. Wilder, who died of pneumonia, was attended with Masonic honors from the Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon, in the presence of 1,000 people. Large delegations of Masons were present from Ware and North and Palmer, and from West Brookfield. Mr. Wilder has been for thirty years in the carriage-making business in this place, and was widely known and respected. His family will receive $2,500 from the Masonic mutual relief association of Massachusetts.

—At Daniel Colby's, a 17-year-old boy, while driving the valuable horse of Nathan Richardson near the railroad crossing, lost control of the horse became unmanageable and was precipitated down a 25-foot embankment to the railroad track, resulting in severe, if not fatal injuries to the boy, and disabling the horse so that it had to be killed.

—George W. Doane & Co., have sold the valuable 40-acre farm at this place, owned by J. K. Makepeace, to S. T. Warner of South Hadley Falls, for $25,000; and J. K. Makepeace has bought of S. T. Warner two blocks in Holyoke, of five tenements each, two houses and lot, and Mr. Warner's fine residence at South Hadley Falls for $34,000.

—The Congregational society netted $72 from their recent "pound party," which goes towards paying the interest of their debt.

—West Warren has 1,400 of the inhabitants in Warren and one-half of the valuation, having doubled its valuation in the last two years.

OXFORD.

—A tramp called at the residence of one of our townspeople the other day, and after being well fed departed, taking with him an overcoat and other articles.

—Twine mill of D. Warner & Co., has been running night and day for the past four months. Mr. Warner has put in the most improved machinery, and now makes the first quality of hard twisted carpet warp. He can now manufacture 9,000 pounds per week, which takes 100 bales of cotton a month.

HARDWICK.

—A large party of friends helped Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Warner celebrate the 15th anniversary of their marriage, Saturday night, and left them an easy-chair, cake-basket, knives and forks and other valuables.

—Mr. E. A. Hubbard of Fitchburg, one of the committee appointed by the state board of education to have supervision of the schools in the towns of Worcester county, talked to the citizens of Hardwick on Monday evening in a very pleasant way upon school houses, school teaching and the arrangement of classes. He advises committees when there are only a dozen scholars or less in a district to merge them into districts, even at the expense of the town in taking scholars to and from school. Tuesday night he speaks to the teachers expressly.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

—A somewhat remarkable temperance revival has been in progress for about three months among the French portion of the population. It started at the church of Notre Dome by the influence of Father Broehu and has spread with wonderful rapidity. There is no formal organization it being under the auspices and control of the church, but an association called the "Societe de Temperance de Southbridge" has been formed and the badge is not unfrequently seen on the street.

RUTLAND.

—The following officers of the Rutland Grange were recently installed by Deputy Ledyard Bill: Master, Horatio Moore; Overseer, George W. Cowden; Lecturer, Mr. Hadley; Chaplain, Stephen Fay; Secretary, George A. Putnam; Treasurer, Edward Sargent; Steward, Sylvester Prescott; Assistant Steward, G. W. Horsey; Gatekeeper, David P. Avery; Ceres, Mrs. S. Fay Pompon; Mrs. Hadley; Flora, Miss Emma Stone; L. A. Steward, Mrs. G. W. Cowden. After the installation exercises a plentiful supper was furnished by the lady members, which proved a very social feast to all.

LEICESTER.

—Will you allow me a short space in which to allude to the fine entertainment given by Post G. H. Thomas No. 131, G. A. R., to the Leicester people last week. It deserves more than a simple mention, and we hope it will be repeated in your fine hall. The drama was the favorite "Neighbor Jackwood," and I doubt if it ever found an abler corps of Amateur actors. No time has been spared either in getting up new scenery, stage appointments, study or rehearsals, and, with one exception, all were well up in their study. The Jackwood family were all well taken. Your former townswoman, (whom we are now proud to claim,) Mrs. W. H. Stone, gave us a true "Mrs. Jackwood," actor, dress, looks and all could not be improved. Captain Cogswell as "Neighbor J." never had a part better suited to him, and well deserved the applause which greeted him. Mrs. Trask's "Phebe" was admirably acted, and "Bin" was excellent. "Grandma Riggleston" was extremely well rendered by Miss Mary Putnam; her first appearance. "Lenos Crumbtie" and "Matilda" were admirably done by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamb. "Robert Greenie" also was capitally given by Geo. March. "What can a man do more than die for a cause?" "Camp-meeting," by Mrs. Woodcock showed careful study, but the part was not so well adapted to her as others in which we have seen her; knowing this, however, she was willing to assume the character, and is entitled to great credit for her success. "Rector," by Julius Murdock, was well studied and earnest. "Dickson," by C. M. White, was well acted, but he was entirely at fault in his study and the voice of the prompter reached the ears of the audience long before it did his. The other parts were well sustained, the waits short, the music of the orchestra extra good, and the whole thing was a success and brought in over $177 to the post. Another entertainment will be given this (Friday) evening, consisting of refreshments, an hour of Mesmerism and Psychology by Mr. Wilson of Worcester, and a social dance. E. H. R.

—The business of the saloon keeper at the Beehive received a slight check a few days ago caused by a sudden visit of Col. Drennan of Worcester, who just dropped in with two local officers for the purpose of taking something. After looking round they found something to take and then took the proprietor to Worcester on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was fined $50. and costs.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having introduced a new method of mailing our paper, using for the purpose Dick's Patent Mailing Machine, our subscribers can, at any time, by examining the direction label on their paper, tell when their subscription expires or has expired. For example: a label which reads "John Smith, 25 Jan. '75," shows that Mr. Smith's subscription expires on the 25th day of Jan. 1875, *mice versa*—one reading "John Brown, 20 April '74," shows that Mr. Brown's subscription expired April 20th, 1874. Our subscribers then have only to look at their label on the paper to know exactly how they stand on our books, the label, in fact, being a weekly receipt for what they have paid.

CHARLTON.

—Henry Case has sold his farm in Charlton situated about one mile from Charlton City to Rev. Mr. Stebbins of North Adams.

—The reservoir is very low. For several days the mills have not run.

The Eagle cornet band gave an excellent entertainment of vocal and instrumental music in the church on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Carpenter, Mr. Cook and Miss Stone from the Southbridge Quintette Club added much to the interest of the occasion, and after the entertainment refreshments were served in the vestry.

"Know thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fetid breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this sophomore day, he had designed to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming on foreign soil whisper my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily turned over its pages I observed that it contained testimonials from ministers and medical men. But I had too many times been hoaxed by quacks, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "know thy opportunity; in that book is the remedy." I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was mistaken; it was a lady! I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book just published, which I thought might interest you." My glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the book to read, but, by my strength permitted, I managed to peruse the 100 pages contained in my interesting treatise of Anatomy, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the chapters on Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted: "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. QUIS.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to Druggist F. S. Sumner, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, your immediate cure is as certain as you live; it has lately been introduced in this country from Germany. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained free of charge by its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

Cross and sickly children can be made healthy and strong by regulating their stomachs and bowels with Castoria. It is more effective than Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as honey. For Wind Colic, Sour Stomach, Worms and Costiveness there is nothing in existence equal to Castoria.

Why will you suffer from Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Burns, Scalds or Weak Back, when the Centaur Liniment affords certain relief. Many articles sooth pain to a certain extent, but the Centaur Liniment cures. The White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Liniment is for horses and animals.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 34l-y

Undoubted Bargains
IN
DRY GOODS.
For the next twenty days at A. Y. Thompson & Co's WORCESTER.

10 pieces Double width Plaids.....25c
5 " Double width all wool Plaids.....37½c
5 " Worcester cloth.....20c
5 " Navy Blue Serges.....25c
5 " Wide Striped goods, cost 50.....25c
THE BEST BLACK SILK FOR THE MONEY EVER SHOWN.
A large stock of
DRESS GOODS
Marked to low figures
Cloaks At Your Own Price.
Shawls down very cheap. Prints, cottons.
Blankets under Price
500 pairs Children's hosiery at half price. Ladies and gents underwear at very low price.
CALL AND EXAMINE, and you will be well paid.
A. Y. Thompson & Co
304 Main street, Worcester
P. S. Two pcs. Lyons Silk Poplins at 68 1.3 former price 1.10. 14 44

ALFRED BURRILL
Has just bought a LARGE STOCK of
FURNITURE
AND
CARPETING
in Great Variety, for the
Spring & Summer Trade.

Many new and desirable Styles.
For sale at Reduced Prices.
Children's Carriages
AND
Perambulators.
All are requested to call and see for themselves. All GOODS warranted as represented.
ALFRED BURRILL.
North Brookfield.
April 26, 1876. 26

GREAT RED TICKET SALE
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE!
Still Continues.
GREAT PANIC
IN
DRY GOODS.
Our Whole Stock
TO BE SOLD
FELT SKIRTS
We have reduced our whole stock of Felt Skirts to the low price of
81.25, for the Choice.
Goods that we have sold for $2.00, and 250. and cheap at that
Great Red Ticket Sale

One Lot of Alpaca Braid!
For 25c per piece 36 yds
All sizes of
Madame Foy's Skirt Supporters.
For 86 cents
These goods cost everywhere $125.
Great Red Ticket Sale
One Lot of Gents Shaker Socks,
Only 16c per pair.
Whole Stock of Buttons
Marked at 10c per doz. for the choice.
ONE LOT OF
Loom Damask
(Very wide) Only 30c per yard
One Lot of Turkey Red.
(War shted that color) Only 75c per yard.
ONE LOT OF
Honey Comb Towels
(33 inches long) Only 12½c
ONE CASE ALL
SIREN TOWELS
(27 inches long) 8 for 25c.
C. A POTTER & Co.
WORCESTER, Mass.

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HORNER BRO'S, Propr's, Phila.

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A fine assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Flannels and Fancy Hosiery.
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A splendid line of Hamburg and Lace Edgings and Insertings, Cotton Trimmings, Initial and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, French and American Corsets and Waists, Hoop Skirts, Machine, Silk and Linen Thread, Machine Needles, a full line of Fancy Yarns. Please call at
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THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
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In the State, is at
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You can rely upon having the best Garments made, and being just what they are represented.
We can more and better SHIRT PATTERNS than any concern in the State.
We need say no more. Call and get the prices.
T. O. BLOCK, WORCESTER
W. MECORNEY & SON.

HOUSE LOT AT AUCTION.
BY LICENSE OF PROBATE COURT I WILL sell at public auction on Saturday the 12th day of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the office of Luther Hill, in Spencer, a house lot on Grant Street, in Spencer, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being the same lot of land conveyed to William T. Wright by Elijah Gilfoil, dated March 8 1871, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Worcester, Book 1, page 101.
Spencer, January 31st, 1876.
JOHN M. LYNDES, Administrator.
12-3w

Wanted.
Will pay one dollar for an old fashioned Col-nial's Spelling Book, one that has in it what is then styled "Key Sheets." Apply at this office. 12-1w

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BUSH & COMPANY
56 Front St., Worcester, Mass.,
FOR TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS,
BRACES AND
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We have the latest style of
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Both single and double, with Nickle-plated and Leathern Pads, as may be wanted. Our stock is large, embracing all styles and shapes, and our prices are in accordance with the times. We buy direct from the manufacturers at lowest cash prices, and warrant every Truss or Supporter we sell to fit, or no sale. Please remember the place to buy at bottom prices is at
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BUSH & COMPANY,
Jobbers and Retail Dealers in every kind of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS AND
FANCY GOODS
AND PATENT MEDICINES.

NOTICE

E. D. KENELLY
WOULD inform the citizens of
Spencer and Vicinity
that he has enlarged his place of business by adding a Wheel-wright and painting Shop. Has engaged the best workmen. I am prepared to build wagons, light and heavy, in a satisfactory manner.
New and Second-hand Wagons
of all descriptions, on hand for sale. I shall continue to use both horse and ox shoeing and hope to secure a liberal patronage.
E. D. KENELLY,
CHESTNUT ST., SPENCER, MASS. 4341

Apple Timber Wanted.
ANY ONE having Apple timber can hear of a buyer by addressing
WM. LAWRENCE,
Paxton, Mass.
11-4

SHINGLES.
I am prepared to furnish a good quality of
Pine or Chestnut Shingles
in quantities to suit, at the rate of
$8.50 PER M.
Goods taken at my mill. Freight accumulated to about cost.
E. L. COLB.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876. NO. 16

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.
CURTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Terms, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col.
1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2.00	$2.50	$3 00	$5 00	$10 00
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3 months	3 50	5 50	6 50	8 50	12 00	20 00	32 00
6 "	5 50	10 88	15 00	18 13	21 25	32 50	50 00
12 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	23 00	32 00	50 00	80 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper valuable as it extends their business throughout western Worcester county.
Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not intended for publication, but as a guarantee to us.
We do not hold ourselves to return manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

Business Cards.

SPENCER SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and put on interest the first day of every month. Dividends of interest are declared January and July.
WILLIAM UPHAM, President.
ERASTUS JONES, Treasurer.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

H. H. ROWLEY, Emporium of Fashions, Sam ner street, Cedar St Cloths, Trimmings and Vestings, first-class work and good fit warranted.

DR. H. F. BARTLETT, Dentist, Adam's Block, operates with care and skill, preserves the natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones that are life-like and beautiful, in the most approved manner, and at reasonable prices.

E. M. ALLEN, dealer in Davis Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Findings, &c. Hamblin's Block, North Brookfield. The cheapest and best.

HASKELL BROS. dealers in Hardware, Cutlery Agricultural & Carpenter's Tools, Paints, Oils & Varnishes, Carriage bolts, Shoe Tools, & Findings, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition, &c. Adams Block.

WORCESTER.

Attorneys.

SEAPLES & GOULDING, Counsellors at Law, Office 265 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

W. T. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 2 Post-office Block, Worcester, Mass.

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CYRUS STICKNEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 324 Main Street Worcester. In store with I. H. Stockwell, Optician.

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J. BIGELOW WALKER, DENTIST. Removed to 364 Main St., Worcester, Mass., over White & Conant's Hardware Store.

DRS. COOK & SEARS, DENTISTS. Pure Laughing Gas and Ether used in extracting. Boyd Building, 442 Main Street, Worcester. S. W. COOK. W. H. SEARS. 5-1y

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ISAAC D. MATHEWS, Manufacturer of all varieties of Machine and Mechanics' Tools, Pulleys, Shafting and Machine Jobbing; 180 Union st., Worcester, Mass.

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Miscellaneous.

W. H. HYDE, Photographer, 362 Main st., over C. F. Leland's music store.

THE UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 377 Main street, opposite Elm street, Worcester, Mass. Incorporated February 1859. Total Available Assets, $1,000,000. Cash Dividends paid in 1874 to the amount of $100,000. Miles M. Pickett, Sec'y. O. Pillsbury, Assistant Sec'y.

S. N. BLAND, General Insurance Agency, Exchange Building, 365 Main st., Over Citizens' Bank, WORCESTER, Mass. 6-3m

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NATURAL TEETH filled in the best manner. Price moderate.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted; a perfect fit in every case or no charge.
All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas will be administered for extracting without pain when desired. Office open at all hours day and evening. 6 3m

H. L. CLEMENCE,
AUCTIONEER.
Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property. Orders left at my office,
NO. 22 PEARL ST., WORCESTER.
Or Lock Box 910, will receive prompt attention. 12-3m

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(SUCCESSOR TO MR. BARROWS.)
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Carriage, Sign and Ornamental
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All work promptly executed and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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Office in Comins & Ames' Block.
Opposite Massasoit Hotel, Main St., Spencer
ROOMS AT MASSASOIT HOTEL.
Office, hours from 7 to 8 A. M., 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M.

THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.
Stages leave Reed's for trains going East, at 8.15, A. M. 12.30, 5, P. M. For trains going West, at 7, 9.35, A. M. 3, P. M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION
Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations at 7.00 and 11.45 A. M. For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 7 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.
For Albany (express) 3.45; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.30 a. m., and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m.
New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.
Leave Springfield for Worcester at 7.15, 11.20 a. m., 1.35 (ex. 2.05 exp.), 4, 5.10 exp., 8 p. m. Albany (mail) express 4.30 a. m. Sunday mail 11.35 p. m. (Monday.)
Kansas Connections at Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Railroads. At Hudson with the Pittsfield and Berkshire Railroad. At Greenbush with the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. At West Stockbridge with the Housatonic Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford New Haven and Western, Springfield and Pittsfield Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern and Central Vermont Railroads. At Worcester with the Boston, Worcester and Hartford and Providence and Worcester Railroads. At Ware with the Fitchburg with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg and South Reading Railroads.
G. N. RUSSELL,
Supt's Office, Springfield, Mass.

HOME NEWS.

The Sportman's Club meets next Wednesday evening.

Luther Hill has been appointed assignee of Charles D. Tucker.

Mr. Capen is endeavoring to gather his ice crop, but it is hard work.

The coming fair of the Merry Workers is to be the event of the season.

Sleigh owners denounce "Old Probabilities", in stronger language than ever.

The Congregational Church decided Thursday night not to accept the invitation to the Beecher festivities.

Mr. Jerome has some very neat dining rooms in Howe's building. Regular boarders are taken at reduced prices.

The concert of the Methodist Sunday school was largely attended Sunday, and the exercises were of unusual interest.

T. A. Prouty & Co's store is ornamented with a new show case constructed by Mr. Bliss.

Messrs. Bullard, Boyden & Temple, are erecting a new chimney on their boot shop. The old one was contrary and smoked the men out.

Some boot manufacturers report business good, others poor; striking the balance it is about so so with favorable prospects.

The personal property of the late Wm. Sibley, 2nd, will be sold at auction, Thursday, February 17, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A son of Patrick Cassidy was somewhat injured while coasting last week. The boy's violated the by laws last week with much enthusiasm. Of course only those good at running and dodging did so.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah P. Prouty was largely attended Sunday afternoon, church being full. She was an active member in the Sunday school.

The boys are being fitted in the Bush Block, and the whole building will soon be completed. The finishing is very attractive.

James Capen is offering good bargains at his grain store. Meal for $1.95 a bag, corn 70 cents a bushel, flour, feed and oats at equally low rates.

Mr. Fred. Revere of Worcester is busily engaged in frescoing Mr. Sugden's house. Mr. Revere has secured a reputation for first-class work.

It barely possible that one of those young lads who are mistaken for Charlie Ross may be the missing Kane. The authorities should look into the matter.

The corner band will have a Centennial masquerade ball next Friday evening. Masks and dominos can be obtained at Miss Ward's. A good time may be expected.

The exhibition game of billiards between Messrs Sexton and Hill, which were to have come off last Friday evening, was indefinitely postponed, on account of the sickness of Mr. Sexton.

A horse attempted to create a sensation, Sunday afternoon by running away. The driver bawled so lustily that the horse stopped to see what was up, and several by-standers captured him.

Mr. H. A. Lynde has just completed an elegant black walnut frame, which is to contain John G. Avery's advertising card at the Centennial. The rules of the exposition provide that all such cards shall be on glass.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Spencer Postoffice, February, 11, 1876:—Mrs. Read, A. T. Prouty, Alex. Bouvier, John Lackey, Peter Plant, Daniel T. Fulton, Antoine Mousette, Hilaire Chabot Bridget Furey.

Messrs. E. Denny & Co. offer bargains at their store, in Worcester, and branch store in North Brookfield. A careful look at their advertisement in another column may be of advantage to our readers.

One of the men connected with the Klu Klux outrage returned last Saturday and while loitering about the streets was nabbed by an official. He didn't run, but walked up to bond quarters, paid for the cost and fees and came home. Everything is level of the state. The steps not in Rotterdam, clerks for Tweed and Wheelow.

H. O. Leach & Co. who recently occupied rooms in Isaac Prouty & Co's shop for the manufacture of women's and children's shoes, have moved their business to Charlton Depot, where they formerly carried on the business. Want of room is the cause of removal.

An old inhabitant tells us that in the Pine District school some years ago there were eighty-four children sent from twenty-two families, and one family sent eight. What fools those people would be, considered in these times.

By request the young ladies of the M. E. society will repeat their leap year sociable, Wednesday evening, February 16. The entertainment will be held in the vestry of their church and will embrace speaking singing, supper, pound table, confectionery, ice cream, etc. Admission 10 cents.

A very large audience was present to hear Rev. W. H. H. Murray, last Monday evening and a great many went away disappointed. The lecturer said he had retired from the lecture field so he read extracts from his lecture on "Deacons." It is expected that Ex-Gov. Bullock will deliver a lecture later in the season.

Prices have evidently reached "a hard pan basis," judging from the report that a high toned young man offered another five dollars if he would keep away from a young lady, for whom his heart began to yearn. It also shows the advancement in civilization; pistols would have been in order two centuries ago, now it is money. All this transpired right at home.

In their annual report to the Selectmen, the Fire Wardens will recommend the purchasing of a Knowles' steam pump, with 2,500 feet of main pipe laid through Main street from D. A. Drury & Co's shop to the Cong. church with hydrants at suitable distances apart. This would provide for four large streams in addition to those of the engines. The cost of the whole is estimated at $5,500.

Another animal is added to the list of missing and wanted. This time it is a furrow cow belonging to a large dealer of the same. She broke loose from the stable and although many parties including bear hunters, have been in pursuit, she still continues to visit various places. The owner offered an expert bear hunter $5. to capture her the other day, but he did'nt take.

COURT BUSINESS.—Watchman Barribault had his eyes open, and Saturday night he found a modest man lying on the snow behind a barn, and so he put him under the blankets in the Town House. His hotel bill Monday morning amounted to $13.30. Michael Hanlon came all the way from Philadelphia to say there was muscle enough in him to whip any officer in Spencer. He was full of centennial feeling and independent as you please. Norris tackled him however and put him in the "cooler" until next morning and then took him to jail next where Michael will spend a portion of the centennial year.

The state board of agriculture has set the time for the fall exhibition as follows: Worcester South, Sept. 7th and 8th; Worcester, Sept. 21st and 22d; Worcester West, Sept. 26th and 28th; Worcester North, Sept. 26th; Worcester Southeast, Sept. 27th and 28th; Worcester Northwest, Oct. 3d and 4th. The delegates are Alexander May, Jr., to Worcester Elijah Perry to Worcester West, E. C. Hawkes to Worcester North, Wm. Knowlton to Worcester Northwest, Horace P. Wakefield to Worcester South, Courtland Sanderson to Worcester Southeast.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall insert letters free from foul name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

Masters. Editors:—I saw in your paper that there were some who did not know the object of the K. O. S. C. If you will bear with me I will tell you as well as I can what it is and what we want it to do.

The object of this organization is to rescue our trade from the condition it has fallen into, and to raise ourselves to that respectable position in society that we, as free citizens, are entitled to, and to secure us forever against any further encroachments from manufacturers. "In union there is strength," and the formation of a national organization, embracing every boot and shoemaker in the United States, is being formed on a plan, if I read aright, is our only hope to protect ourselves from greed of capital. Labor has no protection, the weak are devoured by the strong. Hence the necessity of a national unity among the workmen of the United States. Single handed we are helpless, each nothing, but united there is no power of twenty we can see so easily duly. There is no other country in the world where labor or mechanical skill ought to be respected as in this; owing to our free institutions the law gives us an equality. What positions are the mechanics of America to hold in society? Are we to receive on equivalent for our labor sufficient to maintain us in respectability; to procure the means with which to educate our children and qualify them to play their part in the world's drama, or are we to be brought to the same level as the operatives of the manufacturing districts of despotic Europe? Will the sovereign citizen of America crouch beneath the lash of unprincipled capitalists? Where is our boasted freedom if we allow ourselves to be handled and driven like sheep? Look at the state of our trade for the last twenty years, or since the manufacturing of boots and shoes became a permanent institution, and what do we find as tradesmen? We are sunk to the lowest depths of mechanical degradation, and all this for the want of a national organization. Year after year the capital of the country becomes more and more concentrated in the few, and in proportion as the wealth becomes concentrated its power increases, and the consequences are, the laboring classes are emporer shed. Then what is the duty for us who have to battle with the stern realities of life, but to look this matter fair in the face? There is no getting away from the question. Let every man give it a fair and candid examination, and to act according to his honest convictions. Let the boot and shoemakers of such places as have not already moved in the matter organize as soon as possible and throw off that lethargy that has lain on them for years, and connect themselves with the national organization. Let no man be deceived into the idea that this thing cannot succeed. It is no idle dream or visionary plan. On the contrary it is the honest convictions of men who have felt the power of the manufacturer for years past by. Look at the advantages of organization. Look at the success of the cigarette boys. Look at the sewing out the globe boiler adapted for the co-operation in manufacturing than this country. In a few years more it will not be the case, Capital creates monopolists as I. European countries.

Now there cannot be any good reason why we should not have a fair compensation for our labor. If the profits of their business is not sufficient to remunerate them for their trouble of doing business, why not make the consumer pay the balance and do away with this galling system of reducing wages? Is it human? Is it honest? Is it Christ like to take from the laborer, who is already too poorly fed and clothed, a portion of his food and raiment and deprive his family of the necessaries of life, by this system of reducing wages? It must not be, it cannot be tolerated any longer by men whom the community at large look upon as guardians of their own interests and welfare, and we will do all in our power that is just

Dust and Ashes.

Betwixt your home and mine,
Oh, love, there is a graveyard lying;
And every time you came,
Your steps were o'er the dead, and from the dying.

Your face was dark and sad—
Your eyes had shadows in their very laughter,
Yet their glances made me glad,
And shut my own to what was coming after.

Your voice had deeper chords
Than the Æolian harp when night winds blow;
[illegible] melancholy music of your words,
None but myself may know.

And, oh, you won my heart
By vows unbreathed—by words of love unspoken;
So that, as now we part,
You have no blame to bear, and yet—'tis broken!

How shall I bear this blow, how best resent it?
Ah, love you have not left me even my pride!
Nor strength to put aside, nor to repent it;
'Twere better I had died!

You came beneath my tent with friendly greeting;
Of all my joys you had the better part;
Then when our eyes and hands were oftenest meeting,
You struck me to the heart!

No less a murderer, that your victim, living,
Can face the passing world, and jest and smile!
No less a traitor, for your show of giving,
Your friendship all the while!

Well, let it pass! The city churchyard lying
Betwixt our homes is but a type and sign
Of the waste in your heart, and of the eternal dying
Of all sweet hopes in mine.

A Hair-Breadth Escape.

IN the year 1841, the now flourishing city of Steubenville, Ohio, was a very small place. Its population was noted for its quiet and orderly character, and there was not a single liquor saloon in the place.

Crime was very rare, and the circuit judges often had occasion to congratulate the people upon not having a single criminal case upon their calender.

In consequence there was intense excitement in Steubenville, when, at an early hour in the morning of the 17th of November, in the above mentioned year, the report reached the place that the corpse of a man had been found in the woods within a hundred yards of the last house of the town, and close to the Pittsburg turnpike, with every indication that an atrocious murder had been committed. The sheriff, accompanied by some fifty citizens, immediately hastened to the spot indicated to him by the person who had discovered the remains of the murdered man. That person was a decrepit old woman, who had gone out to gather brushwood. No one would have suspected her under any circumstances of having had anything to do with the bloody deed, and beside, she manifested such unfeigned horror in describing what she had seen at the dismal spot in the woods, that she was unhesitatingly allowed to go about her business.

Upon arriving at the scene of the supposed murder, the sheriff and his companions saw at a glance that a terrible crime had been committed. The dead man was covered all over with frozen gore, and seven wounds, apparently inflicted with a sharp knife, was found upon the body. His head was still covered with a nice felt hat. His face presented a most ghastly aspect.

A terrible gash extended from the left temple to the right jaw. Another gash was in the forehead. The victim was dressed in a substantial fur coat. He was apparently forty-two years old.

When his pockets were examined they were found to be entirely empty. But close to the body was found an old-fashioned wallet. It was still open, as if its contents had been taken from it, and as if he who had emptied it, had afterward thrown it away.

At a distance of about ten yards from the corpse, near an old log, lay a peculiarly-shaped fur cap. It could not have belonged to the murdered man, for, as we have said before, he had his hat on his head.

The ground was covered with snow, and there were a number of light footprints visible in it. These were the only indications of the perpetrator of the horrible crime.

The coroner was sent for, and until his arrival the sheriff and his companions went to the Ohio tavern, which was situated at no great distance from the scene of the murder.

When the sheriff told the landlord of the murder, and described to him the appearance of the corpse, the landlord exclaimed at once:

"Great God! that poor fellow cannot be anybody else than Mr. Sammis, the Pittsburg cattle dealer. He was here last night, and took supper with another man from Pittsburg, whose name I believe was Belson or Wilson, and who rode on toward Pittsburg immediately after he had left the table. Mr. Sammis sat in the front room with me and Jack Capon for an hour, when the two went out together."

Jack Capon was a dissolute, but very good-natured fellow, about thirty years old, who had a decided aversion to work, and a still more decided predilection for strong drink.

He could not get any whiskey at Steubenville, and hence he often walked for miles and miles in order to obtain a "wee drop" of whiskey. When he was successful he returned with his hat full of bricks to Steubenville where he had frequently been punished by the "squire" for intoxication, with fine and imprisonment. Still, everybody liked him because he had an excellent, unselfish heart, and never forgot a favor done him.

"What sort of hat did Capon wear last night?" asked the sheriff.

"Why, no hat, but a fur cap—made of beaver skin—with two ear covers."

"Was this the cap?" said the sheriff, producing the fur cap which he had found near the corpse of the murdered man, and which he had thus far been holding under his cloak.

"Yes," exclaimed the landlord, "that is Capon's cap, and no mistake. where did you find it?"

The sheriff told him. Everybody seemed horror-struck at the idea that poor Jack Capon should have committed so atrocious a crime.

Men were immediately dispatched to hunt up Jack Capon. They did not find him at his wonted haunts in Steubenville; but a man who was well acquainted with his habits, said if he could be found anywhere it would be at the cabin of old Sim Brooks.

Brooks lived in the woods on the Pittsburgh side of Steubenville about one mile from the spot where the corpse of Mr. Sammis had been found. Like Jack Capon, old Brooks was fond of whiskey, and the two would frequently drink together until they were utterly oblivious of the cares and sorrows of this world, which, as they though, had not treated either of them too well.

So to Brooks' cabin went the men. They knocked at the front door, which was locked. For several minutes there was no response. At last old Brooks himself opened the door. They saw at a glance that he was in an alarming state of intoxication.

"Is Jack Capon here?" they asked.

"Ye-ye-yes," hickupped Brooks; "he is lying asleep yonder, behind the stove."

Then the drunken old fellow went back to his lounge, and a minute later he was sound asleep again. The men stepped up to Capon. He was drunk also. His coat and shirt were covered with blood. They exchanged significant glances, and aroused him not without considerable difficulty.

"What do you want?" he asked yawning.

"The sheriff wants you, Jack."

"The sheriff! What for? I hain't done nothing."

"You are suspected of having murdered a Mr. Sammis, of Pittsburg."

"Go away! I murdered a Mr. Sammis? You must be loony."

"Look at yourself."

Capon looked at his clothes. The sight of the bloody stains on them caused him to sober up at once.

"How did I get these stains on my coat and shirt?" he stammered out at last.

"Don't you knew anything about them?" they asked.

"No—no! You say murder was committed?"

"Come—come, Jack Capon," they replied, "you can't fool anybody by pleading ignorance. What did you do with your cap?"

He looked about the room.

"Some one must have taken it away," he said at last.

"You left it near the corpse of the murdered man."

"Was it found there! Great God—great God!"

He buried his face in his hands, and began to cry.

Then he followed the men who also took old Sim Brooks along, willingly, to the Ohio Tavern, where the coroner had mean while arrived. The sheriff appeared soon afterward with some men who were carrying the gory, frozen corpse of the victim. Jack Capon was conducted to the corpse. As he caught sight of it he recoiled in horror.

"It's Mr. Sammis," he gasped out. "Poor Sammis, who has murdered him?"

"You were the last seen in his company," said the sheriff, "your cap was found near the corpse; your clothes are blood-stained; who but you can be the murderer?"

"I am innocent!" cried Capon, desperately. "I got tight at Brooks'. I don't know how I got this blood on my clothes, nor how my cap got near the corpse. I have even forgotten that I was with this poor gentleman."

The coroner impaneled a jury, and in the first place, took them to the spot in the woods where the murder had been committed. Jack Capon, who had been, meanwhile, heavily ironed, was also conveyed thither. The foot prints near the point where the corpse of the murdered man had lain, was not very distinct, but they seemed to correspond exactly with the soles of Capon's shoes.

Returning to the Ohio Tavern, the coroner swore Sim Brooks, who by this time had become perfectly sober, and who stated that last night, about half-past ten o'clock, Jack Capon had come to his cabin and asked him if he had any whiskey. He had given him half-a-dozen drinks, whereupon Capon had wanted still more, but he had no more. Capon had then shown him a ten dollar gold piece, and had asked him if he knew where any whiskey could be bought. He had answered if he would go to Mike Perry's he might get some. There Capon had gone, and returned with whiskey, but without his cap, and with his shirt and the front part of his coat all bloody."

Brooks added that he had asked Capon how he got the blood on him. Capon was so drunk that he could not give a very intelligible account of what had happened to him, but he had said something about having had a fall and hurt himself.

Upon hearing this evidence the prisoner exclaimed:

"Yes—yes, that's true—I do remember it now. I made a short cut through the woods to Mike Perry's house, where I got the whiskey, and returned by pretty much the same route, when I stumbled over something, and fell."

The jury rendered a verdict against him, and he was committed for trial. His pockets were then examined, and the ten dollar gold piece, which Sim Brooks had mentioned, was found.

Capon said that Sammis, who had taken an interest in him, had given it to him. This was considered a very flimsy falsehood, and eveybody was convinced that Jack Capon was guilty.

A messenger, with the news of Sammis' murder was dispatched to Pittsburg, where it created profound sensation. It turned out that the murdered man had had nearly twenty thousand dollars in large bank bills on his person. Sammis' brother Mark, a wholesale grocer, and a very energetic man, accompanied the messenger back to Steubenville, and engaged special counsel to assist in the prosecution of Capon. The latter was tried and convicted, but the jury having to fix his punishment, he was not sentenced to death, but to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The prisoner was overwhelmed with grief because of his conviction. He never tired of protesting his innocense, and his eyes were constantly red and swollen from weeping. He was taken to the penitentiary at Columbus, where he was at first very harshly treated; but his amiable disposition was not long in making so agreeable an impression upon the keepers that many privileges were granted to him. These he never abused; on the contrary, he proved an efficient assistant to the prison authorities on more than one occasion, so that they wondered how this good-natured man could have been capable of committing so heinous a crime.

Five years passed by, when an event occurred which proved beyond a doubt that Capon was after all an entirely innocent man.

A cotton broker, named Wilson, at Savannah, Ga., had long been on bad terms with his wife. Finally he charged her with adultery, and sued for a divorce. The wife thereupon accused him of having murdered a man on the 16th of November 1841, on the day after leaving Pittsburg, Pa. and of having robbed his victim of twenty thousand dollars in five hundred and one thousand dollar bank bills.

She said that she had to wash on the next day, when he had unexpectedly returned to Pittsburg, her husband's shirt, which had been blood-stained, and she charged him with having killed somebody. He had confessed to her what he had done, and they had left Pittsburg a few days later, and gone south.

Wilson was arrested, and the authorities at Steubenville at once communicated with. The sheriff who had arrested Capon, and who was still in office, came personally to Savannah with a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. When he had his first interview with Wilson, the latter, who was terrified beyond measure by the prospect of the scaffold, asked him whether a full confession would save him.

"If you are guilty, it will be, maybe, the only thing that will save your life," replied the sheriff.

Thereupon Wilson made a clean breast of it. He said he had waylaid Sammis, who had left his horse at a house three miles from Steubenville, and had attacked him with a knife. Sammis had offered the most desperate resistance, and had compelled him to stab him often, before he had succumbed.

When the sheriff arrived with his prisoner at Steubenville, the exasperated people there could be barely prevented from lynching Wilson.

The governor of the State, upon receiving a certified copy of Wilson's confession, immediately granted a full pardon to Capon, to whom the legislature, which happened to be in session at Columbus at the time, voted the sum of one thousand dollars to indemnify him for the sufferings he had innocently undergone.

It is needless to try to describe Capon's joy at this unexpected change in his fortunes. He returned to Steubenville, where the people received him amid manifestations of unfeigned joy.

At the next term of the Circuit Court, Wilson was sentenced to be hanged, the court saying that the enormity of his crime had been augmented by his suffering an innocent man to be punished for it.

Capon gave a proof of genuine magnanimity by going to Columbus and asking the governor to spare Wilson's life; but the governor refused to interfere. So Wilson was hanged at Steubenville on the 4th of January, 1847.

PITTSBURG'S SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.

The Allegheny (Pa.) *Mail* says:—"The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Chief Engineers of the Deprtment and City Engineer Dempster yesterday visited Herron's Hill, in the Thirteenth ward, and examined the locality of the fire that is consuming the coal therein. It was found that the mouths of two coal pits opening on thirty-third street, where the fire is progressing, had been closed by the cutting down of the supports, thus dropping masses of stone and earth from above. This has been done to prevent a draught of air from reaching the fire; yet, while it might be supposed that the openings were hermetically sealed, evidence to the contrary was made manifest by the issue of smoke therefrom. There was no other indications of the consumption and destruction going on. Here is one of the difficulties:—The fire has been progressing now over a year, and the question is how far has it progressed. The general opinion is that a shaft or trench must be dug in its rear and the fire thus stayed. How far back from the street his digging should be done is the question. It is believed that the fire is not only progressing eastward toward the reservoir, but also southward toward the Minersville car stables, and in both directions there is danger of great damage."

Lowell, Mass. is thus early in the field with her Fourth of July orator. Benjamin F. Butler is his name.

NOTICE.

BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURER

The best assortment at, at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGS and SATCHELS, will be found AT

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Notice.

THE OWNERS OF THE REAL ESTATE taxed to J. H. Haskins, situated in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year 1875, amounting to $31.28, according to the tax list submitted to me by the Assessors of Taxes for said town, remain unpaid, and that said real estate, or such undivided portions thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of George S. Duell, in Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged. Said real estate consists of house, barns and about 80 acres of Land, and is situated on the road leading from Brookfield to Fiskdale, and is the same formerly occupied by Sam'l F. Bemis.

H. V. CROSBY,
Treasurer and Collector of Brookfield.
Brookfield, February 3, 1876. 17

Mortgagee's Sale.

IN pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage of Alexander Charpy, dated the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 939, Page 313, and for breach of conditions in said deed of mortgage mentioned, there will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in West Warren, in Warren, in said County of Worcester, on Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land with the buildings thereon, and for description of said tract of land reference is had to said Deed of Mortgage, and to a deed of Nathan Richardson to said Charpy, dated the 22d of November, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 738, Page 338. The aforesaid premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of said Charpy to Nathan Richardson, dated the 22d of November A. D., 1873, and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds. Book 910, Page 635.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

JOSEPH B. LOMBARD, Mortgagee,
Per E. C. SAWYER, his Attorney.
Warren, January 20th. 1876. 14-3t

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

TO ELIZABETH A. FAY of Charlton, in the County of Worcester, and Commonweath of Massachusetts, and all other persons claiming under her or otherwise interested in the premises hereinafter described: By virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said Elizabeth A. Fay to James Capen and Isaac C. Tyler, dated July tenth, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, book 933, page 109, and for a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed, will be sold, by public auction, on the premises, in said Charlton, on Saturday, February nineteenth, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that certain tract of land, with dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Charlton, and known as the Adams Nichols place, containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less, and bounded and described in said mortgage deed as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the southwest corner of the premises, at land of Joseph S. Bradley and Gilbert Rich; thence northerly and bounding westerly by land of said Bradley; thence easterly and bounding northerly by land of said Bradley and David and James Phrail, formerly of Alex Stevens, and land of Merritt D. Aldrich, to the northeast corner of premises; thence, following the county road leading to Southbridge, to land of Ira Barra; thence westerly by land of said Barra, Luke Gilipsie, Roxalana Farnum and Gilbert Rich to place of beginning.

Terms at sale. ISAAC C. TYLER,
Mortgagee.
Spencer, Feb. 3d, 1876. 15-3w

Mortgagee's Sale!

BY Virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Lucy Ann Snow to Isaac Fairbanks dated January twentieth in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy two, and recorded in the Worcester county registry of deeds, book [illegible], page [illegible] and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the fourth day of March A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest which the said Lucy Ann Snow had at the date of said mortgage, in and unto the real estate therein described, to wit:

A certain parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in North Brookfield in the county of Worcester, Mass., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-easterly corner thereof on the westerly side of Forest street thence running westerly by land of Ledger D. Roberts, six rods and eleven links; thence southerly by land of Henry Foot, ten rods and sixteen links to South Common street; thence easterly about six rods and fifteen links to Forrest street; thence northerly by said Forrest st. about eleven rods to the first mentioned corner, containing sixty eight rods more or less.

Feb. 1, 1876, ISAAC FAIRBANKS, Mortgagee

Commissioners' Notice

ESTATE of Charles Fales, late of Brookfield in the county of Worcester, deceased, represented insolvent.—The subscribers have been appointed by the Probate Court of said county, Commissioners to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of said Charles Fales, and hereby give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and they will meet to examine the claims of creditors, at Brookfield, at the office of George S. Duell, on the 19th day of February next, and on the 1st day of July next, at noon.

Brookfield, January 27th, 1876.
H. L. MELLEN,
ALEXANDER BRIGHAM,
15-3t Commissioners.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY AUTHORITY of the Probate Court for this county, the undersigned, as he is Administrators of the estate of Charles Fales, late of Brookfield, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the homestead of said Fales, on the premises, in the village of Brookfield, hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of said real estate as will raise the sum of $8,540.54 for the payment of debts and charges of administration, to wit: All that certain real estate of about six acres, situated in said Brookfield, on the west side of the road leading from the First Parish Meeting House to the Boston and Albany depot, with the homestead house of eleven rooms and wood house and barns connected, a boot shop and a two tenement dwelling house thereon; the land consists of mowing and pasture land, and there is upon it a orchard of apple and pear trees. The above real estate will be sold in lots.

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 25th, 1876.
CHARLES H FALES,
15-3t Administrator.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Louis Labrie to William C. Watson, dated June 16th, 1871, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 845, page 306, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, in the easterly part of North Brookfield, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, containing about thirteen acres of land, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, formerly owned by J. M. Cowing. The sale is made on account of a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed.

Spencer, January 28, 1876.
JENNIE L. DUNTON,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, ss.—Probate Court. To all persons interested in the estate of of Caleb M. Morse, late of Spencer, said county, an insane person.—You are cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Worcester, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the final account rendered by Erastus Jones, the guardian of his administration of said estate, and now on file at this office, should not be allowed. And said accountant is ordered to serve this citation, by publishing the same once a week, two weeks successively, in the SPENCER SUN, a newspaper printed at Spencer, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and to send, or cause to be sent, a written or printed copy of this notice, properly mailed, postage prepaid, to each of the heirs, devisees, or legatees, or legatees of said estate, or their legal representatives, known to the petititioners, seven days at least before said court.

Witness, HENRY CHAPIN, Esquire, Judge of said court, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

CHAS. E. STEVENS,
Register.

Sale of Mortgaged Property.

BY VIRTUE of powers of sale contained in two mortgage deeds, given to Richard Sugden by Francois T. Cantara, one dated July 16th, 1870, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Worcester county, book 817, page 627; and the other dated August 18th, 1871, and recorded in said Registry, book 873, page 532. I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deeds, viz: a certain tract of land, with a bakery and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and at the corner of Thomas Sinnott's land and running westerly on said Sinnot's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with said Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is to be made on account of a breach of the conditions of said mortgages.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.
LUTHER HILL,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deeds.

Mortgaged Property for Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Francois T. Cantara to Lorenzo Bemis, dated May 13th, 1872, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 868, page 622, I will sell by public auction, at my office, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 12th day of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, viz: a certain tract of land, with a bakery and other buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Elm street, in Spencer, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract, on said street, and running westerly on Thomas Sinnott's land five rods; thence southerly, parallel with said street, fifty feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, thirty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with said street, ten feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sinnott's line, forty-seven feet and six inches, to said street; thence northerly on said street forty feet, to the place of commencing. Said sale is made on account of a breach in the conditions of said mortgage. The premises will be sold subject to two previous mortgages given by said Cantara to Richard Sugden, on which there is now due $2,080.

Spencer, January 28th, 1876.
LUTHER HILL,
Assignee of said Mortgage Deed.

Wanted.

Will pay [illegible] for an old fashioned Cumming's Spelling Book, one that has in it what was then styled "Key Sheet." Apply at this office.
21 1w

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PROGRAMMES,
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RECEIPTS
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RENT RECEIPTS,
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TINTED ENVELOPES,
TIME TABLES,
TICKETS etc
LETTER HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
NOTE HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
DAILY STATEMENTS
WEEKLY "
MONTHLY "

OUR WORK IS

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are aware that the reputation of this Office is Second to no Country Office in the State, and it is their determination to warrant a continuation of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.

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JARS.—To clean the insides of jars, fill them with water, stir in a spoonful or more of pearl-ash: empty them in an hour, and if not clean fill them again, and let them stand several hours. For large-sized jars lye is excellent.

SALTING PORK. For a pig weighing two hundred pounds take thirty pounds of common salt, a quarter salpetre, two ounces of ground pepper, and four ounces of ground allspice and cloves mixed together. Stir these ingredients up well and rub each piece of pork, whether it is is to be salted or smoked; then sprinkle the mixture over the bottom of the tub and put in a layer of meat, sprinkle it with the salt and spices; and do so until it is all packed, covering the upper layer thickly with the salt. Cover up closely and it will keep perfectly and be more toothsome than pork pickled in the common way.

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I am prepared to furnish a good quality of

Pine or Chestnut Shingles

In quanties to suit, at the rate of

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Goods taken at my mills. Parties accommdated at short notice.

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A few of the valuable ingredients of these Bitters we present below, together with their most important uses in medicine. They are compounded in such proportions with adjuvants and correctives as to produce a most *powerful* and efficient *alterative tonic Bitter.*

Peruvian Bark,

Is a stomachic stimulant and tonic. It improves the appetite, promotes the digestive functions, and increases the strength of the muscular system. The person is capable of making greater exertion both mentally and bodily, and the blood is greatly improved.

Mandrake

Has no superior as an anti-bilious remedy, it stimulates and quickens the liver and kidneys to a more healthful action, increasing the flow of bile It is also very valuable in scrofula syphilitic and all blood diseases. It has been found exceedingly beneficial in affections of the bladder.

Columbo

Is one of the most useful stomachics and tonics. In a languid state of the stomach, general debility, want of appetite, indigestion and flatulence, it is one of the best remedies.

Golden Seal

Is the best bitter tonic. It is very useful in all cases of debility, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, chronic affections of the mucous coats of the stomach, and for inactivity of the liver it is one of the best of remedies. It is very useful during recovery from exhausting diseases, and when combined with dandelion it is considered by many the best of remedies for jaundice.

Gentian

Is a powerful tonic, improves the appetite, strengthens digestion, gives force to the circulation, and is used in all cases of debility, dyspepsia, scrofula, intermittent, etc.

Dandelion.

Every one knows its value in jaundice, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debilitated state of the blood, etc. When combined with Mandrake and bitter tonics it is the best Spring remedy for the improvement of the blood, and all the strengthening of the whole system.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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Draws 15th and 30th of every month. Tickets $1. Capital prize $50,000. Sixth Extraordinary Drawing February 29th. Capital Prize $100,000.

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CATARRH.

Five Years Sickness Cured by Four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy!

Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in the Throat Disappear

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12th, 1874.

Messrs. LITTLEFIELD & CO.:

Dear Sirs:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your "CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY," I wish to inform you what it has done for me: I am 29 years old, had been out of health for about 5 years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.

Yours truly, HENRY SNIDER.

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A GREAT many farmers have found it to be in good Stock, Poultry, Grain, etc. The AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL tells all about these, and may be had

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as well as many other articles, to those getting up clubs. Agents and others having a little spare time, can make excellent wages and do others good by obtaining subscribers; 10 cents secures specimens and explains how to do it.

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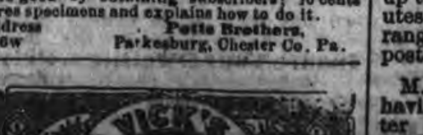

Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Flowers,* beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LIGHT READING.

SUNBEAMS.

A Chicago justice wouldn't believe a woman who ascribed her staggering to the effect of a very tight pull-back skirt.

"Quicker transit is what we want!" gasped a fat policeman, as he chased a thief down Park place, New York, the other day.

There may be, as Shakespeare says there is, "a tide in the affairs of men," but in the affairs of women it is all tied-back.

A lazy fellow falling a distance of fifty feet and escaping with only a few scratches, a bystander remarked that he was "too slow to fall fast enough to hurt himself."

"Go out, young man; she's not here," said a Pennsylvania minister in the midst of his sermon, to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly in the doorway.

A Montana justice of the Peace doesn't splurge any when he marries a couple. He says: "Arise, grab hands—hitch—six dollars!" And that's all there is to it.

A Minnesota sheriff carried a bullet in his head ten years, and when they removed it recently, he became foolish. They are looking for some one to shoot him again.

"I tell you Susan, that I will commit suicide if you wont have me."

"Well, Thomas, as soon as you have given me that proof of your affection, I will believe that you love me."

"That clock, stranger," said a Michigan farmer, "was the best kind of a clock up to six months ago, when my daughter began to have beaux, and now the blamed thing is always two hours slow."

A Missouri lawyer successfully defended a highwayman, but charged him an exorbitant fee. The highwayman paid it without a murmur, stopped his counsel on his way home at night and recovered the cash.

That Tennessee preacher forgot himself, who, while addressing a ladies' charitable society, said: "My hearers, I now urge on all of ye to dive down into your breeches-pockets and haul out sunthin' for the poor."

"John Henry," said his wife, with strong severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, Madame," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there, would you?"

A New Yorker carried a strange hairpin home in his overcoat pocket, and when his wife found it and began to cry, he made everything plain by telling her that he had been around some machinery.

Two men were conversing about the ill-humor of their wives.

"Ah," said one, with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tarter."

"Well," replied he other, "mine is worse than that—mine is the cream of Tarter."

As he was putting on his overcoat she asked him if he wouldn't order that locket. "Yes, I will, he replied. "It makes but fourteen times that I've ordered it, and perhaps they've got over wanting cash for lockets."

By the accidental dischage of a revolver in the hands of a companion, Albert Blebach, of Milwaukee, received a bullet in the cheek which the surgeons have been unable to extricate. The young man is recovering. It don't hurt a Milwaukee man to shoot him in the cheek.

A marble firm agent soliciting orders for tombstones in Alameda county, California, was recently badly sold by a man who directed him to a woman who "had just lost her husband," but when he got there and found that she had lost him by his running off with another woman he thought himself lucky that he got off with as much of his hair as he did.

"How are you getting on in your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Very well, thank you," answered the girl. "I am glad to hear it," said the lady. "Your employer is a very nice lady, and you cannot do too much for her." "I don't mean to, ma'am," was the innocent reply.

A lady who had just lost her husband was weeping and lamenting: "Ah, mother," she cried, raising her eyes to Heaven, "I would gladly give half my life to be eight days older." "Why, my child?" asked her mother. The bereaved one, regarding affectionately the photograph of her dead husband, answered, "Because, then I should no longer be grieving over my loss."

The boys of Winnemucca, Nevada, had some fun with a showman. They formed a line from the ticket office extending around a near corner. Each asked the price of admission, and, when being told that it was fifty cents, shook his head, said it was too dear, retired, and fell in at the rear of the line. This was kept up until the showman, astounded by the unanimity and seemingly great number, reduced the charge and then every boy cleared out.

"Have you mailed that letter I gave you yesterday morning, my dear?" said Mrs. Younghusband in the evening, as she handed her mate his cup of tea. "Well, no," said Mr. Y., "I can't say that I have mailed it yet, but I've made all the preliminary arrangements." He was made to surrender up the letter forthwith, and five minutes later Bridget completed the "arrangements" by dropping it into the post box on the corner.

M. du Terrall, the French novelist, having killed his hero in the last chapter of a popular novel, has found it profitable to resuscitate him and continue his story indefinately. Having caused his death and resurrection in this way several times, he recently announced once more that he had come to life again, and as an advertisement placarded the walls of Paris with the picture of a masked man, under which was written the words, "I am coming back." The people thought it was a message from the Prince Imperial, and great excitement resulted.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Speedy Relief & Positive Cure
—OF—
MR. SHEWELL,
THE POPULAR MANAGER OF THE BOSTON THEATRE.

The Great Value of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

Boston, April 4th, 1875.

Prof. ALPHONSE HILLER: Dear Sir.—Many thanks for the two bottles of "DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE" which you so kindly sent me through Mr. Marston. I used but one bottle, which relieved me of a severe attack, and better still, I have not had a twinge since, and I am in hopes that I shall never have another, as the last attack was in July 1874. Should it, however, return, I still have the other bottle left, and shall try it, and expect the same beneficial results.—

Gratefully yours, L. B. SHEWELL.

The above testimony ought to convince the most skeptical Rheumatic that a SURE CURE has been discovered in the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure

It is from such results and every day proofs like these that Physicians are now prescribing the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE as an infallible specific for removing the cause of the Gout, Chronic, Acute, or Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia of the head, heart, stomach and kidney; Tic Doloreux, Nervousness, Flying Pains, Twisted Joints, Swollen Joints, Pain in the Back and Loins, Weakness of the Kidneys, Tired feeling, Languid, Weary prostration, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Let any sufferer reading this purchase a small bottle and take according to the instruction around the package, and it will not take long to convince him that paying doctors' fees is money thrown away.—Liniments of all kinds are useless.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada and the United States. If it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock ask him to send for it to any of the Wholesale Druggists in Boston or to

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BROWN & WOOD, 529 Main St. Worcester.
Cabinet Makers', Carriage Makers', Model Makers', Locksmiths', Machinists', Carpenters', Masons', Amateurs', Organ Makers', Stone Workers'.
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Ladies, Save your Money.

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Trimmed or untrimmed, marked down beyond the wholesale prices. The Hats and bonnets are trimmed in the best and prettiest styles and quality that we have had this season. We are constantly adding

New attractions in Millinery Goods.

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F. M. KNIGHTS
536 MAIN ST., WORCESTER.

WARRANTED FIVE YEARS!

It requires no Instructions to run it. It can not get out of order. It will do every class and kind of work. It will sew from Tissue Paper to Harness Leather. It is as far in advance of other Sewing Machines in the magnitude of its superior improvements, as a Steam Car excells in achievements the old fashioned Stage Coach.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WHY SHOUID I BUY IT?

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IT IS The only organ made in which is successfully combined the following essential qualities of tone: Power, depth, brilliancy and sympayhetic delicacy
IT GIVES The most exquisitely beautiful solo effects ever yet produced in any other organ.
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FINALLY No shoddy ornaments used—nothing but solid wood. Every organ fully warranted for five years.

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ite to us for an illustrated catalogue and price list which will be mailed post paid on application. Address;

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Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
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THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR DROPSY
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER
AND URINARY ORGANS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE.

HOME AGAIN
IN MY
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With Clark, Sawyer and Co.,
480 Main st., opp. Common.

I have a clean and superior stock of

WATCHES
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and propose to stick to my old plan, viz: Sell good reliable goods at reasonable prices, and to do first class

WATCHWORK

with promptness, and not keep my customers waiting weeks for their watches. I invite my old friends and customers to give me an early call.

IRA G. BLAKE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. FEBRUARY, 11, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

Maine has commenced to form clubs with the suggestive heading of "Blaine."

That colored individual, Pinchback, is again before the Senate. He ought to have a pullback.

Landis, who shot Carruth, a rival editor, in Vineland, N. J., about a year ago, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The unusual mildness of the winter weather is the cause, now assigned, of so many failuress.

The Worcester Republicans have organized a club for the Presidential campaign. Does it mean Bristow or Adams? Either would do.

It is proposed to hold a convention in Chicago, about the 20th of March, of those favoring a recognition of Christ and Christianity by our Federal Government. Isn't this bad on Grant?

It is now reported that Minister Schenck has been re-called. We hope that the report is incorrect. He is a bad fellow to be loose in the community, especially during he Centennial.

Bishop Haven is on a tour through the Southern states. These political preambulations create a suspicion that "Gil" has an idea in his head. President Haven wouldn't sound very bad.

In his annual report to the Legislature, Attorney-General Train recommends that the judge who passes sentence in capital cases be empowered to fix the day of execution, thus relieving the Governor of a disagreeable duty and insuring the execution of the laws.

Rev. Dr. Bacon of New Haven publishes a letter urging all the churches and ministers invited to the great Brooklyn council to "be thar" without fail. Expenses are paid, brethren, and every other inducement offered to whitewash the parson.

Jeff. Davis has replied to Blaine on the cruelty question, and W. L. Goss, President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, replies to him, and there are prospects of a lively contest, and Blaine will be responsible for all violation of the commandment, "Thou shalt not lie."

The Solons at the State House have distinguished themselves in passing a bill authorizing the teaching of sewing in the public schools. Now let us have one authorizing the teaching of the art of making bread and such like, gentlemen, and then you can be excused from further public service. You need a little rest.

The General Court has passed a bill fixing their compensation at $650, without regard to the length of the session. This will probably induce the members to be lively, to transact the public business and adjourn at an early day, and more benefits than one will thus result to the people.

The Prohibitionists of Connecticut have resolved to stand up this year, and Henry D. Smith is their man. Proposals to unite with the Republican party were rejected. As they cast 2,932 votes in the last election and as Connecticut is always a close state, the probabilites are that the Democrats will carry the state.

Commenting on Senator Sherman's letter on Governor Hayes's availibility as a Presidential candidate, Harper's Weekly says: "The worst of this argument is that it is a negative. It recommends a candidate on the ground that nothing is known to his discredit. But the conclusive argument for a Presidential candidate should be that so much is known in his favor. The Presidency should be the reward of public service, so great and valuable as necessarily to be known to the country." Viewed in this light Benjamin Helm Bristow has some strong claims to the nomination, and the popular feeling is running in that direction at present. He is to-day one of the most popular men in the country, and if he continues in his work the rings will all be in jail by the Presidential election. He has a good clean record, and is honest and courageous.

It is announced that centennial hotel price in Philadelphia will be $3 a day,—meals and lodging extra.

The wants of the women this year are: First, a law authorizing women who can read and write, upon paying a poll tax, to vote in Presidential elections; second, a law authorizing women duly qualified to vote in municipal and town elections; third, a constitutional amendment authorizing women to vote in the choice of state officers. How modest!

Resumption is coming. On the first of March silver coin is to be substituted for fractional currency. There is now on hand in the Treasury Department for this purpose twelve millions in coin—six in dimes, one in twenty cent pieces, two in quarters and six in half dollars, done up in bags of one hundred dollars of each denomination. Don't you hear the money rattle?

On Monday Mr. Cox introduced into the House a bill to reform the civil service of the United States. The bill provides for the appointment of an examining board of five competent persons, who shall examine the candidates in reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, and drawing. Those passing successful examination are to receive a compensation of $75 per month, which is not to be increased until after four years of faithful service. All appointments are to be made in order of merit and to hold office duridg good behavior. No doubt such a system would save a large sum of money annually to the treasury. But it is impossible for it to work.

HYPOCRISY.

The recent transactions of Pond, Winslow and others prominent in religious affairs, leads one to inquire into the moral status of the people of this state, and he will naturally conclude that this is a futile field for hypocrits. Pond was interested in religious movements; he prayed and exorted in meetings, and in every respect was counted an exemplary Christian. In the meantime he was up to all kinds of worldly tricks.

Winslow is a better illustration of the hypocrisy which prevades the church and to which it calmly submits. Winslow, while a chaplain during the war, was detected in defrauding the soldiers, but owing to his position, the affair was hushed up, and he was allowed to pursue his religious course with greater fervor and to cheat, lie and swindle more than ever. But strange to say, even after he was detected at home in such practices he was allowed to go on, until the people discovered one morning that the Rev. Mr. Winslow was a scoundrel of the first cut. Now, a little backbone in the church, more courage on the part of those who profess to be Christians, would be of more benefit to the cause of religion than many revivals.

There are many of the same stamp as Winslow and Pond in every community. They use religion to further their unlawful purposes, and if they are detected the matter is hushed up. Why is this? The Puritans had a strict, moral code; their wants were few and easily satistied; there were not the same inducements to obtain money as now, and a man was judged according to his own merits. Now a new element has entered into the computation—money. What is he worth is the first question asked in reference to a stranger—not whether he is honest. In the meantime members of churches have endeavored to live up to the Puritanical code and acquire wealth. Hypocrisy has been the natural outgrowth of these endeavors. It is natural to look to our churches for examples of good morals, and such bright and shining lights as Pond and Winslow bring about the conclusion that "everything is going to the dogs."

Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, in a letter excusing himself from attending the general meeting of the New England Society, wrote the following appropriate words: "If there ever was an hour when the spirit of the Puritans—the spirit of undying, unconquerable enmity and defiance to wrong—ought to animate their sons, it is this hour. The grim Puritans never quailed under threat or blow. Let their sons now imitate their example."

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

BROOKLYN, February 5, 1886.

Bowen's blast is a chilling breath from the charnel house and confirms the dread long felt by many who would hope for better things. The sepulchre is deep and dark, but it is to be ventilated.

The domestic tragedies about here have lately added a new darkness to the sky, and there is in business circles but little encouragement. Yet January leads to June and the Alps to Italy, so we hope clearer days in the moral and financial world are coming.

The New York Sun says the Daily Witness "is a consistent, industrious, honest religious newspaper, infinitely superior to the Tribune in telling the honest truth about its own state and circulation."

The Moody meetings begin at the New York Hippodrome to-morrow.

A great revival is progressing in Princeton College.

Dr. John Lord is giving a course of twenty lectures at the Brooklyn Athenæum to crowds of the literati. "Socrates" was treated yesterday, and "Cicero" comes next. The fact that a ten dollar course of lectures can be sustained, given at the busy hour of noon, is a sure proof that the lecture system is not dying.

The charges against Fred Bell, "the singing preacher," who draws crowds to the Academy of Music, are generally discredited, yet there is enough to make a new sensation.

The first snow of the season has filled our streets, hitherto dry and clean. Our avenues are so threaded by car tracks that few sleighs are seen.

MERLIN.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Some one, Shakspeare I think, said "There's a divinity that shapes our ends." With that line running through my mind I sat in the gallery of the House, and took a good view of the top and bottom ends of some of our congressmen. The bifurcated lower ends of numbers of them were visible on the seats when they were hoisted in that peculiar position which is said to be the American's idea of comfort, and a lesson could be learned from these feet. Some of them were broad, strong looking, conveying the idea that the owner was a man of will and when he put his foot down meant business. Others were narrow and small suggesting weakness, physical and perhaps mental upon the part of the owner and still others were of such enormous proportions that they gave one the thought that the owner must get fatigued by carrying them around. But while the feet or minor ends were of few varieties the heads were almost as diverse in shape, size and appearance as there were members. You sound, well-shaped head with its full crop of hair cut close and tinged by the passing hand of time, clear cut and well poised, shows power, will, ability, "to do or dare" and marks a man that leads wherever he may be thrown. There is another, of a different style, but equally strong. Long from point to rear with a projecting forehead, depressed at the sides, with the hair thin and disappearing. It shows brain power, nervousness, skill, and we know as we look, that one of the leaders of the body sets before us. See the small, pointed head, sloping from every way to the center, and you wonder what man's constituents sent him here for, and what he can do more than say "aye" or "no," as his party leaders dictate. A close examination shows that this class, or others indicating the same characteristics, largely predominate, and a few days watching of the proceedings proves that the divinity "that shapes our ends" makes no mistakes in the shaping, for the ones with the good ends (heads) lead and the others follow.

Bennett, late prince royal, but now king of the New York Herald, is going to be married. This is no false rumor to be denied in time. He marries an American girl, born in Washington city, and now resident in New York. She is the second daughter of Dr. May, and captured the erratic Bennett in New York last summer. Bennett will advance the season this year for his "May" will come to him in February. Well, peace to his ashes, is the prayer of his bachelor friends.

"There was mounting in haste of the Netherby clan," and so there is here of all the clans. No young bride has been snatched from her destined spouse and borne away by an ardent Lochinvar from out of the west, but there are many political movers seeking a bride, and her name is "nomination." Among the Democratic movers some anger has been excited by Mr. Speaker Kerr's letter, expressing himself as favoring Governor Hendricks. This has been the most outspoken by the friends of that ardent lover from New York—Tilden. But a great many others, who do not "speak out in meeting," like Tilden's friends, think the Speaker should have held his peace, at least for the present. Here the followers of the grim Morton do not like Senator Sherman's letter, nominating Governor Hayes. They say it is an effort to spike Morton's guns. But all the friends of all the candidates are mounted and rieing for the prize, while sensible men like you and me look on and laugh.

The women suffragists have been here in full force, only some familiar faces were wanting—Susan B. Anthony and Anna Dickinson were not among them. It cannot be that they have grown lukewarm, for they are of those "whom age does not tire nor custom stale." Those dear ducks want the privelege of voting accorded to the women of the District. As it is one not now given to the men, we all favor it here. Let Congress make them voters, by all means, and give us the experiment of a women's government on a little larger scale than the home circle. One thing is certain there could be no better place to make the experiment, as all the governments by *men* tried here have failed.

Investigations are the order of the day Everybody and everything is being investigated. What will be developed by the Smelling Committees is yet an unknown quantity, but I have very little doubt they will discover, if they persevere, that there are good oysters, a fair article of whiskey, excellent terrapin, and fine imported wines to be had at certain places in this city. Some of the investigators may find a "big bonanza" in the shape of a roll of greenbacks, (checks are not taken and memorandum books not allowed.)

It is mournful to view the lobby. The patriotic and high-souled men who congregated here at every Session of Congress, each one having a Senator and two or three Representatives for sale are at a discount—like others, their occupations gone; for the men who have schemes have generally discovered that they have been purchasing goods that could not be delivered. It rends one's heart, and causes great tears of pity to flow from the eyes of the sympathetic to see the blank looks that followed the announcement that Tom Scott would not have a lobby for the Texas and Pacific bill. The vultures had congregated, expecting fat pickings from him, when like, a thunder clap in a cloudless sky, came the announcement that there would be no lobby. It is hoped that this winter will give us the last of this disreputable "third house" particularly as there is a bill now before the Senate, to provide a bar which shall issue licences to persons to practice before the committees. This law requires that the applicant shall have licence to practise law in the highest court of the State in which he resides, and punishes any attemt to approach members upon the subject of a bill.

Our "foreign relations" continue to be in a confused condition. The truth is that it would require more acumen than the ordinary mortal possesses to arrive at any conclusions upon the condition of affairs in Europe. One day we hear that Andrassy's note has been accepted by all the great powers, and that Turkey acquiesces. Then this is denied. All we do know is that fighting is going on in Spain and in Turkey, and that all Europe is as usual armed, and each one of the great powers is watching for an opportunity to "annex" a little territory. Wars and revolutions are talked of in some of the Spanish American States, but that is no news.

SAXON.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

Will be sold at public auction, at the the residence of the late William Sibley, 2d, in the south part of Spencer, Thursday, February 17th, at 9 o'clock p. m., the following property: 1 horse, 3 cows, with calf, 14 hens, 3 1-2 tons English hay, lot of meadow hay, and straw, 1 buggy-wagon, 1 express wagon, 2 farm wagons, 1 orange sleigh, 1 lumber sleigh, 1 horse sled, 4 harnesses, hay-cutter and tub, 5 good ladders, 1 Buckeye mowing machine, rakes, forks, scythes, shovels, chains, iron bars, cross-cut saw, carpenter's tools, 2 barrels cider, 2 kegs vinegar, with many other articles not mentioned; together with Household Furniture, consisting of beds and bedding crockery and tinware, pails, tubs, cheese press, &c., with the contents of a custom shoemaker's shop: 2 benches, 1 crimping brake, boot trees, rolling machine, lasts, set drawers, pegs nails, &c.

E. F. SIBLEY, Administrator.
JOHN BOYDEN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

old gentleman who died in Dover,
the other day, at the ripe age
ty-eight, illustrated the adage, that
d life is conducive to longevity, as
l been married four times and was
her of twenty-eight children.

THS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free
rge; Obituary poetry. 10c. per line.

DEATHS.

Springfield, Me., Jan. 20, Mrs. Abi-
Loring, wife of Nathaniel Muzzy,
erly of Spencer.

Hardwick, Feb. 2, of dropsy and
disease, Sumner S. King, aged 30
s.

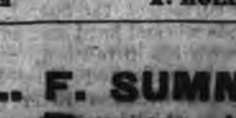
Hardwick, Feb. 2, Silas Billings, aged
ears.

Rutland, Jan. 31, Mrs. Catherine
zy, relict of the late Sardine Muzzy,
89 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Hardwick, Feb. 8, o, consumption,
ton Howard, aged 60 years.

le of Mortgaged Real Estate.

Y VIRTUE of a power of sale con-
d in a mortgage deed given to Rich-
Sugden, dated September 8th, 1871,
recorded in the Registry of Deeds
Worcester county, book 849, page 624,
will sell at public auction, on the prem-
in Spencer, on Saturday, the 26th
of February instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
and singular the premises described
aid deed, viz: A certain tract of land
Spencer Village, on the south side of
n street, bounded north by Main street,
t by Wall street, south by land of Tuck-
nd Woodbury, and east by land of
h and Grout. The sale is made on
unt of a breach of the condition of said
rtgage deed.
pencer, February 11, 1876.
DAVID PROUTY & Co.,
Assignees of said Mortgage Deed.



Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

County of Worcester

FROM DEC. 31, 1874, TO DEC. 31, 1875.

[Printed and distributed in accordance with chap 280, Acts of 1874.]

RECEIVED.

One half of surplus fees of Clerk of Court	$1,473 59
For costs before County Commissioners,	433 45
Fines and costs of the Sheriff,	10,828 94
" " Keeper of House of correction Worcester,	3,714 89
" " Keeper of House of correction Fitchburg,	1,111 24
Fines of Trial Justices.	2,533 60
Fines costs and fees of Cent'l Dis. Court,	3,335 28
" " " 1st Eastern do.	602 33
" " " 2nd Eastern do.	775 67
" " " 1st Southern do.	796 25
" " " 2nd do do.	1,280 29
" " " 3rd do do.	1,404 56
" " " Fitchburg Police Court,	1,256 40
" " " T. S. Johnson Judge Advoc'e	51 90
Unclaimed fees of Trial Justices,	49 50
" " Central Dis. Court,	87 80
" " 1st Southern do.	23 60
" " Fitchburg Police Court	11 83
" " Milford do do	46 00
Costs of Worcester municipal ordinances	43 95
do Fitchburg do do	37 67
do and forfeited bail through District Attorney,	480 00
Total Fines, Costs &c.,	33,468 72
For labor of convicts, Worcester House of Correction,*	7,571 36
For labor of convicts, Fitchburg House of Correction,	4,349 81
For produce &c. sold at do do of Correction,	1,126 81
For Board do do of Correction.	282 70
For rent of dwelling house at Fitchburg,	180 00
For articles sold Worcester House of Correction,	778 19
For board of parties at do do Correction,	1,160 74
For board of U. S. convicts Worcester House of Correction.	45 20
For pedlers' licenses,	784 00
Inquest fees repaid by State,	348 66
Money burrowed for use of county,	25,000 00
Remainder the tax of 1874,	63,884 32
Part of the tax of 1875,	107,809 70
Total receipts,	248,607 28
Surplus of last account,	11,869 61
Dog Fund of 1875, part, (in trust)	19,633 60
	280,110 49

PAID.

For repairs and fixtures of Worcester Court houses,	$341 38
Fuel at same,	755 01
Gas at same	150 92
Water and ice at same,	136 18
Expenses of Court House at Fitchburg,	1,494 48
Repairs and fixtures of Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	7,317 44
Water and ice at same,	1,035 59
Supplies for inmates at do,.	8,739 8
Clothing for do,	2,897 18
Fuel for do,	3,835 87
Gas for do,	1,289 64
Live stock and provender at same,	1,062 95
Salaries of Keeper and assistants at do,	8,733 58
Findings for labor at do,	413 39
Chamlain and music at do,	237 50
Medical attendance, &c., at do,	237 50
Repairs and fixtures of Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	2,396 91
Supplies for same,	4,824 61
Clothing for do	1,019 06
Fuel for do,	1,452 06
Gas for do,	548 00
Salaries for do,	6,453 53
Findings for labor at do,	113 29
Chaplain and music,	683 95
Live stock and provender at same,	295 67
Medical attendance at same,	131 00
Overseers of houses of Correction (1874-5)	800 00
Printers, for publishing notices required by law,	450 23
Officers, for serving road notices,	240 81
Expenses of Coroners' inquests,	1,885 62
Land taken for roads, and accompanying expenses,	5,320 65
Compensation to towns for making roads	274 50
Clerk of courts, for civil fees,	670 70
Same for dockets in civil terms,	683 09
Blanks and stationery for Clerk's office and courts,	883 52
Do. for Probate office,	604 08
Do. for Registry of Deeds.	756 40
Do. for Indexer,	134 47
Do. for County Treasurer's office,	72 56
Do. for Sheriff's office,	46 00
Do. for Commissioners' Court,	22 13
Do. for Judge of Probate,	35 75
Do. for District Attorney,	1 35
Sheriff, for care and transportation of prisoners and distributing venires,	473 43
Constables, for serving venires,	766 65
Jurors in Criminal Courts,	7,094 03
Jurors in Civil Courts,	11,338 24
Attendance of Deputy Sheriffs on Criminal courts and refreshments for Jurors at same,	2,759 21
Attendance of Deputy sheriffs on Civil courts and refreshments for Jurors	2,134 48
Deputy sheriff for attendance at Probate Court,	96 00
Expenses of District Courts not including costs;	
Central District court,	5,249 30
First Southern do	1,466 75
Second Southern do	433 67
Third Southern do	524 19
First Eastern do	508 30
Second Eastern do	467 10
Fitchburg Police do	111 00
	8 760 31
Rent of room Probate circuit court	8 00
Assistance for District Attorney	585 00
Salary for county commissioners 18 mths	6,000 00
Salary of sheriff 18 months	3,125 00
Salary of Assistant clerk of courts 15 mos	2,625 00
Salary of county Treasurer 15 months	2,250 00
For indexing deeds of the year 1874	1,850 00
do do on account 1781 to 1840	680 64
Compensation of messenger of courts 16 mos	1,562 50
Fees of board of Examiners	54 00
Judge of Probate for committing lunatics to hospital	212 00
Costs of criminal prosecutions	36,090 17
Allowance to county Law Library (Act of 1864)	1 081 10
Paid for Fitchburg Law Library	4 25
Special support of female convicts	242 19
Loans repaid	75,000 00
Interest and discount	6,537 38
One half fines, paid informers,	75 00
Services of counsel and witnesses	1,276 58
Fines paid Mass. Society for Prevention of Cruelty &c.	30 00
Special expences of arrests	93 65
Fines refunded as overpaid	56 00
Storage of liquors siezed	75 00
Total expenditures	242,829 70
Dog fund held in trust	19,633 60
In the Treasury	17,647 19
	280,110 49

The county owes $40,000 00 on account of enlargment of Worcester Jail

Due the county on tax of 1875	42,190 30

DOG LICENSE FUND OF 1875.

Amount from Town clerks	19,568 40
do of claims approved and paid	3,111 38
do refunded to towns (84.1 per cent	16,457 02
	19,568 40

*Including $2,153.32 for labor in 1874.

Worcester. Dec. 31, 1875.

CHARLES A. CHASE *County Treas'*

VELOROUS TAFT,
J. WARREN BIGLOW, } County Commiss'rs.
WILLIAM O. BROWN

[COPY] Worcester Dec. 31, 1874

We hereby certify that we have this day made a thorough inspection of all matters relating to the finances of the county of Worcester up to the 31st inst., comparing the accounts and vouchers of the County Treasurer with the records of the County Commissioners, and that the same are found to be correct.

HENRY CHAPIN,
JOSEPH MASON, } Board of Examiners.
CHAS. B. STEVENS,

NOTE—The above account is made up to the close of the year and not to the time of the Commissioners' quarterly meeting as has hitherto been the custom. It therefore includes the expenses of five quarters in several departments, particularly in the jails and Houses of Correction.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Alfred O. Blood, and Nelson H. DeLane to Amasa Stone, dated the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Worcester Registry of Deeds, book 801, page 619, and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of which the said Blood and DeLane had in and unto the real estate therein described at the date of said mortgage, namely: A certain parcel of land, with a box factory and steam power thereon, situated on the easterly side of Walnut street, in North Brookfield, County of Worcester, Mass., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner thereof on said street; thence running southerly by said street seventeen rods, to land of A. O. Blood; thence easterly by land of said Blood about twelve rods to other land of said Blood & DeLane; thence northerly by land of said Blood and DeLane about seventeen rods to land of H. P. Bartlett, thence westerly by land of said Bartlett and G. B. Jenks about twelve rods to the place of beginning, containing about one and one-fourth acres.

February 9th, A. D. 1876.

LIBERTY STONE,
Executor of the will of said Amasa Stone

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Fourteenth Paper.

Before proceeding to the question—How much to eat?—a few words upon the different varieties of liquid food are necessary. This class includes all alcoholic beverages and all infusions of coffee, tea, chocolate, etc. It is beyond the scope of this series of papers to discuss the scope of alcohol as a beverage. It has been assumed from the outset that Nature is the school in which mankind has to learn how to live rightly. Now, as nature has left at his disposal such wealth of acid fruits, whose expressed juices form agreeable drinks, and as science has provided that injurious effects from their use are due only to their abuse, it seems questionable whether the teetotaller is justified in attempting to exclude them from the diet. A man may be just as guilty of intemperance in eating as in drinking. But shall he therefore totally abstain from food? Every nation has, from earliest times, included some form of alcoholic drink in its diet, such substances as rice, coconut honey, milk, aloe, juniper berries, grapes and cereal grains being used to form respectively the arrack, toddy, mead, koumiss, agua, aguardiente, gin, wine, whiskey and beer, and chemists have proved that each contains much which is nutritious in addition to its stimulant properties. The same is true of tea and coffee infusions. The theine of the former and the caffeine of the latter are proved to be identical with the creatine of meat, and hence come into rank of muscle-making foods. The aroma is also a healthful aid to digestion, if retained in the infusion, but if a long boiling diffuses it through the kitchen and house, so that it reaches the stomach only in homeopathic doses, via the olfactory nerve, it is not only lost, but in its place is developed an unnatural, deleterious bitter—so that here again it is the abuse, but the proper use of a good thing which converts it into an evil. To affirm that any or all of these drinks are necessary ingredients of diet for a healthy man woman or child would be folly. The diet of every individual must be regulated in accordance with personal habits, temperament and occupation and no adage is truer than that which says "One man's meat is another's poison." Neither can any positive formula be given relating to how much each man woman or child shall eat.

Says the sagacious Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, of whom Southey said there never was a better or more forcible English writer. "For every one who dies of starvation seven die from overfeeding." Who then shall regulate these manifold individual needs so as to insure each his appropriate quality and quantity of food. Shall the family physician be the only one who shall study natural sciences—he only comes to the family in sickness—only to help repair the damages consequent upon enlightened upon management? Is not this rather acting on the principle of shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen? It has been said that at forty a man is either his own physician or a fool. Now who is to blame for his being a fool? I answer decidedly, emphatically—his mother.

And this brings me to the wives of those men who closed the last paper. When a man asks a woman to preside over his home and to share with him his parental duties he calls her to the highest, holiest, position which a human being can assume. What infinite responsibilities attach to the office of statesman, of navigator, of political economist! What careful education is requisite to fit a man for either of these offices. What years of study, training, examination! Yet the mother's office outweighs them all in that it underlies them. Upon they may all depend as their foundation, their corner stone of support. Show me the mothers of a community and its character is manifest. But do these mothers receive an education commensurate with their tremendous responsibilities. To their arms comes a human being who is so far down in the stage of development that a hatched chicken is a philosopher compared to him. His only accomplishment are eating sleeping kicking and screaming, while he is yet like little Paul Dombey, "very red and very new." Upon his mother this helpless mass of humanity depends for the education, the outdrawing of his latent capabilities. Has she been educated for this high trust? Let us consider the first instinct, eating. Has she ever seen a baby's stomach? Probably not, for until recently woman has been carefully excluded from the dissecting room as obstrate prejudice only can exclude one from what ought to be known. Has she ever been taught the stomachs action upon milk—its capacity—its natural way of relieving itself from over-filling when the little owner's imperfect instincts have led it to gluttony? Probably not for girls and young ladies are taught that it is immodest and indelicate to speak of the stomach. Yet for the first ten years of its life the child depends upon its mother for the training of the appetites in such a way as to make them in future a blessing or a curse. As well might we expect the captain of steamship who had never seen an engine to guide us over the atlantic.

How then does this ignorant mother trembling at her own sense of ignorance, receive the trust? She does not receive it at all. She hands it over to an equally ignorant Irish nurse. Perhaps sheso far defied the demon Fashion as to give it natural food. But the little animal has filled his stomach too full—and it aches. He says as well as he can by screams, "turn me over and let the excess run out of my mouth. Just now my stomach stands straight up like a bottle, and if you tip the bottle over I shall be all right!" But neither mother or Biddy understands him. So they set the bottle up right—and go to churning him. Oh? that they could put themselves in his place! He continues to scream. Out comes "Mrs. Winslow," baby gets his first drunk on opium—and is laid away in just as beastly a state—I beg the beast's pardon, it is only a manly state—as when in later years he lies in the gutter—drunk—for want of a mother who knew how to train his appetites in infancy.

BELINDA AND ME.

OUR FIRST RIDE ON THE RAILROAD.

It was just after Linda and me (I always call her Linda) had gone and got married that I determined to do some thing handsome. I was just going to let her and everybody else know that I was liberal. I was just going to do something that would make me noted and also make me a lion among the boys. It was to be a genuine steam ride; a ride on the new railroad, and before the time we had set to go it had got to be a regular town talk. Everybody in our neighborhood talked about it. The young folks they talked about it. The old women they talked about it, and said folks wern't so extravagant in their day. But that didn't make any difference with me I had got my mind made up.

Now as we live a long distance from the railroad town we had made up our minds to start early so as we could have more time to see the sights. At last the long wished for day arrived and if you could have seen us we started for the town that morning you would have seen a happy couple. I felt happy, Linda, she felt happy too.

Just before noon we came in sight of the railroad town. Now, I wanted to make as good an impression as possible so I says to Linda "brace up." e was braced. So on we came in sight of the cars which were standing in front of a big shop.

"Look at that Linda, what do you think of me now? don't you think I love you now. to take you around like this and show you all the sights"

Just then a man came along when I says to him:

"I say sir, what time does she start?" and you ought to have just seen that man look. First he looked kinder sad and then a sort of pickled expression came over his face when he says:

"What do you take me for?"

"Conundrum, says I, give it up."

I never could find out what made him act so. He acted as if he never seen a gentleman before. Just then a little boy about four years old who had been running on top of the cars screamed out as loud as he could:

"I say greenhorn, didn't ye know these aint the ones what folks ride in. Them's the ones over there."

The noise this young sapling made attracted several people to the window.

I saw I had made a mistake. Linda she began to look red in the face, so I thought I would get out of it the best way I could, so says I "that's right sonny, always tell the truth."

Just as I started off something hit me on my left ear. I thought a whole harrow fell on me teeth down—come to find out it was a new boot heel with all the nails sticking out. Now all I want is to interview that boot heel felow about ten minutes. We at last get seated in the cars—and such cars! "why," says I to Linda, "our spare room don't compare with it," and while we were eating our bread and cheese it comes a man with brass front to his cap:

Says I, "look here, do you steer?" He said he did. And is she furnished with those Cram brakes I see so much about in the papers? He said she was. Now I felt all right. After the ride was over, on arriving at home we found all the neighbors at our house and they thought they were going to give us a regular surprise but I knew what they wanted. They was thinking we was just going to tell them all about what we had seen but I was ter smart for them. Now if I had told all about it at one time that would have been the last of it. I just made up my mind to tell little at a time; just enough to keep up the interest you know. Now theres old Deacon Slagmore he talks about taking the widow for a ride. If he does there will be fun for the boys.

ANON.

SCIENTIFIC.

A NEW GUN.—Mounted on a long, wooden, trough-shaped gun carriage, a singular looking weapon was lying in the mud in the back yard of Mr. J. R. Haskell of Passaic, recently. "It might be an infernal machine," said the man who had curiously eyed it from time to time, "and it might be one of the most wonderful pieces of ordnance ever invented."

The owner and inventor, who has spent fifteen years and $100,000 in perfecting the gun, takes the latter view, and asserts that his invention will revolutionize the system of offensive armament. He calls it an "accelerating gun," and it is planned on the novel principle of boosting the projectile along by secondary, tertiary, and quaternary explosions after it has received its first impetus by the explosion at the breech.

The barrel is about twelve feet long, and is made of steel, tapering from the muzzle, that is two or three inches thick to the breech, which is a round piece of steel three or four inches through. On the under side of the barrel at equal intervals are small brazen globes opening through narrow necks into the bore of the barrel. These are designed to hold lightning, fire, or, as they are charged, small holes in the bottom, in the brass screws are tightly fitted. The bore is made to accommodate a 1-inch finely-tempered steel projectile. In firing the gun, the chamber in the barrel is filled with powder, and then the steel missile, which is about nine inches long, is pressed firmly against the charge. The pockets are next charged and the screws are replaced in their bases. The nipple is at the base of the breech, and the first charge is fired by means of a cap placed on the nipple. As the projectile is shot forward, followed by a stream of fire, it ignites the powder in each of the pockets as the instant it passes over the neck. It receives a new impulse by the explosion of each pocket of powder, and it is at length shot from the muzzle with an extraordinary velocity and power. The amount of powder that is expended at a single discharge, Mr. Haskell says, is sufficient, if it were all placed in the gun tube, to fill the gun to the muzzle and to blow the barrel to atoms. To utilize all the force of the different explosions the pockets are placed at such an angle with the barrel that little of the explosive impulses are wasted against the upper surface of the barrel. Mr. Haskell has worked hard and enthusiastically with his invention, and he asserts for it unlimited possibilities. He thinks that with the little imperfect trial gun, which has only a smooth bore, that he can throw the steel projectile over two miles, and that at a moderate distance he can pierce the steel armor of any ship of war. With a weapon of greater weight, rifled bore, and more powerful ball, the imagination of the inventor shrinks from the conjectures of what he can achieve.

Mr. Haskell gathered a few of his neighbors together on the 6th of January last, and shouldering his gun, the party repaired to the stone quarry of Mr. Paulison in the suburbs. The weapon was charged and everything gotten ready. Mr. Haskell advance, to discharge the gun, and then the valor of most of the spectators failed to discretion, and they ran and hid behind the stones. Mr. Haskell with perfect confidence discharged the piece several times, and with wonderful effect. The first target, which had been placed but a few feet from the gun, was a solid piece of monitor iron, four inches thick. The shot easily passed through it as through a piece of pine board, pinning it to a hard wood block, which was also pierced for several inches. The next target was made of nine thicknesses of locomotive boiler iron securely bolted together, and the ball cut through this as though it were pasteboard. The explosion was but little louder than that of a heavy rifle, and the recoil was so light that Mr. Haskell said that it would not produce a severe shock if the gun were held at the shoulder. Mr. Haskell has taken out patents for his gun in nearly every country of the world, and he says that there are "millions and millions in it." He has constructed two similar weapons that are to be tested by the Government; one of them has a 1 1-2-inch bore, and the bore of the other is about six inches. The latter piece, it is thought, will throw a ball from fifteen to twenty miles. Mr. C. P. Young, of New York, is interested with Mr. Haskell in the invention.

Though Mr. Haskell does not consider that he is the inventor of the gun, it is, however, his genius and ingenuity that have brought it to the standard of practical utility. A Mr. Lyman, after whom the weapon has been named, first discovered the principle on which it is constructed. The power of the gun may be understood from the assertion that it will send forth a ball at the rate of 5,000 feet a second, while the greatest velocity hitherto attained was about 1,560 feet to the second.

NEW YORK.

All day long, without a moment's break, the trucks, omnibuses, cars, carriages and vans roll lengthwise of Manhattan Island, and across it from river to river. You see no thinning out in the ranks of pedestrians, never for a moment miss the roar produced by wheels and feet and shouts and yells. Yankee, Briton, French, Russian, German, Italian and Turk, pass in review, dodging and elbowing, and one wonders where all the people come from, and where they can disappear.

From dawn to dark New York is a maelstrom, never ceasing to whirl, and human beings are carried about on the circles like bits of wreck. The roar is a voice which speaks in its own strange way of ships sailing in and sailing out; of millions of bushels of cereals pouring into warehouses to be sent across the seas; of a mint of money passing from hand to hand; of muscle hammering at wood, iron and stone; of minds planning humble homes and great edifices—of a thousand things spoken by no other voice.

When the lamplighter starts out New York feels his influence almost in a moment. The rolling vehicles are less in number, the roar is not so loud, and the police stationed along Broadway in motion to pedestrians that the crossing is safe. The walks can hardly hold the multitudes which pass homeward when darkness shuts up the workshops, but by-and-by there is more room. The street cars come and go with greater speed, and the Jehus on Broadway crack their whips and cry, "Gare, there!" in a voice showing relief. New York is going to sleep. Thousands are yet passing to and fro, and gaslight makes everything as light as day, almost, but half a million are indoors for the night.

At ten o'clock Broadway looks thirty feet wider, the street cars wait a little longer to pick up passengers, and the bus drivers look around sharp. Iron inds hide the gaslight, and the big es put on a grim, forbidding look. ou have room and to spare now to walk the length of Broadway, and a lone omnibus rattling over the stones carries but a single passenger. At midnight New York is asleep. A carriage passes now and then; some yelper some reveler or belated traveler, and up or down the street you may hear a shout from some one who has been forced homeward by the closing of a saloon. Your footfall brings a strange echo, and the officer startles you as he steps out of a doorway after seeing that the door is secured against thieves.

No. New York is not asleep. She never sleeps. Along the wharves men work night and day, ships come and go and trains arrive and depart. There are thousands who work when others sleep, and under cover of darkness a thousand bad men skulk from corner to corner, and come and go through dark alleys. But she is at rest as a city. The great balance wheel of the mighty engine which drives her is still and the fires under the great boilers smoulder and smoke.

When day breaks the ragpicker moves, and the slamming of his door behind him awakens the sath sifters and faggot gatherers. For half an hour New York is in the hands of those who gain their daily bread by the humblest occupations, and whose homes are in the garret or under the ground. They swarm out of narrow, dirty streets, and pour from half-hidden alleys, and they hurry along beside the curbstones, eyes on the ground, heads bent and a painful look of greed on their faces, greed mingled with the fear that some one will secure something of value ahead of them. At full daybreak saloons and restaurants begin to open, store porters remove shutters, workmen hurry along, and New York is taking off sleep—the baloon wheel begins to rumble. At seven the cars are running, the omnibuses roll along, the walks team with life, and like the rumble of distant thunder you hear the birth of the great roar which is to fill your ears till seven comes again.

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Having a very large stock of winter clothing on hand and the depression in nearly all manufactures not giving a very flattering look for the winter, we have decided to commence closing sale earlier than usual.

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ULSTERS,

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LOWER PRICES

than ever named for similar goods in this city.

We offer to-day your choice in

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For $15.00. Each.

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100 Overcoats

For $10.00, Each

Worth from $13 to $17. Your choice in

200 Overcoats

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Former prices 8, 10, 12. Your choice in

250 Frock and Sack Coats

For $5.00,

Former prices 8 to 15.

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We now call your attention to some of the bargains we have ever offered.

PANTS FOR WORKING MEN

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USEFUL HELPS.

BEEF FRIZZLED IN CREAM.—Cut beef as thin as paper with a sharp knife. Melt in a frying pan a piece of butter the size of an egg, stir the beef in it for two or three minutes, dust in a little flour, and a sufficient quantity of rich cream, give a boil and serve in a covered dish.

PLUM PUDDING.—Soak the bread in water, then squeeze very dry, break the lumps, and add boiling milk to about a half a pint to a pound of the bread; beat up two eggs, add a little nutmeg, and bake pudding slow until firm. If dry a few raisins may be added to the pudding.

POTATO-BALLS.—Beard a small, plump oysters, cover them with a plain mashed potato roll them with flour or beaten and bread crumbs into balls and fry in butter or dripping. Put each ball when you make it up a spoonful of the oyster liquor.

BROWN BREAD.—Make up a quart of 12 hours before you wish to bake with a large tablespoonful of molasses, and a teaspoful of milk warm, let stay enough to make the dough pliable, and rather softer than a common dinary light bread. Work in a good deal of butter, and one well beaten egg. Set it away to rise, and when well risen, work it for about ten minutes, put into the second time. Make into rolls, and bake as usual in a slowly heated oven.

FINE TINT SNOW-FLAKE CARDS for sale at this office, at short notice.

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—OF THE—

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Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to let you know through you the world of the wonderful Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. I have had of the most severe cases of Catarrh, and have been since I left off using the 4th as free from it as a child. I was troubled for years; I had the disease in the worst form; was a continual sufferer day and night and a feeling as if I wanted to free it, and it would not be cleared out than it would again in a few days. At night and morning it would so exhaust me that I thought I should have would be a running of mucus from the back of my throat, which caused me to awake in a choking condition. This brought on a cough that lasted me for some time, and I thought I should go into a decline.

Recently was recommended to me by a friend who had lived it and been cured of a severe Catarrh. The first little gave me such relief that I send one by a much for your sake. I bought it of J. Noble, Druggist, 55 Hanover St., Boston, who will vouch for the fact. I used four bottles and as I said before am well. Yours Respectfully

WM. TREADWAY.

$1 PER BOTTLE. For sale by L. F. GUMMER, Main st Spencer, Mass.

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I would respectfully inform the public that I am on hand

New and Second-Hand Carriages & Wagons

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First-class Workmen,

AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT

Reasonable Prices.

Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

Geo. Stearns,

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SAVE MONEY.

Save $1.00 by one 25 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $4) or $1.50 for Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $3). Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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CENTAUR LINIMENTS

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL

AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST

AGRICULTURAL.

DESTROYING WEEDS.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer tells how he eradicated wood, as follows:

Some fifteen years ago I turned up an acre of rich land and sowed it at the proper season with rye. It came up perfectly well and promised a good crop. In the spring it looked very flourishing, but there soon appeared multitudes of weeds which continued to flourish till, at the time for harvest, they were much more conspicuous than the rye. After threshing, the straw, which I usually valued more than the grain, sold very ill, hardly at half the usual price in Boston. The rye itself was full of seeds, many of which refused to be separated by the winnowing. I determined to avoid this evil if I could; so I ploughed up an acre, next to that which had served me so ill, let it lie until next spring, and washed till a rich crop of weeds sprang up, which, when they were five or six inches high, I ploughed in, and waited till another crop of somewhat later weeds were in the same condition; these were ploughed in, and afterward a third crop of the latest weeds were served in the same manner. It was then sown with rye and produced the cleanest and most beautiful and luxuriant crop I had ever seen. I have no doubt that the three crops of weeds did the land more good than an ample covering of barn manure would have done. The same course essentially pursued since has been equally successful. My crop of rye this season was the best and largest I have ever had, and the straw was the best—perfectly clean.

HOGS NEED SULPHUR.—Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. But one thing is true, they devour it with great wholeness it is to be found. It is for this purpose probably that they can eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in, or are in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, its flowers, seeds, and stalks.—*Home Journal.*

WINDBALLS.—Windgalls are the legs of a horse are the result of severe work, making them draw heavy loads, or driving them long distances without rest, producing irritation of the sinews of the legs, causing an increase in the secretion of synovia, or, as it is more familiarly called, "joint oil," and an excess of this is shown in the small protuberant sacs, or windgalls. To cure these, take the animal from hard work and apply pressure to the affected parts. A good way to do this is to fold pieces of soft, wet rags, adding one drachm each of opium and camphor. Put these upon the galls, and bind on with a wide bandage. By constant pressure applied in this manner the galls may be driven away. The bandages may be taken off when the animal is taken out of the stable, but should be put on again as soon as he is returned. Let this treatment be kept up until a cure is effected.

EPIZOOTIC.—A horse with the epizootic should be carefully blanketed, kept out of all drafts of winds, be fed lightly with good hay and carrots, or other vegetables, given no cold water, but all he will drink of water with the chill taken off, or tepid water. A free shovel full of hot ashes from the stove is good to throw into the water once a day; in effect it loosens the phlegm and false membrane, which accumulates in the throat, lungs, and stomach. A handfull of scalded bran is also good to add to each bucketful of water the horse drinks. No other medicine is advised, if the bowels can be kept regular with bran mashes and vegetable or green food. Rest to a horse in this condition is requisite to a speedy cure. A little gentle exercise is all that should be allowed, and by no means should fast driving or hard pulling be allowed, even for a short time.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Fruits and vegetables are often planted together, the small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, etc., are put along the fence-rows, and it is no wonder that in such spots the fruit is inferior in both quality and quantity. Where it is possible the two gardens should be separate, on this all lows better culture for both fruits and vegetables. There should always be some wall or building against the sun, shaltered side of which may be planted one or more grape vines. The border should be very rich, and carefully filled with good, loose soil, and if any fertilizer is used, let it be broken bones. In two or three years a fine crop of fruit may be gathered. There is no excuse for a lack of fruit on any farm in the country; there are numerous places around every farm-house, where a few vines can be easily grown, if a little pains is taken. Vineyards on small lots manage to have an abundance of fruit, but large farms are too often lacking in this.

CASTORIA.

Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

Castoria will animate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty year Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Carthartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil.

The reputation of his experiment extended, Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe it is adapted to all ages and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender infant.

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INVENTORS Free wants to see a model of every working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer a business that will pay from $5 to $10 for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms and $5 free, sent free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-1y

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A Graphic History of the Heroic Epoch of America; or, Border Life; its thrilling and romantic Incidents, Perils, Exploits, Hunting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Encounters with Indians, Famous war-paths, Camp Life and sports. A book for the old and young. Not a dull page. Immense demand. Circulars free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 56 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. 5-4t

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WANTED AGENTS in every town to canvass for this timely and popular History of Massachusetts. Beginning of the Pilgrims to the present time. Sold only by subscription. Complete in two volumes. Octavo, sent by mail free. Address, J. Ward, Boston, Mass. 7 6t

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We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 Gold Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Jewelry, including WATERS' pianos, organs, etc., at the very lowest cash prices, or on easy installments. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free. Address, HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers in Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Sheet Music, 481 Broadway, New York. 5-1w

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NEW GALLERY!

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311 Main Street,

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Large well-lighted Gallery on the FIRST FLOOR. Entrance leading to Gallery and Operating Rooms in the Exchange, on Main street. Also, Gallery on the second floor, with entrance on Exchange Street. Pictures taken in all weathers, and at all hours. Pictures taken in Gilt Frames, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Ear Drops, Sleeve Buttons, Vest Chains, Ladies' Dressing Pins, Ladies' Hair Pins, Ladies' Ornaments, Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, Gentlemen's Sleeve Buttons, Gentlemen's Vest Chains, Gentlemen's Watch Chains, Gentlemen's Watch Keys, Gentlemen's Watch Fobs, Gentlemen's Watch Pins, Gentlemen's Watches, Gentlemen's Rings, Gentlemen's Pocket Knives, Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Gentlemen's Pocket Combs, Gentlemen's Pocket Pieces, Gentlemen's Pocket Pieces, Gentlemen's Pocket Pieces

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Dances and prayer meetings are all the rage in town this season. Both are well attended.

—The G. A. R. masquerade ball on the 3d was very successful and a large party was present.

—Is our baker going to give us some mince pies? We learn that he killed his 3 year old colt last Tuesday.

—Mr A. B. Poland met with a severe accident last week by running a hook into his leg. It took two men to extract it.

—Miss Marion C. Tucker is among the successful applicants for admission to the Normal School at Worcester.

—At a meeting of the first church last week, Thomas Snell was elected deacon for four years.

—Miss Ida Boyden, while returning home from the Sunday evening service, fell on the ice and broke the small bone of her arm.

—Some young men are in the habit of ringing door bells and then running. Perhaps they may be caught by parties, who will set them pulling something that won't be quite so funny.

—The Dramatic Association gave an excellent entertainment last Tuesday evening in the District No 6 school house. The attendance was large and the actors did well. Master A. Morse spoke the Demagogue in a masterly style.

—A item in our last issue reflected somewhat on the connection of H. A. Knight with the Oakham stage line. His dealings with Mr. Cummings were perfectly fair, and we wish to correct the wrong impression theirin conveyed. —[EDS.

—The scholars in District No 5, during the absence of the teacher, hung a son of Mr. W. Barnes from the stove pipe the other day for the charge of story telling. If he had hung a little longer he would not have been able to tell any more stories. This is a good way to break up the habit.

—The creditors of Blood & DeLane have refused an offer to settle at 10 cents on the dollar. The failure of the firm is attributed to the individual use of the funds of the firm by one of the members, Mr Blood having drawn from the funds between $5000 and $6000 in excess of Mr DeLane, for which he cannot give an account. Most of their bills are due for lumber, and are thus held by out of town parties.

—We hear of the discharge of Mr. W. B. Fay first bass, from the Arion Quartette Club at the instigation of Mr Eben Perkins *basso profundo*. The action of expulsion being taken at a private meeting of the acting members in the absence of Mr. Fay. The engagement of Mr. Earnest Bothwell to fill the vacancy was announced simultaneously with that of the dismissal. In thier new combination we hope to theer continued success.

—The firemen of the different departments have been presented with a printed card from the board of Engineers, they having established the signals by dividing the town into four districts—north of the town house, No. 1. east, No. 2. south, No. 3. west No. 4. The general alarm is given by the big whistle and town bell—if in the north district, one and repeat; east, two and repeat; south, three and repeat; west, four and repeat. It would be a good plan to have signals so that the towns could assist one another.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—There was a large gathering of young people at Hewett's Hall on the evening of the 3d. a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Their sociables seem to be quite popular among the youog people. As they have now held six and have always been favored with a good time and good parties. The next will be held on the evening of the 17th.

—Dr. Forbes would doubtless prescribe for us if we were sick, but as "they that are whole need not a physician but they that are sick" the Dr. devotes most of his time to "fever" patients in N. Brookfield.

—The most dangerous case of Railroad fever we have heard of, is that of a resident of N. Brookfield who refused to pay a bill because the man who went to collect it rode over in a sleigh instead of coming by "our Railroad". We fear even Dr. Forbes skill won't save him.

—Mr. Fred H. Allen assisted, by Miss Georgie E Cayvan, gave a reading at the Town Hall last Friday evening and it was pronounced by all present as the best reading ever given in town. The selection's were all rendered in a manner which delighted every one present. Among the peices which struck us deserving special mention were the first selection "Saving St. Michael", "Laughing in Meeting", "Death of poor Joe", "God shield the Poor", and "Charlie Machree" all of which were given with thrilling effect.

—Mr. Allen is acting as our pastor at present and is very popular in town.

PORK BARRELS.—Mr. Cary of East Brookfield must give up the prize to Deacon White of this town, who has one that is one hundred years old. It was owned by his grandfather. It was hooped two years ago by Mr. Sampson the first repairing it ever received.

—A splended team of six gray horses from Spencer came to our village Saturday evening. The happy party took supper at the Wickaboag House and enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. I hope they got home to attend meeting at least half of the day Sunday.

—Mrs. Harrison Barnes had a pot of beautiful flowers which started to run away. She broke three small limbs from an apple tree, stuck them into the large pot of flowers and the limbs are now in full bloom, waiting for the apples to grow.

—A few days ago I visited the poor farm and looked over the house and barn. The stock is in fine condition and the house looked clean and tidy. Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton have been very successful in their care of the poor and infirm and they are to remain another year.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—A charter has been applied for by the W. X. Stevens Tool Company, the capital having been all paid in. The company will be represented at the centennial by all their principal styles of machines, and they have secured one of the best locations in the exposition building. The foundry and machine shop will be erected as soon as frost will permit, on the site south of the railroad track, already graded Business is good at the shop of the wheel company. They are running on full time with the full number of workmen. An order has just been received for 1000 pairs of horse rake wheels for the Vermont Farm Machine Company at Bellows Falls, and a set of implements is being made for the centennial.—A literary society for mutual benefit has been started by the young ladies.

WARREN.

—George Bliss has bought the interest of Edgar Butterworth, his partner in the provision business of Bliss & Butterworth of West Warren.

—Crossman's hall at West Warren is to be enlarged and repaired. The present entrance on Main street will be closed and a new one made on Chapel street.

—The grangers have inaugurated a series of social meetings at the houses of the members. The first was held Monday night at the residence of Master William A. Patrick.

—The Brookfield Union" held its regular session in Warren yesterday afternoon, Rev. Wm. Gordon of Palmer presided. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. C. H. Hanaford of Brookfield. The first essay was presented by Rev. I. B. Bigelow of Ware. His subject was "Elements of success on the ministerial office." The next essay was read by Rev. D. Atkins of Spencer on "The inspiration of the Bible." Rev A. Noon of Bond's Village delivered an essay on the question, "Is not a more strict enforcement of our discipline necessary to the prosperity of the church." All the essays were quite thorougly discussed by Rev. Messrs. Nichols, Nottage, Bigelow, Gordon, Woodbury, Hanaford, and Noon. An interesting prayer meeting was held before the sermon in the evening, in which a large number took part. The morning session of the second day of the meeting of the Brookfield Union at Warren was occupied by reading of essays by Rev. J. J. Woodbury of Charlton, Rev. F. Nichols of Warren, and Rev. C. H. Hanaford of Brookfield. The afternoon session was opened with a praise meeting and love feast, followed by an essay by the Rev. Wm. Gordon of Palmer. The next meeting will be held at North Brookfield March 13th and 14th.

LEICESTER.

—George Upham fell on the ice Friday afternoon and received a bad fracture of the hip. He was attended by Dr. Warner.

—George H. Thomas Post 31, G. A. R. held a sociable in Memorial Hall last Friday evening. The first part of the entertainment was given by C. W. Wilson of Worcester, and consisted of an exibition of mesmerism, several of the Leicester boys assisting him. The audience was greatly amused with the performance, Mr. Wilson being very successful in manipulating his subjects This was followed by the Skidmore Guard act, capitally given by Frank M. Lamb and George E. Marsh. The floor was then cleared for dancing, Woodcock's band furnishing the music. Supper was served, and the net proceeds, which were very handsome, were given to the relief fund of the Post.

—Last Sunday two valuable cows belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Earle were taken violently sick, acting in a very singular manner apparently crazy. Dr. Penniman was sent for, who pronounced it some affection of the brain Monday one of them died. The other still lives but will probably die.

—Leicester had its share of the late winds. Part of the roof of Saban Bond's barn was blown off, the large swinging sign at Snow's livery stable was blown down, Mr. Charles Denny lost a nice horse from the top of his barn, and as usual, when we have a high wind a chimney at the academy was blown down; those selected heretofore have not done much damage, but this time it broke through the roof and upper floor and "lit" on a piano, but as age has rendered it accustomed to hard usage it has probably not hurt it much.

Petty stealing by government officials isn't peculiar to the United States. In Canada they have it, and the people of Toronto are scandalized at the discovery that a $40 chair, purchased by the province for the Assembly room, now adorns the residence of an ex-speaker. The province too has been called upon to pay a bill of $50 for the hats and wigs used by this ex-official.

An official order has been issued by Gov Hartranft of Pennsylvania stating that during the continuance of the centennial exposition permission is granted all armed bodies of national guardsmen from other States to pass through and remain within the limits of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania as often and so long as they may desire.

In the promotion of health and longevity too much stress cannot be attached to the importance of preserving this harmony or balance of organization. In some respects the human body may be compared to a perfect machine, made up of many complicated parts. How different the working or running of such a machine from that of one imperfectly constructed and unequally balanced in all its parts! The one seldom needs repairs, the other frequently. The one will last as it were for an age; the other becomes almost useless in a short time. It is so in reference to the human system. Whenever a certain organ or class of organs becomes relatively too large or too small causing a want of balance or harmony in their action, there must be in the very nature of the case far greater liability to disease. Accordingly it is in persons possessing this imperfect ill-balanced organization, that we find not only the greatest amount of sickness, but that which is most obstinate and fatal. How often it happens that some slight derangement or trifling weakness operates as the entering wedge to the most serious diseases! It is the spot caused by inheritance, or developed by exposure where disease finds its germ or starting point, though all other parts of the system are in a perfectly sound condition; and not unfrequently life is terminated by a single organ, or even some part of it giving out, when all the other organs might have performed their healthy functions for many years.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an agravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. tried many doctors and things with no lasing benefit. In May '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City. I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completly prostrated with Hemorage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for releif seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily untill about the 1st of March, 73, when I become so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A freind suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they could do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, I had began to look upon medicines and doctors with distrust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared had no congh whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my freinds, the cure remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe, for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recomended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507 Rochester, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cts. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by L. F. Sumner, Spencer, C. B. Carpenter, Brookfield, S. M. Penniman, W. Brookfield, G. R. Hamant, N. Brookfield.

Cross and sickly children can be made healthy and strong by regulating their stomachs and bowels with Castoria. It is more effective than Castor Oil and is as pleasant to take as honey. For Wind Colic, Sour Stomach, Worms and Costiveness there is nothing in existence equal to Castoria.

Why will you suffer from Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Burns, Scalds or Weak Back, when the Centaur Liniment affords certain relief. Many articles soothe pain to a certain extent, but the Centaur Liniment CURES. The White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Liniment is for horses and animals.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 341-y

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THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876. NO. 17

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
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Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
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	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
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Special notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. eading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid extending their business throughout western orcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any liable source. Correspondents must send their mes with communications not necessarily for blication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unles amps be sent for that purpose.

HOME NEWS.

The Crispins hold a state convention at Lynn, March 1st.

Nathan Hersey has been appointed guardian of Daniel Green.

Isaac Prouty & Co. are building a tenement house on the new road.

Mr. Sugden is not expected to remove into his new house until towards next fall.

Remember the Centennial ball and concert to-night. A good time is expected.

The leap year festival at the Methodist Church Wednesday evening, was largely attended.

The roof of the old town-house is being slated.

A light in the entry of the Town Hall would be a convenient thing for the watchmen.

Bush & Gront will sell their building at auction on Saturday the 26th instant. This is a very valuable lot.

One of the watchmen found a cap in the street Tuesday evening. It now adorns the lockup, waiting for a head.

The estate of the late Caleb M. Morse will be sold at auction on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m.

Joseph Gioward has bought the bake house formerly occupied by Francois T. Cantara.

The Spencer National Bank will not be open for business on Tuesday next, this being a legal holiday.

Young men when they take young ladies out to ride should keep their eyes directly on the horses ear to save all mishaps.

Job work in the most approved style can be obtained at the office of this paper.

Two balky horses and a dog fight claimed the attention of about fifty lookers on near Drury's shop last Sunday afternoon

The code *duello* has revived in the South so the papers say. Hope it won't prove contagious.

"Variety is the spice of life," is the present plan of "Old Probabilities" in conducting the weather.

It is understood that business will start up in David Prouty's shop early in the spring.

Public necessity and convenience require a cross walk in front of the post office. Will the board give us one?

The East Brookfield line of stages is doing a big business judging from the numerous changes in drivers.

"The Christian Warfare" was the subject of the concert of the Congregational Sabbath school last Sunday evening. The vestry was crowded.

Small boys and girls constantly invade our sanctum in search of paper without price. If the use of those convenient articles, a slate and pencil, are forbidden in our schools, the towns should furnish the pupils with paper.

Many cases of "back-sliding" occurred this week. An advisory council on wooden sidewalks, the cause of the trouble, is talked of.

The only way to keep trade in town is for our store keepers to advertise; then we can keep out city announcements and city competition.

The arrest of Rev. E. D. Winslow in London is announced, and the Dutch will have to look to some other sources for their revivals.

The freezing rain on Tuesday weighed down the trees so much with ice that a good many boughs were broken down by the pressure.

It is reported that the Crispin order is in a flourishing condition and that the order has largely increased within the past two weeks.

The work in preparing the "Haymakers" for presentation is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the concert will take place early in March.

The interior work on the store of Comins & Ames is nearly completed, and from appearances it is to be an elegant affair, creditable to its enterprising owners and to our growing town.

A two gallon demijohn full of the precious fluid tipped over in the stage Monday evening, and the owner was unconscious of his loss until the contents had nearly disappeared.

The approach of the annual town meeting is now engaging the attention of the committee of matter and things, and some say license. Of course free rum is better.

In many places in town after a thaw or rain the water has a great affinity for the sidewalk when its proper place is the gutter. The board should attend to this "crooked" water.

Landlord Bergen has a "lockup," so he calls it, but some how or other his prisoners escape. He cannot account for it unless they escape through the sewer. But the sun will rise.

The new street near Upham & Sagendorph's mill is named Pearl Street. Mr. Dickerman's house is almost finished and Mr. William Moseley has got his cellar dug and all ready for building.

Two tramps spent an evening in the High School building last week. They broke out a pane of glass and then raised the window. They thought the building excellent for such purposes.

Four persons were fined Monday morning for being drunk. One Collett, as he was being put into jail, Sunday, followed the example of Kane and "struck out," but as his hands were fastened behind his back Norris soon overhauled him.

The "Haymakers," under the direction of Miss Estelle Ward, are making rapid progress in preparing their parts for the coming cantata. It will be the event of season. The date will be announced very soon.

Miss Estelle Ward is devoting the whole of her time in preparing her musical entertainment for representation. The choruses are being rehearsed with the utmost care, and the people may expect a treat in the display of native operatic talent.

We are offering great inducements to our merchants and store keepers in the way of advertising. Our circulation enables us to place your business prominently before the people of Worcester county. The success achieved by Messrs. Comins & Ames in this respect is an example to others.

The fair of the Merry Workers will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Extensive preparations have been made and undoubtedly it will be *the* event of the season. The proceeds will be given to the Young Men's Christian Association to aid them in furnishing their new room in the bank block. Every one should contribute his mite. Centennial costumes will be worn on the second evening

A CAPTURE.—Justice is sure although it may not be fast, is the opinion of Frank Green—the other wanderers have not been from on the subject. Green was arrested some time ago for dispensing the articles in Hillsville. He forgot, however, to call at the office and satisfy the demands of justice, but mysteriously disappeared from this vicinity, until last Friday night when Officer Clapp saw him on the cars, and had him placed in safe quarters in West Brookfield. He was brought over Saturday morning and let off on paying the costs in three cases and promising not to trouble our officials again, as they don't like to deal with rummers.

Friday morning Octave Normandi was fined for selling liquor. Joseph Brouette plead not guilty of an assault on young Hiney. His own witnesses convicted him and he was fined. Hiney was discharged on a complaint of disturbing the peace.

Geo. W. Doane & Co. have sold the store building and house in Brookfield, known as the J. L. Ainsworth property, to David R Tyler of Warren, price $10,000; and David R. Tyler's farm in Warren, to Samuel Hyde of Brookfield, price $10,500; the Kyron Morey place in Charlton, to Calvin Bond of Charlton, price $4,000; the Henry Kirkeand farm in Stafford, Conn., to James Byrnes of Springfield, price $1,200; the H. H. Risley estate in Somersville, Conn., to Wm. Fowler of Springfield, price 10,000, and Wm. Fowler's residence in Springfield, to H. H. Risley, of Somerville, Conn., price $6,500.

At the Probate Court, held Tuesday, the following business was transacted: Wills proved—Of John Smith of Sturbridge, Emeline K. Smith, executrix, real $6,000, personal $4,000; of Wm. Kimball of Oxford, J. E. Kimball and S. D. Kimball, executors, real $4,000, personal $4,000. Administrators appointed—Sophia M. Wilder, of the estate of A. A. Wilder of Warren, real $2,000, personal $1,500; H. J. Howey, of the estate of Stillman Dodge of North Brookfield, real $1,000, personal $300; John Rockwood, of the estate of Nancy Thompson of Leicester, personal $300; B. D. Allen, of the estate of Collins Allen of Oxford, real $6000, personal $2,000. Guardians appointed—Francois T. Cantara, of Ata T. Cantara of Spencer; H. B. Bosworth, of Ida C. Wilder of Warren; Ezra H. Blair, of Clarassa S. Thompson of West Brookfield. Guardians' accounts rendered—Of Erastus Jones, guardian of Caleb M. Morse of Spencer.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF THE MERRY WORKERS.—We are sure our readers will recall the fair and festival given by the Merry Workers, in our Town Hall, one year ago last May. It was conceded to have been the most successful fair ever held in our village, and the feeling was general that it ought to have been continued the second evening. These who attended passed a pleasant and enjoyable evening and contributed to a worthy object—the assistance of the Y. M. C. Association,—as over three hundred dollars was netted at the fair, proving conclusively its success. The Band of Merry Workers, under the direction of Mrs. H. P. Starr, propose giving another fair and festival in the Town Hall, and have decided upon the 22d and 23d of this month as the time. We are pleased to know that it is their purpose to continue the entertainment the second evening. The posters announcing the event gives us some idea of the variety and extent of the entertainment which the band will offer to our people The Merry Workers have been preparing for this event for some time, and we anticipate a rich treat in looking over the tables laden with articles on exhibition and for sale. We are certain that the "Old Curiosity Shop," the "Art Gallery," and the "Quilting Party,"—dressed in the style of one hundred years ago,—will more than compensate for the small fee of admission. We understand that the band proposes to offer to our citizens on Tuesday evening a turkey supper and we hope to see the tables crowded. On Wednesday evening the band will offer a farmers' supper and as they are to serve the tables and dress in centennial custom our people will no doubt arrange for a supper at the Town Hall.

The arrangmants are nearly complete for an entirely different entertainment on the second evening and will be of Centennial character throughout. The hall will be decorated and will present a most attractive appearance. The Y. M. C. A. expect to occupy their new rooms within a few weeks and by the generosity of Mrs. Starr and the Band of Merry Workers are to share largely in the proceeds of the fair to be used in furnishing their rooms.

Representative Hewitt of New York who is a democrat has a very poor opinion of his associates judging from his remarks on the consular bill in reference to the abolishment of the Consulate at Beirut, Syria. He said "I suppose it is no use to ask this side of the house to support Christianity or respability, but I say to the Democrats it will be a serious thing for them to lose the Presbyterian vote." This consulate was not abolished.

The Providence boot and shoe makers have struck against a reduction of 25 per cent. of their wages. They have agreed to compromise at 12 1-2 cents, and it is likely the employers will agree to this and that the strike will end soon.

Following the example of the churches of Drs. Storrs and Budington in their council two years ago Plymoth church announces that it will pay the expences and provide entertainment for members o its advisory council.

The New England Agricultural society have elected Dr. G. B. Loring president, Daniel Needham secretary, and G. W. Riddle of Manchester, treasurer. The society voted to have a full representation at the centennial and adjourned to partake of the annual dinner.

From the figures gathered by the enumerators of the Massachusetts census it appears that the gross value of the industrial products of the State for the year ending May 1, 1875, was about $580,000,000 in gold, or about $650,000,000 in currency, a gain of seventy-seven per cent over the census of 1865. It also appaers from the returns that they have enumcrated 10,409 dwelling houses and 31,845 polls which were omitted by the assessors in their returns. The cost of taking the present state census will be about $135,000. An appropriation of $100,000 was asked for last year but only $70,000 was appropriated, hence an appropriation of $60,000 or $65,000 will be asked of the present Legislature to meet the deficiency. The work done in the taking of this census is claimed to be 107 per cent more than that of 1865 and the cost is proportionately some $40,000 less.

BROOKFIELD.

Report has it that J. H. Rogers has failed.

Mr. Upham has taken possession of his new store on Central street.

John C. Kimball is preparing a supplementary catalouge for the library.

H. V. Crosby & Co. moved into their new store in the Town Hall building and are ready to receive old customers and new.

Master Henry Henshaw has a valuable Plymouth rock hen. She took it into her head the other day to pay for her keeping by laying eggs and the first one she produced weighed 4 1-2 ozs., measured 6 1-2 by 8 inches. How is that for big.

Whatever may be said of the politics of our acting Postmaster, the office was never managed with greater efficiency and satisfaction to all patrons. There has been the greatest patience, attention, courtesy, and kindness, in those who have assisted. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Hammant, and Mrs. H. Olds all deserve the thanks of the people of Brookfield; and many will regret that they are not to be the pleasant mediums of missives from their friends; and are reconciled by the thought that Mr. Chapin will bring to the office a similiar efficiency and satisfactory administration.

COURT MATTERS.—Michael Davenport, said to be a professor of boxing, got intoxicated the other day and officer Fiske, armed with a warrant started for his arrest; but Mike not being pleased with the idea of being arrested tried to get the warrant away from the officer; whereupon Fiske secured the services of Officer Capen and after binding the offender hand and foot they succeeded in bringing him to the lockup.

He was tried on Saturday for drunkenness, also for assault on Officer Fiske, and was fined $5 and costs for the former, and $10 and costs for the latter, making in all $29.20, for non-payment of which he was sentenced to the House of correction for 60 days.

During Michael's incarceration in the lockup quite a lively time occurred. A tramp came along and applied for lodging, and for want of room he was quartered with Michael. But instead of being allowed to enjoy a good night's rest, Mike insisted upon practicing the art of boxing, and kept the poor tramp on the defensive all night. It is suggested that it would have been a good thing for the town if Michael had been kept to serve out his time in the lockup instead of sending him to the House of Correction, as he would have been instrumental in making tramps scarce hereabouts.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 341-y

THE POSTMAN'S RING.

Of all the parables, day by day,
That thrill the heart of this life of mine,—
Making strange and beautiful sign
Of gracious meaning in common way,—
The very blithest and dearest thing
Is the sound in the house of the postman's ring.

It tells a story. Though deep and far
Stretch the want and the wish of man,
Hid in the bud of an infinite plan,
All blessed and sure providings are,
God's love rings the bell at the door
That the postman stands and waits before.

For He knew when He made it—hearth and sea
The world so wide, and His child so small,
Something must reach across it all
From heart to heart that would listening be.
And so from the first He laid away
Seed of purpose that fruits to day.

And because no service of man to man,—
No thought or method that matches need,—
With outward emblem, can halfway read
The depth divine of the heavenly plan,
Almost the dearest and hopefullest thing
In the livelong day, is the postman's ring.

It minds me well if so sure a hand,
So glad a summons, may tell and send
Our earthly tidings from friend to friend,
There cannot be less Perfect Land.
Soul-messages may not be stayed or crossed:
Out of God's mails no letter is lost!

Dear heart! that dwellest I know not where,—
So near—so distant—I may not see,—
While I sit below with thoughts of thee
Is some such usage of gladness there?
Do the angels come to thy door and say,
"We have brought the a word from her to-day?"

IMPROVIDENCE OF GREAT MEN.

The folly of some men renowned for great wisdom is conspicuous in every country. This foolishness is made manifest in common affairs of private life, even when the world is ringing with public applause for the exhibition of profound wisdom in public affairs.

The proverbial unthriftiness and folly in expenditure characteristic of our Daniel Webster is well known. He was always receiving large sums as income, and yet always involved in debt. He could take care of the affairs of the nation, but not of his own.

Lord Bacon was another instance of similar improvidence. Bacon himself did not follow his own advice, but was ruined by his improvidence. He was in straits and difficulties when a youth, and in still greater straits and difficulties when a man. His life was splendid, but his excessive expenture involved him in debts which created a perpetual craving for money. Bacon took bribes, and was thereupon beset by his enemies, convicted, degraded and ruined.

Pitt managed the national finances during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, ex-banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts, and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills at one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living and household bills exceed £2,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less than £6,000 a year, and at one time, with the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macauley truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrifty in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous ower, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was able to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer room at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jerusalem Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibson that on one occasion Fox sat playing at hazard for twenty hours in succession, losing £11,000. But deep play was the vice of high life in those days, and cheating was not unknown. Selwyn, alluding to Fox's losses at play, called him Charles the martyr.

Sheridan was the hero of debt. He lived on it. Though he received large sums of money in one way or another, no one knew what became of it, for he paid nobody. It seemed to melt away in his hands like snow in Summer. He spent his first wife's fortune of £16,000 in a six weeks' jaunt at Bath. Necessity drove him to literature, and perhaps, to the stimulus of poverty we owe "The Rivals" and the dramas which followed it. With his second wife he obtained a fortune of £5,000, and with £15,000 which he realized by the sale of Drury Lane shares, he bought an estate in Surrey, from which he was driven by debts and duns.

The remainder of his life was a series of shifts, sometimes brilliant, but oftener degrading, to raise money and evade creditors. Taylor of the Opera House used to say that if he took off his hat to Sheridan in the street it would cost him fifty pounds; but if he stopped to speak to him it would cost a hundred. He was in debt all round—to his milkman, his grocer, his baker and his butcher. Sometimes Mrs. Sheridan would be kept waiting for an hour or more, while the servants were beating up the neighborhood for coffee, butter, eggs and rolls.

While Sheridan was paymaster of the navy a butcher one day brought a leg of mutton to the kitchen. The cook took it and clapped it in the pot to boil, and went up stairs for the money; but not returning, the butcher coolly removed the pot lid, took out the mutton and walked away with it in his tray. Yet, while living in these straits, Sheridan, when invited with his son into the country, usually went in chaises and four—he in one, and his son Tom following in the other. The end of all was very sad. For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitue of the means of subsistence. His noble and royal friends had entirely deserted him. Executions for debt were in his house, and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriff's officers, who abstained from conveying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death.—*Samuel Smiles.*

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

The Philippine Islands, which have been recently visited by a terrific hurricane, with a reported loss of two hundred and fifty lives, are under the restrictive dominion of Spain. The group consists of not far from 1,200 islands, four of which are very large. The population is estimated at 6,000,000. Only four ports are open to foreign shipping, and the trade of America is almost entirely with the capital city, Manila. If dispatches received are correct, the ravages of the tornado were mostly confined to the southern portion of the island of Luzon, and Manila is many miles distant from that section.

Mr. Max Muller has been offered a professorship in Florence at a higher salary than ever offered before to a professor in Italy.

"Sir," said a well-dressed man who jumped on the platform of a New York street car the other night, addressing the conductor, "you can see, can you not, that I'm a gentleman? I'm no beggar, it is apparent," and he pointed to his silk hat and lavender kid gloves. "To be brief I live in Buffalo, and have been robbed. I want to raise enough money for a night's lodging. Will you give me some?" The man's manner was irresistible, and he touched his hat and jumped off the platform with the conductor's ten cents in his pocket. A detective saw the man repeat this operation on every succeeding car for an hour or more, and then escourted him to the station-house, where he was recognized as a noted confidence operator, named James Miles, of New York. When searched, $45 in small currency was found in his possession.

A CHINESE DINNER.

The small tables were furnished with saucers, little bowls, a chinaware spoon, and a pair of chopsticks for each person. The dinner was composed of *everything* except beef and mutton, which are seldom eaten by natives in the part of China referred to; the staple materials for their dishes are pork, fowl, and fish, all kinds of vegetables, sea-weed, fungi, etc. Everything, be it noted, is boiled, and comes to the table in the form of soup, stew, or haricot. The table is served by each person having put before him a "portion" of whatever the "course" may be; but there is often a large dish placed in the centre, and also dishes of condiments, into which all dip their chopsticks. It is impossible to attempt a description of the numberless dishes composing the feast, but the writer mentions one "to which justice was always done. It is made from what in England are only used to pelt unpopular candidates at elections. What process they undergo before coming to the table is unknown, but they appear like hard-boiled, *black* eggs, stewed in some very palatable sauce, and are really excellent." A dinner of the kind alluded to often extends to thirty or forty courses, and lasts three or four hours. Rice-wine, *hot* and very tasteless, is constantly handed round in tiny cups, and the Chinese drink a good deal of it, though they very rarely become intoxicated. They merely get excited in manner and flushed in the face. Oddly enough, the crowning dish of the repast is a huge bowl of plain boiled rice. It is said that this prevents any evil effects from excess either of eating or drinking—sobers you, in fact, and sends you away from the table with a clear intellect.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE Melbourne *Argus* relates a glaring instance of the recklessness with which powder is shipped from London. A captain stated, upon arriving with his vessel at Melbourne, that he had in vain applied to the charterers in London for a safe powder magazine. He shipped 400 barrels and 24 cans of powder, which were stowed away with other goods. They had heavy weather so that the cargo broke loose. Upon unloading the vessel it was discovered that 8 barrels and 3 cans had been smashed, and that the ship and crew had had a most miraculous escape.

FRESH MEAT.—Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will all remain in the meat and not run to the cut and dry by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

Cooking Schools.

New York will soon number a cooking school among its many useful institutions; a cooking class is to be immediately organized, with a French head cook of the first class, and a number of sub teachers to give two practical lessons a week, with nominal admission fees, and the pupils are not only to be taught how to cook nicely, but also how to buy provisions judiciously—a most praiseworthy accomplishment. London has for some time boasted of a number of these useful schools, and aristocratic ladies take the lead in their improvement and support. Some of the schools are for the instruction of young ladies of the higher and wealthier ranks, and others for the wives and daughters of working men—all under the charge of professional and practical cooks, perfect masters of their business. So it seems that cooking is to become fashionable, and no woman need feel shame if discovered in the act of preparing a palatable soup or stew. Fashion rules the world with a rod of iron; but when she deports herself in this manner, she is a goddess of beneficence, and her votaries are ministering angels. It would be impossible to estimate the saving that would result from cooks being educated, ladies being taught how to keep house, how to superintend, and even perform, culinary operations. Millions of dollars are, no doubt, wasted in this country by incompetent cooks, who do not understand the art of "making a dish out of nothing," as a French cook is said to be able to do. Then what suffering and waring would be avoided. Young ladies would be taught the accomplishment of keeping a house and cooking, as they now learn foreign languages and "the German." A man would not hesitate to face matrimony did he know that young ladies were reared to be wives and housekeepers. Cooking would, indeed, produce glorious results.

RACES ON THE NEVA.

A mujik—from Vladimir, it was said —who had come into the city bringing wood or frozen provisions, stood looking on from the height of his rustic troika. He was clad in the usual greasy touloupe, with an old matted fur cap, and felt boots white with hard service; a beard unkempt and lustreless bristled upon his chin. He had a team of three little horses, dishevelled, wild-looking, shaggy as bears, frightfully filthy, with icicles hanging down underneath them, carrying their heads low, and biting at the snow heaped up in masses on the river. A douga, like a Gothic window, painted with glaring colors in stripes and zigzags, was the part of the equipage on which most care had been bestowed—doubtless the work of the mujik's own hatchet. This wild and primitive equipage offered the strangest possible contrast to the luxurious sledges, the triumphant troikas, and all the other elegant vehicles which stood drawn up along the edges of the track. More than one laughing glance ridiculed the humble troika. And, to tell the truth, in this brilliant scene it had much the same effect as a spot of wheel-grease on an ermine mantle. But the little horses, whose hair was all matted with frozen sweat, looked out scornfully through their stiffened, shaggy forelocks at the high-bred animals that seemed to shrink away from contact with them—for animals, like the rest of us, feel a contempt for poverty. A gleam of fire shone in their sombre eyes, and they struck the ice with the small shoes attached to their slender, sinewy legs, bearded like an eagle's quills. The mujik, standing upon the seat, contemplated the course, without appearing in the least surprised by the prowess of the horses. Now and then, even, a faint smile gleamed below the frozen crystals of his mustache, his gray eyes sparkled mischievously, and he seemed to say, "We, too, could do as much." Taking a sudden resolve, he entered the lists to try his luck. The three little unlicked bears shook their heads proudly, as if they understood that they were to maintain the honor of the poor horse of the steppes, and, without being urged, they went off at such a pace that everybody else on the track began to take the alarm; they went like the wind, with their little, slender limbs, and they carried off the victory from all the others—thoroughbreds of English race, Barbs and Orlov horses—by a minute and some seconds! The mujik had not presumed too much upon his rustic steeds. The prize was adjudged to him, a magnificent piece of chased silver by Vaillant, the most fashionable goldsmith in St. Petersburg. This triumph excited a noisy enthusiasm among the crowd usually so silent and so calm. As the conqueror came off he was surrounded by amateurs proposing to buy his three horses; they went so far as to offer him three thousand rubles apiece, an enormous sum for beasts and man both. To his credit be it said, the mujik persistently refused. He wrapped his piece of silver in a fragment of old cloth, climbed upon his troika, and went back as he came, not willing at any price to part from the good little creatures who had made him for the moment the lion of St. Petersburg.—*Theophile Gautier's Winter in Russia.*

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE GIRL.

The cottage girl is always a poor hand at her needle, and has to be taught by the elder servants when she first goes into her place. Accustomed from childhood to what would be considered abominable indecency in a higher class of life; constantly hearing phrases which it is impossible to allude to; running wild about the lanes and fields with stalwart young men coarser and ruder than those at home; seeing other girls none the worse off, and commiserated with rather than condemned, what wonder is it if the natural result takes place? The fairs have been credited with much of the mischief, and undoubtedly they are productive of evil; but if they were abolished the average would in all probability remain about the same. The evil is inherent, and does not depend upon circumstances. It is the outcome of a long series of generations; it cannot be overcome in a decade. Education will do much, but not all. Youth is always led by the tone of the elder people. Until the tone of the parent is improved the conduct of the young will remain much the same. The more distant a parish from a town, the more outlying and strictly agricultural, and therefore stagnant, the greater the immorality. It is the one blot upon the character of the agricultural poor. They are not thieves, they are not drunkards; if they do drink they are harmless, and it evaporates in shouting and slang. They are not riotous, but the immorality cannot be gainsaid. No specific cure for this state of things can be devised; it must slowly work itself out under the gradual pressure of an advancing social state. It will be slow, for up to the present the woman has had but a small share of the benefit that has befallen the laborer through higher wages. If higher wages mainly go for drink, the wife at home is not much the better. The women say themselves they are no better off.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A HEAVENLY STUDY.

The young man, who had always manifested an interest in the heavens above him, paid his quarter, and was told to pick out any star he pleased and feast his eyes on it. He glued his optic to the small end of the tube, and, after sheving the machine about for some seconds, suddenly became wrapped in the study of something which appeared to give him the highest satisfaction. For several minutes he stood as immovable as a statue.

"Guess he's going to grow there," growled a man waiting for a chance.

"Perhaps he never saw a telescope before," said somebody else.

"Young man," remarked the owner of the tube, "if you propose to monopolize the instrument, you must pay more."

The only answer made by the fellow was to quietly put his hand in his pocket, and, without taking his eye away from the opening, hand the man ten cents. For nearly fifteen minutes the student of astronomy kept up a raptured and uninterrupted gaze upon the heavens, and paid his regular assessment every time he was called on. The owner of the telescope was taking in a rich harvest. Suddenly there was a long-drawn sigh, and, rising from his stooping position, the young man stood up. "Mister, that's a good telescope, and I am satisfied with the show." Then he walked on, and the next man who went to look at a heavenly body didn't see it, from the simple fact that the house on Telegraph Hill which had been in the focus of that telescope for the past fifteen minutes was no longer illuminated, and, the girl, whose chamber had been peered into so steadily, had gone to bed.

HAD BEEN ROUND.

At the City Hall Market, Boston, recently, while a lady was purchasing a whitefish, a man about fifty years old, and a stranger to her, approached and remarked:

"Missus, I have traveled over Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Holy Land. I have viewed the pyramids, sailed on the Nile, and fished in the Tiber. Permit me to offer you a word of advice: Don't cook that fish with the scales on."

"I didn't mean to, sir," she indignantly replied.

"Very well, missus. I have crossed the Atlantic Ocean fourteen times; ascended the Andes; sailed up the Missouri and down the Mississippi, and tramped across the Great Sahara Desert. Let me say one word more: Cut the head off before you cook it!"

"Do you think I'm a heathen?" she retorted. "I guess I know how to cook a fish!"

"You may, madam—you may. I have soldiered for Queen Victoria, fought for Uncle Sam, drawn a pension, kept a post-office, learned to fiddle, and was never sued in my life. I beg your pardon, madam, but let me advise you not to eat the bones of that fish. Some folks eat bones and all, but they sooner or later come to some disreputable end!"

"I'll thank you to mind your own business!" she said, as she picked up the fish.

"I have traveled over the smooth prairies," he replied with the greatest politeness, "climbed the Rocky Mountains, killed Indians, fought grizzlies, suffered and starved and perished, and I leave you with the kindest and most earnest wishes for your future welfare. Also cut off the tail before cooking!"

And he went away.

Crawford County, Pa., has in operation 58 factories, producing 6,810,000 pounds of cheese; Erie County 22 factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds of cheese; Mercer and Venango Counties 11 factories, producing 647,700 pounds of cheese; the aggregate in the four Northwest counties of Pennsylvania is 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese.

Sale of Mortgaged Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given to Richard Sugden, dated September 8th, 1871, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Worcester county, book 849, page 624, we will sell at public auction, on the premises, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 26th day of February instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., all and singular the premises described in said deed, viz: A certain tract of land in Spencer Village, on the south side of Main street, bounded north by Main street, west by Wall street, south by land of Tucker and Woodbury, and east by land of Rush and Grout. The sale is made on account of a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed.

Spencer, February 11, 1876.
DAVID PROUTY & Co.,
Assignees of said Mortgage Deed.

Notice.

THE OWNERS OF THE REAL ESTATE taxed to J. H. Haskins, situated in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year 1875, amounting to $31.28, according to the tax list submitted to me by the Assessors of Taxes for said town, remain unpaid, and that said real estate, or such undivided portions thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of George S. Duell, in Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged. Said real estate consists of house, barns and about 80 acres of Land, and is situated on the road leading from Brookfield to Fiskdale, and is the same formerly occupied by Sam'l F. Bemis.

H. V. CROSBY,
Treasurer and Collector of Brookfield,
Brookfield, February 3, 1876. 17

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

TO ELIZABETH A. FAY of Charlton, in the County of Worcester, and Commonweath of Massachusetts, and all other persons claiming under her or otherwise interested in the premises hereinafter described: By virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said Elizabeth A. Fay to James Capen and Isaac C. Tyler, dated July tenth, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, book 933, page 109, and for a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed, will be sold, by public auction, on the premises, in said Charlton, on Saturday, February nineteenth, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that certain tract of land, with dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Charlton, and known as the Adams Nichols place, containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less, and bounded and described in said mortgage deed as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the southwest corner of the premises, at land of Joseph S. Bradley and Gilbert Rich; thence northerly and bounding westerly by land of said Bradley; thence easterly and bounding northerly by land of said Bradley and David and James Phrail, formerly of Alex Stevens, and land of Merritt D. Aldrich, to the northeast corner of premises; thence, following the county road leading to Southbridge, to land of Ira Barra; thence westerly by land of said Barra, Luke Gilipsie, Roxalana Farnum and Gilbert Rich to place of beginning. Terms at sale.

ISAAC C. TYLER,
Mortgagee.
Spencer, Feb. 3d, 1876. 15-3w

Mortgagee's Sale!

BY Virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Lucy Ann Snow to Isaac Fairbanks dated January twentieth in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy two, and recorded in the Worcester county registry of deeds, book 863, page 205 and for breach of the condit on of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the fourth day of March A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest which the said Lucy Ann Snow had at the date of said mortgage, in and unto the real estate therein described, to wit:

A certain parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in North Brookfield in the county of Worcester, Mass., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-easterly corner thereof on the westerly side of Forrest street thence running westerly by land of Ledger D. Roberts, six rods and eleven links; thence southerly by land of Henry Foot, ten rods and sixteen links to South Common street; thence easterly about six rods and fifteen links to Forrest street; thence northerly by said Forrest st about eleven rods to the first mentioned corner, containing sixty eight rods more or less.

Feb. 1, 1876, ISAAC FAIRBANKS, Mortgrgee

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Alfred O. Blood, and Nelson H. DeLane to Amasa Stone, dated the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Worcester Registry of Deeds, book 801, page 619, and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of which the said Blood and DeLane had in and unto the real estate therein described at the date of said mortgage, namely: A certain parcel of land, with a box factory and steam power thereon, situated on the easterly side of Walnut street, in North Brookfield, County of Worcester, Mass., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner thereof, on said street; thence running southerly by said street seventeen rods, to land of A. O. Blood; thence easterly by land of said Blood about twelve rods to other land of said Blood & DeLane; thence northerly by land of said Blood and DeLane about seventeen rods to land of H. P. Bartlett, thence westerly by land of said Bartlett and G. B. Jenks about twelve rods to the place of beginning, containing about one and one-fourth acres.

February 2n, A. D. 1876.
LIBERTY STONE,
Executor of the will of said Amasa Stone

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" *ENCLOSURES,*
" *REMITTANCES,*
" *ADVICES,*
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THE HOME ESTABLISHME

PRACTICAL NOTES.

The power of gunpowder is shown by a recent writer in the *Revue Scientifique*. The velocity of a shell leaving the cannon is 1,300 feet per second. The height from which the projectile would have to fall to acquire this is 26,800 feet; consequently the power of the powder is equal to 219,000 foot-pounds. The heat evolved by the combustion of 11-4 pounds of powder is equal to 340-7 calories. The mechanical work of this amount of heat is 1,050,000 foot-pounds.

Candle light is generally considered to enhance the beauty of one's face and complexion, and we are told that it will be the fashion this winter to use wax candles at parties instead of gas. Young ladies who have more freckles than they know what to do with will read this with gratification.

One drop of the essence of bitter almonds will comunicate an agreeable taste and smell to an ounce of the castor oil of commerce, and will not at all affect its medicinal action. Persons taking this medicine should order it to be thus flavored.

To clean a nubia take a wooden bucket fill it half full of wheat flour; then dip your nubia up and down in the flour until it looks white, shake thoroughly, when it will be as nice as new, and will not have the drawn appearance which washing gives.

It is a difficult matter to obtain a "steel" which retains its sharpening qualities for any length of time. A common round file answers the purpose admirably. Fasten it on an old knife-handle. and it is ready for use.

LIGHT READING.

SEAL SKINS.

When the seals have reached the killing-ground, they are allowed a certain time to rest and cool, after which about one hundred are driven together into an inclosure, and the fittest are selected for slaughter. The others are allowed to go down to the nearest water, whence they at once make their way back to the sea. The instrument of destruction is a long club of hard wood, with which the animals are struck a violent blow on the head. One is usually sufficient. A long, sharp knife is then thrust into the vitals, and the carcass laid aside, and so on until about one thousand have been slain, when the work of skinning commences. When taken off, the skins are salted, and sent home in that condition. On arrival here, they are properly cured; and then comes the preparation needed for their conversion into what is popularly called "seal-skin." It is difficult to conceive how that beautiful article of dress can ever be manufactured out of the very unattractive object the skin presents at this juncture. It is hard and unyielding as a board, and the stiff, coarse hairs cover the fur so completely that its very existence might be unsuspected. In the trade a full-aged male is called a "wig;" a female, "clap-match;" males not quite so old "bulls;" the half-grown of both sexes, "yearlings;" the young of nearly a year old "gray" or "silvered pups;" and before their coats are changed to this shade, "black pups." The problem to be solved is how to separate the under-fur. For many years each individual hair was plucked out severally, at, of course, a vast expenditure of time and money, until a lucky accident revealed to the dressers the fact that the roots of the hair were more deeply seated than those of the fur. Now, therefore, after preliminary preparation, the skins are laid, hair downward, upon a wooden block with a curved surface, and pared down with a knife until the roots of the hairs have been cut through, and the skin is very little thicker than a kid glove. All the coarser hair can then be brushed off with the hand, leaving the fur, which is then seen to be arranged in small curls, of a light brown color, varying slightly in shade in the different parts. In consequence nearly all "seal skin" is dyed before it is sold, and in the process of dyeing the curls untwist themselves, and the fur becomes smooth and ready for use. The profits made in dealing in furs must be worth having. The value of each skin that leaves the Prybiloy Islands, now our main source of furs, is trifling. The Government of the United States imposes, it is true, a revenue tax of $2 a skin, to which must be added the cost of the maintenance of an establishment in so remote a spot; but even after all allowances have been made for this and other expenses in Europe, the price demanded for a jacket must still be regarded as extravagant.—*Contemporary Review.*

GREAT GUNS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

Speaking of the great guns recently cast in Germany and England, a correspondent says:—The monster cannons now in existence are simply examples of the manner in which history repeats itself. Four centuries ago, in 1478, the Turks erected a battery of guns against Scutari, the largest of which was capable of throwing a stone shot thirty-two inches in diameter, and weighing 1,640 pounds, whereas the projectile of the English 80-ton gun weighs only 1,250 pounds. It is evident, moreover, that these enormous guns were of practical service, for it is recorded that 2,534 rounds were fired from them in thirty days. At the castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, there still exists a battery of bronze cannon, some of which have a bore of twenty-eight inches in diameter. When the British Admiral, Sir John Duckworth, forced the passage of the Straits in March, 1807, one of his ships was struck by a huge stone bullet thrown from one of these guns, and it is said that the missile made so large a hole in the side of the vessel that the captain, when he looked over the side to see the extent of the injury, was surprised to see two of his sailors thrust their heads through the aperture at the same instant. The Royal George, whose name is familiar to all readers of Cowper's poetry, was one of the ships injured in this encounter. The great gun of Beejapore, with a calibre of twenty-eight inches, is another instance of what gun founders could accomplish more than three centuries ago. This weapon was last discharged, it is said, during the eighteenth century, on the occasion of a visit from the Rajah of Sattara. The shot weighed more than 1,000 pounds. The Izar Fooshkar, or great gun of Moscow, has a bore fifty-five inches in diameter, but has never been fired with shotted charges, and we think that but few persons would be anxious to make the experiment.

The best way to get the seeds from the Osage orange, or "Bois de Arc," is to put the fruit in heaps until it begins to soften, then crush between wooden rollers, after which wash out in a trough made for the purpose.

MILLET is not equal to good timothy hay for feeding stock, still if cut early and well cured it makes good fodder. It is considered wholesome food, if not very rich is nutritious matter.

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The Spencer Sun

"IN SHAPE FOR ALL."

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. FEBRUARY, 18, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, *is prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES.—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

Beecher's text last Sunday was "On attaining a high moral state." This is the age of brass.

The Bristow fever seems to be spreading in the Republican camp while Judge Davis is talked of by the other party.

The bill appropriating $1,500,000 in aid of the centennial has passed the senate by a vote of 41 to 15 and Philadelphia feels relieved.

Suppose that Grant, yielding to the pressure, should remove Secretary Bristow, Bishop and Morton would then have to wait another four years at least.

Straws—a vote of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature the other day stood as follows: for president—Bristow 48, Hayes 20, Fort vice-president—Hayes 48, Dalzell 20.

The New York *Sun* quotes rather sneeringly our account of Centennial pork barrels. It must remember that if New York has not got the oldest barrel it once possessed the largest—Tweed.

Hambleton of the Ways and Means committee has been removed because he named a son after J. Wilkes Booth and yet some one said that in the Centennial year all things were to be fair and lovely.

How much better if the money which will be spent in paying the bills for board and other incidentals of the advisory committee and attempting to bolster up Plymouth Church and its pastor, were spent for missionary purposes. Beecher's days of usefulness are over.

An ex-confederate filled with the emotions of Centennial year has sent Bristow twenty-five cents to pay the last two figures of the national debt and hopes that others will follow his example and during the year pay the whole which is $2,944,468 81,25.

The prospects are that the miners in the Black Hills are not to be allowed to enjoy their washington relations with the Sioux have packed up their traps, sharpened their knives and started for them. As the government has forbid parties entering the country it will probably let them fight it out.

Perhaps Blaine is equal to the occasion but it is probable that he will have to summon Ex-Sec. Boutwell to figure out the financial conundrum proposed by Tarbox. "How long will it take to renew specie payment when gold was 10-4 in '72 and 113 in '75. He ought to be President if he can solve this proposition.

James Parton finds it difficult to make his step-daughter his legal spouse. Finding it was impossible in this state unless the legislature repealed the law, he went to New York and had the ceremony performed over again; but even now the marriage is not legal in this state as he went out of the state to evade its laws.

John McGinty, alias "Texas Jack," the roving printer, dropped in on us Monday. "Jack" has traveled over more territory and knows more of the "boys" than any other typo. After spending half a day with us and refreshing himself with a good dinner at the Massasoit, he "skipped" for Worcester. He reports walking very bad.

It is an outrage, which would only be permitted in a free country, that so moral and upright a gentleman as Babcock is should be compelled to answer to an indictment. All of the "Bosses" say that he is truly virtuous and don't like "crooked whiskey." The depositions of "Boss" Tweed and Winslow are only wanted to prove Babcock an example for every young man to imitate.

Col. Fred has been speaking for his 'Dad' and says: "Father don't want to be President any more, and won't accept a nomination if the Cincinnati convention offers it to him." What convenient thing a son is when you are diffident! Moreover Fred thinks that Conkling is a statesman, a good republican and just the man for president. It is barely possible that Daniel Pratt's or Geo. Francis Train's opinion is entitled to as much weight as Col. Fred's on this important question.

"Our Dumb Animals" is publishing the number of watering troughs and roadside watering places in the various towns in Massachusetts. This is a subject which every town should attend to. Troughs placed at suitable intervals along the main roads would save much suffering among our dumb animals. They also request inventors or owners of such inventions as are calculated to relieve animals from suffering to send models to their office for the purpose of exhibiting them at the Centennial.

The march number of the International Review will contain an article on the Old and New South by John C. Reed Esq. who has been an eye witness and participator in the progress of events leading to the present state of things. Aneurise Jones will have an article on Bardism which will give an account of the influence exerted by Druids and Bards upon English Literature. Bayard Taylor is a regular contributor. Professor Richard A. Proctor will contribute an article on the "Structure of the Universe." There will be other interesting articles by authors. The various editorial departments will contain reviews of the events during the past two months.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALE BOOTS

An article entitled "New and Then" a history of the manufacture of sale boots in America was published in the Vermont Phoenix and as a portion of it is of especial interest to this community we publish that part. The first known venture in the manufacture of sale boots was made by Charles Walton of Spencer, in 1809, when he made eighty-four pairs, and sent them to a Southern trader at 4,50 a pair. The Southern trader repudiating, he lost the entire debt. He thought the cost of his wit too dear, and, for the time at least quit the speculation. In 1810, John Hubbard of Leicester, repeated Walton's experiment by sending a box of boots to Savannah, Ga., It was during this year that the good shoemaker of the town first learned, even, of the idea of shoe pegs, through a Yankee vender of the new fangled notion, Leicester; then as now was a card manufacturing town, and it was in this memorable year of new ideas that John Woodcock invented and brought out his machine for splitting a card leather the size of a hand card. The next year, 1811, he enlarged his machine to split a strip of leather eighteen inches wide.

At this time there was residing about two miles north of the town, one Jabez Green, the poor but happy father of seven teen children. Many of these children had to be put out, some never living at home after they were six years old. One, Nathaniel, had early been apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade with his uncle, in Hardwick. Upon his return home, he worked at his trade for John Hubbard through the summer of 1811, and earned $85; while a younger brother, Josiah, worked out on a farm until he had earned $8. During the season their father died, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Thus the winter of 1811-12 came upon the family, and these two boys, with their combined capital of $93, bravely met their future by setting up the boot business in their mother's garret. In town they could buy the card splits at such a price that, when made into boots, they cost them about 1,25 a pair, in cash. After making up a one horse load, Josiah, the younger, then in his 19th year, being the better Yankee took them to Boston and sold them at an auction store. His first propositions were met by the auctioneer with ridicule and laughter, but he soon saw that the bey meant business, and was veriously in earnest, and finally agreed to take one hundred dozen pairs at 2,30 a pair, and if they sold to his satisfaction he was to have the whole load at that price. The sale proved a success, the auctioneer took the load and young Green returned home with more money in his pocket than the brothers had even seen before.

They now worked with redoubled energy day and night, until another load was done. This Josiah took to Albany, N. Y., and sold, as in Boston, with equally good results. The next year they made a two horse load of about seven hundred pairs, and again Josiah started for Albany. At a hotel about thirty miles from the city he met a couple of army speculators, who proposed to buy the entire load. A trade was finally made at 2,27 a pair. In this trade he received $300 down and a note payable in York money in forty five days. The traders sold the boots to the army at Plattsburg for $3,100 and promptly met their note. In 1815 the brothers dissolved partnership, and found themselves each the happy possessor of about $3,500—a fortune in those days, even for old men. Nathaniel married and settled on a farm in Maine while Josiah went to Spencer and took unto himself a life-partner, and purchased a farm in 1817, when there were but twenty one houses (exclusive of the church), between Brookfield and Leicester line. He now carried on the boot business in connection with his farm, by hiring a couple of shoemakers into the house to make while he did the planning, cutting and fitting. It was about this time that he made his first case of pegged boots; but it was not for several years later that shoe pegs came into general use. As the season for the boot trade drew near, he started out on the road, selling his wares; but selling boots at wholesale was a new and unheard of idea. Every village shoemaker rose in rebellion against a store-keeper who would keep such goods upon his counter. To effectually meet this opposition, he adopted the commission plan, and only left his goods at one store in a place, the merchant paying him a certain price for the boots actually sold when he came around on his next trip, he taking back the unsold boots or stocking up again, just as they could agree. In this careful manner he carried on the business without opposition or disturbance until 1821, when he purchased his present homestead near the town, the parlor of which did duty as a boot shop until 1834, when he built what is now the oldest boot shop in Spencer, upon which, for years, travelers have seen the sign: "Josiah Green's Boot Manufactory, established in 1812."

His workmen, two of whom he had already paid $1600 for their work, began to realize that there was a profit in the business. With their $1800 these two men Hall and Draper, left and set up the first opposition.

In 1835 one White left, and was soon followed by Denny and Watson, who established the third shop in town under the firm name of White, Denny & Watson. The race of opposition and competition was now fairly begun which has since spread itself throughout the entire country, until to-day boot manufacturing is one of our most extensive business interests.

Mr. Green now in his 84th year, is hale and hearty, and has a remarkable good memory, not only of matters that occurred in his young days, but of facts and dates transpire from day to day. He has lived to see his six dollars magnify into a handsome competence, and beholds with pride the general good results that have flown from his humble beginning. He is undoubtedly the oldest boot manufacturer in the country and being the first successful sale boot maker, may well be called the father and founder of the business.

Our readers will notice that we have confined our narrative exclusively to the early history of the boot trade. The Batchellers in Rutland, Mass., and possibly one or two other parties, were early engaged in the Southern shoe trade.—as Sambo's remark, when his shoes began to rip, illustrates: "Sah, dem shoes picked 'fore dey ripe!" In later years the Batchellers removed to Brookfield, and have added boots to the list of their wares.

Perhaps I cannot better close this article than by giving a brief summary of the boot business to-day in the immediate vicinity of its early beginnings. Spencer has nine large firms engaged in the manufacture of heavy boots, making as is estimated by those competent to judge, 100,000 cases a year, and employing a capital of between one and two millions of dollars. The three Brookfields have in all ten large establishments engaged in making a heavy class of goods of men's, women's and children's wear. Milford is largely engaged in the manufacture of the lighter varieties of men's wear. Rockland has seven large shops.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Every Wednesday, if the sun shines, feminine Washington arrayeth itself in purple and fine linen to make the cabinet calls, for the ladies of that highly distinguished circle are among the regulation sights to be seen by all visitors. The hours are from two till five, so if the entire round is to be made a carriage is requisite. This luxury is expensive, costing at most but two dollars per hour; but if you are a regular customer your elegance may be indulged in at a dollar and a half for the same time. It is funny to watch the gentlemen when ragged round some modiste—they wait for the egress of their fair prototype—mind, I didn't say "baggage." The respectable, private coachman feels his consequence quite as thoroughly as the lady he serves. He is so careful of his dignified pose upon his box, his manner of holding his whip, and the number of his buttons, as if he owned the entire establishment; and he gazes with supreme disdain upon the horses he knows to be hired, and the sham liveries worn by the drivers of ordinary coaches. "Caste" everywhere, my dear; just note it yourself the next time you see a line of Jehnes.

Yesterday all the city was seized with a mania for calls, as extensive the whole population seemed on wheels, for the streets were full, and one caught fascinating glimpses of rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and dainty hats, so plumed with nodding feathers that one wondered if the stately birds of the desert had any of their beauty remaining.

We do not take the ladies in the order of precedence at all, but direct our course so as to economize the precious time, and, therefore, Mrs. Robeson is the first whom we shall greet. Up the steps and into the the hall; the lady stands near the mantel; she turns—flashes a look as bright as her diamonds—gives you her gloved hand for a second, and then, unless you are somebody she is politic enough to cultivate, you are then left to your own devices. That's very well, if you happen to know anyone present; if you don't it's extremely awkward; but madame has done her duty; you are quite at liberty to look at her as much as you please; and she does make a picture, for Mrs. Robeson is a strikingly handsome woman. Her figure is superb; her dress faultless, and the masses of silver hair, over the still youthful face, are a most extremely becoming.

Very different the welcome you meet at Mrs. Bristow's. Sec is simply exquisite every way; scarce a bit haughty, but graciously graceful. She greets you warmly, utters some bright bit of thought, and if her own attention be claimed by entering guests, she at once introduces you to some one who shall make you call agreeable. Yesterday it was pretty Miss Dunlop of Chile who assisted, and very charmingly she talked, fascinating my escort till I ordered him away. Mrs. Bristow's portrait is not easily given. She is tall and slight, her toilettes are always rich, but her whole charm lies in the expression of her mouth and eyes. Such great soft brown eyes, looking straight into your own, with an earnest questioning glance, while round the mouth there is always a smile, so winning that, were I a man, I should envy the Secretary his right to bask in such radiance as his sweet wife can make. This isn't gushing; I know Mrs. Bristow, and I love her.

Mrs. Kerr, the wife of the new Speaker, receives at Willard's. She isn't a bit handsome; she never could have been; her features are too strongly marked; her skin too coarse, and the gray hair is not becoming. At first she didn't seem to fit into her place at all, and her visiting dress the first time I saw her was an atrocity generally; but she is rapidly learning, and since she invites attractive young girls to receive with her, her receptions are charming. Miss English of Indianapolis is her winter guest, and yesterday Miss Whitehouse of New York did her full share to entertain visitors. About the foot of the great mirror plants are growing in pots; a great baskets of rare flowers completely covered one table and on the piano lay a heap of *bonbonieres* devoted to any masculine coats which might appear.

Our next call was at Secretary Belknap's. The fame of her beauty needs no help from my pen. She is remarkably lovely. But oh! Miss Belknap is far more attractive than her mamma. You will find her throned at the piano; the sweetest morsel of babyhood that ever came to gladden a household; she is delicious; you want to bite her just a little, you know, and you stand worshiping the year-old darling, wondering if all her life shall be so rose-hued as now, hoping most devoutly that sorrow shall never blow that rare golden head. The child is the god-daughter of Mrs. Fish, and to her house I will take you next.

Usually every week it is filled with eager visitors, but sometimes your hostess has a minute's respite. How many years one has she stood within her gates receiving all who chose to come? Her wonderful memory retains every name and every face. A dignified statelines marks her manner, but find ever so slight a reason for getting over that first formality and behold the truest, womanly heart that ever beat, and true that when Mrs. Fish shall utter any sentence you may know she means it; so true that sorrow and distress never appeal to her in vain, and so unselfish that weariness are counted for naught if she may accomplish any good. Well has she won her title, "the first lady in America."

As the Postmaster General's it is always pleasant to linger. Mrs. Jewell is so cordial, and Florence, (absurd to call her Miss Jewell) such a tiny rosebud of a girl, that welcome always seems warmer there than anywhere else. Young people are always to be found clustering about there at all hours; the table of refreshments is very tempting, while there are pictures which will pay you for looking.

Mr. Pierrepont, the new Attorney General, lives in the house built by General Meigs. Its construction is peculiar, but never mind the house, for the hostess is well worth all your attention. It is easy to see what her lifelong associations must have been; the high-bred face with its delicate features; the graceful manner and low, sweet voice, all mark the lady, born to that name. Mrs. Pierrepont is just winning love and admiration from every one she meets, tribute freely given and accepted so charmingly that one wishes there were even more to bestow.

Now to Mr. Chandler's. We know exactly how Mrs. Chandler will stand, and how warmly she will clasp our offered hands, but we haven't recovered from our surprise when we first saw her. You can hardly believe her a grandmother! That fair, queenly woman, with no wrinkles in her face, no trace of age anywhere, *it n'est pas possible!* Yet Mrs Hale, her daughter, has two lovely children. Mrs. Chandler receives with perfect composure and grace she is never flurried, never at a loss for a word or phrase; and you are quite at liberty to wander about the splendid parlors at your will. No party of the season has been more brilliant than the card reception given there two weeks ago.

Our circuit was complete at last. Reviewing it, I will call it "A Dream of Fair Women," for never in the memory of Washington society has the cabinet boasted so much beauty. I have not exaggerated, dear friends. Except Mrs. Kerr they are all strikingly beautiful, and when on some state occasion they assemble at the White House, you will believe more implicitly than ever that American women, like American productions generally, can equal those of all other nations beneath the sun.

MRS. GUMMIDGE.

Masquerade this evening.

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

From our own Correspondent.

Great tribulation, the advisory committee this afternoon to discuss topics years ago by the council that South church on probation. Now the *Eagle* tells us that "fellow-accident" not an element of Christian. Sapient teachers of church a newspaper men! The centrifugal is an accident, not a co-existant with the centrifugal according to this revised version of the consolation of the Pleiades" of our firmament continues. The Preacher," Fred Bell has been once my last but has announced intention to remain a Brooklyn He has crowds at the Academy The charged will be investigated courts however. Rev. Mr Wolfe and on Bergen Street yesterday treatment of his wife. Glen-of New Jersey married one of his nesses a few days since and has profession of the law. Rev. Mr Talmage has shown us his wonderbella" a reed organ of twelve twenty-four mellow chime bells, that will take wonderfully with music. We invest our cash in wise others to do likewise. Rumor the plaintiff but the murder-was hung in effigy yesterday. ce of death is regarded by the is just one. MERLIN.

airman of the legislative committ districting the State have subpoenaed in regard to the Tammany ts $777 the ratio of each senatorial d the forty senators are thus distr counties: Barnstable, 1; Dukes ocket, 1; Hampden, 2; Berkshire n, 1; Hampshire, 1; Worcester ex, 7; Suffolk, 8; Essex, 6; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 1; Bristol, 2. We upon this plan further than it for consideration and the adjourned for two weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

has emigrated, we are happy to now bores London with his fact, attempted to out walk Perkins, champion and make 115 miles ; Perkins stopped at the 65th Weston walked only 108 miles n the 24 hours, though an excited pered him lustily for that. The for a $250 cup.

ugh Shakes me to Pieces," gasps that distressing visitation, Dyspepsia h "Hale's Honey of Horehound and ough can be got to fight with this Life. Sold by all Druggists.

Anhauser Drops cure in 1 minute. 17 4

Positively the Best.

ris' Syrup of TAR, WILD CHERRY ND is the Best Cough Medicine ever or the immediate relief and pe- ure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and of a Consumptive type. It will ndition of the system, by giving half the time required to do so ner medicine. It is purely vege- contains not a particle of opium ngerous drug. Physicians en- e the most efficacious antidote all disorders of the throat and never fails. Every bottle guar- proform exactly as represented. obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, ry and Horehound. Trial size, regular time size 50 cents and by O. WEATHERBEE, Spencer; C. , Brookfield; G. R. Dammant, ckfield; Geo. Penniman, West

ors of Youth.

ERAN who suffered for years from ns Debility, Premature Decay, and ll of youth Indiscretion, will, for the sake humanity, send free of charge to all ed directions for making the simple which he was cured. Sufferers are ly to be benefited by a perusal of ng advertisement. Address, JOHN B. ODDEN, 78 Cedar St., New York.

CATARRH

A Pamphlet of 32 pages, giving Catarrh, in its different forms, sent FREE by addressing the PROPRIETOR, 3 TITLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H

Consumptives:

Officer, an old physician, retired from ice, having had placed in his hands by n in Madagascar the formula of a simple emedy, for the speedy and permanent ure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Throat and Lung Affections, also a Radical Cure for Nervous Debility Chronic Complaints, after having thoroughly a wonderful curative power in thousands of ases, he feels it his duty to make it known to s fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a ire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for and successfully using. Sent by return ail, by addressing

DR. W. O. COLLINS, Monroe Block Syracuse, N. Y.

Consumptives.

Officer, having been permanently cured ed disease, Consumption, by a simple overy, is anxious to make it known to ow sufferers the cure. To all who desire ent a copy of the prescription, free of ge, with the directions for preparing ng and using the remedy, which they will find a certain CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Sending the prescription is free as all. Address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC and without pain. Address, Dr. A. H. BROWN, 308 CHAPEL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN., Enclosing twenty-five cents for Pamphlet and prescription.

The Egyptian floating debt has been converted into ten-year bonds at 9 per cent. interest. A national bank has been created and empowered to collect the taxes, which are pledged for the debt.

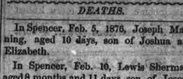
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge; Obituary poetry 10c. per line.

DEATHS.

In Spencer, Feb. 5, 1876, Joseph Manning, aged 10 days, son of Joshua and Elizabeth.

In Spencer, Feb. 10, Lewis Sherman aged 8 months and 11 days, son of Joseph and Mary.

Crimpers' Pinchers



PATENTED NOV. 2, 1875. Saves the hand from blisters and does the work easier. For Sale by

G. G. WRIGHT, Spencer, Mass.

☞ Send for Circular. ☜

Valuable Real Estate AT AUCTION,

ON Saturday, 26th Instant,

AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

We shall sell at public auction, on the premises our valuable

BUILDING LOT,

Situated on Main street, Spencer, being the lot formerly occupied by our boot manufactory, containing one acre, more or less. Terms favorable.

BUSH & GROUT.

SITUATIONS

NOW OPEN AT THE Centennial Exhibition

Philadelphia; good board and fair wages. Apply at once, enclosing ten cents for Circulars of Full Particulars and dignitary. A. T. STEWART, 17-3w OXRIDA, N. Y.

$10 Reward.

I will give $10 to any person who will give me any information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who broke into the M. E. Church shed last Sunday evening and chased it.

WM. WADSWORTH.

BARNARD, SUMNER & CO

327 Main Street, WORCESTER.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

OF ALL

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, BLACK & COLORED SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY

Desirable and reasonable goods, that are actually wanted, are to be sold at prices that will look cheap to all who examine our stock at this time.

GREAT SALE OF

Housekeeping Linens.

Splendid quality of 8-4 Barnsley Linen, at $1.50 Worth $1.50.
Bleached and Half Bleached Sheetings, at 50 Worth 67 1/2 and 75c.
Napkins, $4, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 to 3.00 All very cheap.
50 pairs Turkey Tea Cloths at Great Bargains.
Huck Towels, Damask Towels, Lower than ever before.

Cloaks, Suits and Shawls,

Marked to close at once. We are offering Special Bargains in this department.

ALL CARPETS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE

Brussells, - $1 50 and upwards.
Tapestry, - 1 00 and upwards.

Over 300 patterns to select from, and other makes as low in proportion. Our large stock of

Black Silks,

Our Splendid Lines of

Silks in Cloth Colors,

And large line of

Summer Silks,

All will be sold at prices unheard of this season

DRESS GOODS!

At 12 1-2 cents.

Include Tycoon Reps, Edenburg Plaids, Shepard Plaids, Stripes, etc., etc. Goods that have never been offered at this price.

Now is the time to buy FAMILY BLANKETS. Prices are way down. We invite inspection.

Underwear, Hosiery and Small Wares Customers will find this the place to buy "Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

Great Hamburg Sale

We have just opened over 300 pc. Elegant Hamburg Trimmings, and are prepared to take orders for them. Only look at the prices: 3c, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20 and 25c. Better value than ever before.

GREATER BARGAINS and lower prices can be seen in the dress goods department of our establishment for the next thirty days, than can be seen elsewhere in Worcester County.

BARNARD, SUMNER & CO.

BARGAINS!

WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

AT ONCE

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

Previous to Taking stock.

COMINS & AMES.

THE WEED FAMILY

FAVORITE

Sewing Machine,

Easy to learn! Easy to operate! Simple in construction, and easily adapted to any kind of work. Sews any material from lace to leather. Any child of ten years can use it easily and well I sell on easy terms (monthly payments) give thorough instructions, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Also on hand different kind of machines.

L. Watson, Spencer, Mass.

NEW PAINT SHOP

The Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of North Brookfield and vicinity that they have taken the shop

Opposite the Batcheller House,

Where they will be prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING, Graining,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGING!

ALSO,

WALL COLORING, TINTING AND KALSOMINING

Having had several years experience they feel competent of giving entire satisfaction. They will also keep constantly on hand

MIXED PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY,

And a general supply of Painters' Stock and Materials. Also, the latest styles of Paper Hangings and Borders. All orders will be promptly and faithfully attended.

Parties in other towns having work to be done will do well to call on us before going elsewhere.

E. F. & T. T. MORRILL.

North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876. 12 3m

HEBARD'S DAILY EXPRESS.

Look Out for the Engine!

The Railroad is nearly finished, but I intend to RUN MY EXPRESS AS USUAL,

and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

LEAVE

North Brookfield	8:00
East Brookfield	8:45
Spencer	9:30
Leicester	10:30
Arrive in Worcester	11:30

LEAVE

Worcester	3:30
Leicester	4:45
Spencer	5:45
East Brookfield	6:30
Arrive in North Brookfield	7:30

OFFICE,

Worcester, at O. P. SHATUCK'S, 369 Main Street.
Spencer, at L. L. SUMNER'S.
East Brookfield, at C. A. SIBLEY'S.

C. W. HEBARD, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Boston Express taken by this Line. 47

Apple Timber Wanted.

ANY ONE having good sound timber can buy the highest price paid, by addressing

WM. LAWRENCE, Paxton, Mass. 11-4f

1876 STONE BROS. 308

HAVE

MARKED DOWN!

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods

And will make this a SPECIAL SALE till March 1st previous to taking stock. Parties wishing extra bargains in the following goods will do well to call early and make selections, as our stock is complete in every department.

Gent's Woolen Socks, Merino and Cotton Hose, Ladies' Fancy Striped, Merino, Fleeced and Woolen Hose, Misses' and Children's in every style and grade, Gent's Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Under Vests and Pants, Misses' and Children's Shirts and Drawers, Ladies Knit Jackets, Hoods, Breakfast Shawls and Leggings, Gent's and Boy's Woolen Mittens and Scarfs, Children's Leggings, Mittens, Sacques and Tippets, Zephyr Worsteds, all colors, 12 1-2 cents per ounce, Towel Rack Patterns from 75 cts. to $2 25, Bracket, Lamp Screen, Ottoman and Slipper Patterns cheap, Perforated Card Board 15 cts. per sheet, Silver Perforated 62 1-2, One-half yard White Java Canvass 25 cents per yard, three-quarters yard wide, 45 cents, one yard wide, 62 1-2. All Worsted Material marked down cheap to close. Hamburg Edgings, Ruchings, Collarette, Collars and Cuffs, Laces, Silk Ties, Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, Gent's, Ladies' and Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs, Gent's Linen Bosoms very cheap, Ruffings, Edgings, Gimps, Laces and Fringe, Buttons, Silk Twist, Thread, Elastic, Skirt Supporters, Pins, Needles, &c., &c. White and Colored Corsets from 33 cts. to $3.00. Providence and Agnan and Germantown Yarns, Shetland Wool, Silk Flosses, Plaited Ribbon, Chenille G. F. Velvet Ribbon, and in fact every article, however small, will be reduced in price. Remember these goods are no bankrupt stock, but our regular goods and must be closed to reduce our present quantity to make room for our Spring Invoices.

Call and Get Bargains.

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The large Parlors, splendidly furnished, and the Reception Room adjoining, are admirably adapted to the comfort and enjoyment of Pleasure Parties.

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People of Spencer and vicinity will do well to call at the

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For the best

TEAS, PURE COFFEES AND SPICES,

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CENTENNIAL YEAR.

BY MRS. SARAH KANDLER.

Columbia arise! the hour of your glory
Behold the proud flag for the nations to cheer!
Shout forth the glad anthem of historic story,
Hail to the Centennial Year.

The East and North extend a glad greeting.
From South and from West—the distant and near
Ye sisters of the South in brotherhood meeting
Assemble to crown the Centennial Year.

By each deed of valor thy memory enshrining,
By struggle and victory to patriot dear,
With hearts of gratitude we offer homage
To earliest the love of Centennial Year.

MY HUMMING BIRD.

Oh! that springtime had come again,
And whither a reign was over;
For I long to see the jessamine
That clusters around my door
Its little spiral leaves to show,
With blossoms round it climb,
And call my humming bird to sip
Through all the summer time.

No morning ever breaks in June,
But at its glittering beams,
When at the sound of his humming wings
I'm wakened from my dreams,
Oh! the icy days of winter time
Still linger—they must stay—
While my humming bird is waiting,
To brush my sleep away.

And tell me it is summer-time;—
Sweet flowers and freshening leaves;
And little quaker phebe's come
To build upon the eaves;
Where the woodbine hides her nest
Through all the summer long;—
And unmolested teach her young
To sing a phebe song.

Old winter has a tardy gait,
To summer fields and flowers—
Peat within my cottage walls
How drag the winter hours—
And my little humming-bird is waiting,
Depending it must seems—
To taste the purple jessamine
And wake me from my dreams.

—*W. O. Bemis.*

MISCELLANY.

THE ART OF LIVING.

I.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Fifteenth Paper.

The last paper left Newcome in the sleep of intoxication induced by opium in the guise of "Mrs. Winslow." His mother didn't know how to relieve his little bottle shaped stomach of its extra fullness and his screams made her nervous. Go to sleep he must. She did not know that a good screaming fit now and then is just what he wants to expand his throat and lungs. She didn't know that nature has left him so imperfectly developed on purpose that an occasional colic may prompt him to this requisite screaming. How should she know all this? Her school days were devoted to the study of astronomy from books—to the learning of so many rules for parsing—to the reading of French and the drumming of Ollendorf's jingles on the piano. The growth, development and care of children were among the things never to be mentioned to young ladies. Having finished her education at a fashionable boarding school, she "comes out;" devotes a winter to advertising the latest fashions on her back—just as many farms in New York employ an Irishman to do—and at the end of the season—is engaged." Does she now study to fit herself to preside over the home which she is to share with this man whom she is about to promise to love and to cherish forever? Not at all. She begins anew to study fashion plates and to go shopping. The chief end of matrimony for her is to have an elegant outfit. The sewing machine, which the good old Elias Howe thought would be such a blessing to woman, proves to her now only a curse by its fearful perversion. The amount of tucking and ruffling which this most humane invention has led to has more than outweighed its intrinsic value. Women tuck and ruffle themselves almost to death while getting ready to marry, and when afterwards the burdens of maternity are laid upon them they actually tuck and ruffle their offspring as well. Statistics prove that one of the frequent causes of abortion is excessive use of the sewing machine.

But supposing the child survives this peril and lives to be enveloped in these yards upon yards of embroidery and tucking which have threatened its life. Up to this time, his legs have accomplished but very little of their growth, compared to the rest of his body. Nature, with true economy of space has left the most of it at her disposal, to the growth of the vital organs. But now the little legs are free and the kicking instinct calls for exercise. Alas! Poor Newcome! As well might you essay to play Joshua and bid the sun stand still, as to attempt to kick those yards of drapery. If ever a poor fellow was under petticoat government, it's you. Fashion and nature have fought it out on your line, and fashion is the victor.

Well, to take an exceptional case, the poor child passes through babydom in spite of "Mrs. Winslow" and fashion, and comes to active childhood. All his animal appetites and passions are developing and calling for guidance. Shall the mother teach him to curb and control them so that they shall serve as so many available forces for a resultant noble manhood, or shall the weakly leave him to drift on in maturity a slave to them all? Every candid mind must admit that these infant years determine the character of the future man or woman. Let us see how they are too often worse than neglected years.

We know that coincident with the growth and development of the animal nature of the child comes its intellectual power. If the two go hand in hand, under skillful, patient, loving yet firm maternal guidance, the moral force which results is definite. Are such mothers abundant? If the young child, all hungry to know, brings a stone, a flower or an insect to his mother and begs her to tell him how it grew, is she as a rule, able to feed him with the true knowledge? Does she not oftener reply: "Oh, don't bother me with your foolish questions, I must sew. Run away but don't soil your clothes?" Disappointed in this effort to gratify his mental hunger, what does he do? As a rule the animal hunger puts in a plea—for he must do something. So he calls for cake—and that he can't get. When, in later years, his untrained mind, full of weeds of neglect, restlessly and vainly seeks food, and, failing—the stomach calls for cake, (only cake for the idle child means whiskey for the idle man), what wonder that the animal wholly overpowers the intellectual.

Or if the little girl begins in a similar way to call for mental food—if she asks to play out in the rain or snow—if she asks what makes the rain and snow—does her desire find fulfillment? Is she not oftener chidden for soiling her pinafore, and told to go to her dolls, and to remember that only little boys have the right to play out doors? Is not the bugbear "Tom-boy" made as ominous of evil to her as was the Roman mothers' "Hannibal ante Portas" to her children? Was it then left for her but to feed another hunger? She goes dutifully to her dolls, and makes them some new fashioned dresses! Then, when she becomes a woman, and knows nothing but fashion and dress-making, the world cries, 'O, vanity, thy name is woman!" Why not? What chance did her mother give her to win any other name?

Or perhaps she is sent to her books. She tries to study them faithfully, but oh! how longingly the natural eyes turn to the fields and the woods—to Nature's book! How involuntary the sigh—"Oh, why wasn't I made a boy, so that I needn't always have to stay in the house and keep my white dress clean!" Printed—artificial books are good—but "natural" books are far better. * * * Books are spectacles for viewing the world; necessary, it is true, for support—for preservation. But a free look at life keeps the eye healthier.

Following this idea, it is the aim of these papers to look at Nature—not through theories. Such has been the design of the foregoing papers upon "What, when and how much to eat." Only plain, natural truths have been presented, with attempts to lead the reader to natural deductions. The same design will inhere in subsequent efforts to read Nature's lessons on Exercise, Light and Air.

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

The pioneers in the Black Hills are pushing ahead. Very soon there will be a hundred houses in the settlement of Custer, we are told, and steam saw mills will be in operation before many days. Water is found twenty feet from the surface; four sells at $19 a hundred and hops at thirty cents a pound. New parties are constantly arriving and new laws are made with each new crowd. Miners from the North, this side the "Big Horn," report new discoveries far surpassing any yet made and wonderful stories are afloat to tempt the adventurers. Meanwhile, the Indians are on the war-path declaring that they had rather die there than stay on the reservation and starve and exciting times are just ahead.

THE MOON.

Professor Proctor, the English astronomer, has recently delivered a very interesting lecture upon the moon, extracts from which are here appended.

The moon's diameter is 2,160 miles, and she is distant 238,828 miles. Her surface is less than our globe in the proportion of one to thirteen and a half, or in other words, includes about 14,600,000 square miles, equal to the combined extent of North and South America. The volume of the moon is to that of the earth as one to forty-nine and a half, and the relative masses as one to eighty-one.

The speaker had heard that the observatory to be established on the Rocky Mountains would bring the moon with in thirty miles of us; but that is impossible. The optical image formed by the object glass of the astronomer has defects, and if you magnify it you magnify the defects. When you get beyond a certain point it is useless to magnify the image as at present, and there is no hope of any telescope larger than Rosse's to get a close view of the moon. It is hopeless to expect to find signs of life on our satellite, for the moon has no atmosphere. This is shown by the fact that shadows thrown by the lunar mountains are seen black, whereas, did an atmosphere exist, they would vary in tensity. Also, when the moon passes over a star the latter flashes out suddenly; if there were an atmosphere, the star would be seen precisely as our sun when sinking. The moon has no water, for if she had, and if even a shallow atmosphere existed, the water would be raised into the latter, and increase or decrease the streaks or marking which appear on the great floors. In answer to the question: Where then has the water gone? four suggestions are made. The first is that a comet carried away the lunar oceans and atmosphere. The second that the surface is covered with frozen snow. The objection to the latter is that there is no sign of the whiteness which would then appear; for, in fact, the color of the moon is about that of weather-beaten brown sand. The third idea is that the lunar oceans have been withdrawn into the substance of the moon; and the fourth is that the moon is egg-shaped, and that the centre of gravity, being displaced on the further side, has carried to that side the oceans and the air of the moon, and that the side of the moon, never toward us may be a comfortable abode of life.

SNOW FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Strangers sojourning in Virginia City, Nev., during the winter are surprised to see the air full of snow when the sky is clear in every direction. They seem to witness the phenomenon of snow falling from the blue of the heavens. They presently discover that the mysterious fall of snow comes from the peak of Mount Davidson, which rises high above the town on the west. The prevailing winds are from the west, and when they are above the strength of a breeze, catch up the snow on the top and side of the mountain, and wafting it along presently allow it to sift down over the town. Although but a moderate breeze was abroad, there were times when for an hour the air was filled with fine particles of snow, which floated about so airily that they were easily mistaken for little needles of frost. When a heavy gale is blowing after a recent fall of snow, this sowing of the flakes is seen on a grand scale. Great whirlwinds form and are playing about in the eddy under the lee of the mountain, and the snow gathered and carried aloft is presently hurled down upon the town and whirled through the streets in blinding showers. Thus, at times, when the sky is perfectly clear more snow may be seen in the town than is often seen to fall directly from the clouds even during the heaviest of storms. When snow is both falling from the heavens and blowing from the mountains, it is then that we have wild and uncomfortable weather; it is then that we can reach out into the air and pick up snow by the handfuls as it is passing by. These falls of snow might be called aerial avalanches.

MODERN GREECE.

I half expected to find here a half asleep people, still following old-fashioned ways of proceeding; but, on the contrary, a more wide awake government cannot be found. It is you know, a constitutional monarchy that rules free Greece. It is like England in having a king, but in everything but the name he is much more like our president, since in many ways his power is circumscribed.

Athens has some 45,000 or 50,000 people. But within three or four miles are many little villages, thus making everything here more stirring, as the country towns do their "shopping" here.

Indeed, I find it hard to realize that I am not in a real live Yankee city. Here the king, queen, ministers, and officers dress like Americans, and thus, the fashionable exception aside, but fully two-thirds, if not more dress exactly as we do. We are in the midst of a wide awake, intelligent, go-ahead people, and it is hard to believe that they are "heathenish" in religious views. The fact is they stand where Germans initially does—on materialistic grounds—careless of the whole subject of religion, saying it is no concern of theirs.

John B. Gough has delivered seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five speeches on temperance and other topics. In view of Mr. Gough's monopoly of the entire business the wives of the entire country ought to give up even their candle lectures.

FETISHISM.

Fetishism, or the attempt to control external phenomena by witchcraft, though the lowest stage of religious conception, yet in its primary idea of a sympathy or identity existing between an original and its image, manifests some degree of intellectual advancement. For the idea of vicarious or representative influence, that if you wish to injure a man you can do so by an injury to a bit of his clothing or a lock of his hair, is, as far as it goes, a spiritual idea, presuppositing notions about the interdependence of nature, and as far as possible removed from what we understand by mere materialism. Materialism, indeed, is one of the latest growths of the human mind, while spiritualism is one of its earliest. For to a savage, everything that exists lives and feels like himself, and the unseen spirits that surround and affect him are as the mote in a sunbeam for variety and number. Yet the fetish mode of thought is undoubtedly a low, and, to us, an absurd one. Burnings in effigy may probably be traced to it, and the stories so common in the annals of witchcraft of waxen images stuck with pins or burned, in order to injure the persons they represented, undoubtedly belong to it. In Sweden, there are still cunning men who can strike out a thief's eye by cutting a human figure on the bark of a tree and driving nails or arrows into the representative eye; and the Finns are said to this day to shoot into the water at images of their absent enemies. In Suffolk, in the last century, if an animal was thought to be bewitched, it was burned over a large fire, under the idea that as it consumed away the author of its bewitchment would consume away too. In Anglesey it is believed that the name of a person inscribed on a pipkin, containing a live frog stuck full of pins, will in a uriously affect the bearer of the name. And there are a numerous set of popular traditions which clearly relate to the same state of thought. There is a feeling so wide that it may be called European, that cut hair should always be burned, never thrown away; the reason given in France, in the Netherlands, in Denmark, and near Saalfeld, in Germany, being that its discovery by a witch would subject its owner to sorcery; that generally given in England and also in Sweden, being, that if a bird took any of it for its nest the bearer would suffer from headache or loss the rest of his hair. A similar idea prevails about teeth; all over England children are taught to throw extracted teeth into the fire, lest a dog by swallowing them should induce toothache. So with the nail that has scratched you, or the knife that has cut, you—keep the nail or knife from rust, and the wound will not fester. Again, fetishism lies at the root of most popular charms for one's tain complaints. The remedies for warts, for instance, are all vicarious. Rub at home and afroad the most usual methods is to rub a black snail on the wart, and then to hang it on a hedge, trusting to the sympathetic decay of warr, and snail. But a piece of stolen raw meat, a stalk of wheat or a hair with as many knots in it as there are warts on the hand, or two apple halves tied together, will, if supplied to the part and then burned, cause effectual relief. The essential thing is to insure the decay of the representative object. In Somgmetshire a good ague cure is to shut up a large black spider in a box and leave it to perish, that spider and ague may disappear together. In many places, it is thought that the whoopingcough may be transferred to a hairy caterpiller tied in a bag round the neck; as the insect dies the cough will go. And in Devonshire some of the patient's hair is given to a dog between two slices of buttered bread, that the dog may take the hair and cough together; while in Sundrland the head is shaved and the hair risking, we must suppose a headache, put on a bush for the birds to carry off, that the cough itself may pass to them. But all such practices are but little removed from those actually existent among the lowest savages. New-Zealanders, for instance, believe that men are subjected to malanta or witchcraft, through their food or anything belonging to them being so treated as to insure the rage of their Atua. And Sir John Lubbock, speaking of modern savages, tells us that which equally apply to, and throw remarkable light upon, some traditions we have mentioned: "A mysterious connection is supposed to exist between a curl lock of hair and the person to whom it belonged. In various parts of the world the sorcerer gets clippings of the hair of his enemy, paring of his nails, or leavings of his food, convinced that whatever evil is done to these will recoil on the former owner. Even a piece of clothing, or the ground on which a person has trodden, will answer the purpose, and among some tribes the mere knowledge of a person's name is supposed to give a mysterious power."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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USEFUL HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

OATMEAL PUDDING.—Mix two ounces of Scotch oatmeal in a quarter of a pint of milk; add to it a pint of boil milk; sweeten to taste, and stir over a fire for ten minutes; then put ounces of sifted bread crumbs; if the mixture is stiff, then add one of shred suet and one or two eggs; add a little lemon flavor, or grated nutmeg. Put the pudding into a buttered dish and bake for an hour.

GRAHAM PUDDING.—Let the water be a boiling heat, throw in a little salt and stir in Graham flour, to make thick as Indian meal pudding; boil 10 minutes, and it is done; with butter and sugar or sweet-cream, or in any way to suit the taste. This makes a nice dessert for

If any should be left, the next day cut the pudding into slices and fry in a little butter or fried gravy until a little browned; this suits the palate. It is a healthy and cheap dish.

GRAHAM BREAD.—To one quart of bran add in a teaspoonful of salt, and roughly 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; the latter should be stirred in at three minutes, that it may be well incorporated; then add 2 scant teaspoonfuls of molasses, and mix in with cold water to make a stiff batter. Dissolve 1 teaspoonful of soda in a teaspoonfuls of cold water, stir in briskly and quickly pour into a greased round tin, and bake slowly an hour. This will keep fresh and good 3 days, and is relished by those who can not eat "Graham bread" present in other ways'

COCOANUT CAKE—1 teacup of sugar, ½ a cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful cream-tartar, ½ teaspoonful of soda, 1 cupful of cold water and 2 of flour. Flavor with lemon. The above will make a loaf for a long time.

PLUM PUDDING—1 cup of molasses, one of milk, 4 of flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, a little nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and mace, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 cup of currants seeded, boil 3 hours.

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BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 14, 1876.
DRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO,
Gents—It gives me great pleasure to let all this know through you that by the use of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy I have cured of the worst cases of Catarrh. I am and have been some 2 lbs of snuff using the day so free from it as when I was born. For years I had the almost in the morning. There was a sentiment filling up of my and a feeling as if I wanted to free it, and no amount of clearing out then it would fill in once to fill up. At night and morning, it of a sensation to hang over my throat, so there would be a running of mucus from and in my throat, which caused me to cough hacking cough. This brought on a cough that lasted for some time. I thought I should lose my voice.
Dr Remedy was recommended to me by a who had used it and been cured of a severe of Catarrh. The first bottle gave me great that I felt I could not try a much for your Catarrh Remedy. Yours Respectfully, H. St. Boston, who will vouch for what
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. For sale by L. F. SUMNER, Main st Worcester, Mass.

Carriages! Carriages!
BUILD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand
New and Second-Hand
Carriages & Waggons
of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as cheap as any firm in Worcester County.
PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOOD &
IRON WORK,
DONE BY
First-class Workmen
AT SHORTEST PRICE AND AT
Reasonable Prices.
Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same. Respectfully Yours,
Geo. Stearns,
North Main Street
North Brookfield Mass.
20-3m

SAVE MONEY.
Subscribing H. D. for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or any $4 Magazine and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or any $3 Magazine and THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or any $2 Publication and THE TRIBUNE, New York.

THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIB WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Editors and Publishers.

READ THIS.
AN OFFER.
For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
The Spencer Sun

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL
AND TO THIS END ENQUIRE AT LEAST
In Their Paper,
500 Extra Subscribers.
Greater Improvements
CURTIS & PICKUP

CENTAUR LINIMENTS
So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will stop almost any pain, arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate boils, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey. Temperance is as necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition.
The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrams, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Scalding, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sores, Burns, Frosted Feet, Palsy, Earache, Toothache, Headache, Unloers, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from bites and stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:
"ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1876.
"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am requested to say this for a cured man. " W. R. KING, Postmaster."
It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing cures never before effected by any preparation in existence. Like Chronic Rheumatism of thirty years standing, stiffening of limbs and joints which had been stiff for six years, taking the soreness from burns, &c.
One dollar, or even fifty cents, invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach when an accident occurs, and will do more to relieve an amount of money paid for medical attendance. When physicians are called they frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.
The Yellow Centaur Liniment
is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.
Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:
"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to any thing they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."
We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kinks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, and over founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.
Sold everywhere, price 25 cents per bottle.
Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 Dey St., New York.

CASTORIA.
Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.
Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty year Dr. Fletcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil.
The reputation of his experiment extended, Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.
Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe it is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender in and.
Try Castoria once, and you will never be with out it.
Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 16-12t.

Chas. W. Russell.
MACHINIST,
Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield,
On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield.
Attention given to light Machine Jobbing, Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order. 4t

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a fine BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a
FUNERAL CROSS,
Crown, Anchor, Harp
Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go or send to
Charles D. Thayer,
FLORIST,
No. 5 Mechanics Hall Building,
WORCESTER, MASS.
☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Prices low. 5-4m

WILLIAM R. FALLS,
TAXIDERMIST.
Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads
Prepared, Stuffed, and Mounted in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable prices.
Deer Heads and Game Pieces a Specialty.
164 Tremont Street Boston.
Good prices paid for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Highly Colored Birds. 5-3m

AGRICULTURAL.
DOES IT PAY TO COOK FEED FOR STOCK?—We will state that our farm contains 600 acres, and we generally feed 100 head of cattle on grass in summer, and we fatten each winter about forty head of cattle in the stable. We raise from forty to fifty acres of wheat, twenty to thirty of oats, twenty of corn, and three or four acres of Swedish turnips. Our engine is five-horse, boiler something more, with engine attached to its side. And this therefore cut grain, cuts and steams the fodder, pumps the water, saws the wood, and does the churning, and thus is very handy to have on the farm. We have three steam boxes, holding 100 bushels each, and one of these filled with cut straw and sheff, 300 pounds of bran worth 25 cents per hundred, evenly mixed, moistened with water, packed in solid, and well steamed, will feed sixty head of cattle three times for one day, all they will eat. Fattening cattle are fed extra. In this way we can feed all our straw and cornstalks and poor hay, if we have any, with a little grain or bran, turn it all into quick, active manure to stimulate new crops, and can keep much more stock, and at one third less expense than in the old way. Our stock comes out in better condition in the spring, and we have no doubt, from our own experience, that there is a saving to us of fully one-fifth in the cost of wintering our animals. In feeding hogs we find that two bushels of corn ground and cooked is a little better than four bushels of shelled corn. We have proved this by the best test we can give it. We have no hesitation in saying that our confidence in the economy of this mode of feeding strengthens with each years' experience, and we believe that it is destined to be practiced much more extensively in the future.—*Live Stock Journal.*

FERTILIZING VALUE OF BONES.—The true value of bones, aside from their importance in arts for handles, rings, paints, clarifying sugar, etc., is fast beginning to be appreciated in this country. People were horrified a few years since by the published account of the tons of human bones transported from the battle field of Waterloo, to be ground and spread over the worn out lands of Europe. From time immemorial it has been known that vegetation, and particularly trees, thrive immensely in grave yards.

Now it is neither gelatine nor glue that holds the particles of bone together, nor the lime of which they are composed, which gives activity to vegetable growth alone, but the phosphorus—that inflammable material of which matches are manufactured, known in its combination as phosphate of lime, that plants seize upon with avidity as food. Nothing else within the range of agricultural experience so rapidly developes the cellular structure.

To be most useful bones should be pulverized, and that enables water to make a quicker solution of the phosphate which the minute rootlets immediately absorb and circulate through the stem, leaves and fruit. Save the bones, therefore. Let nothing go to waste. There are actual treasures concealed in a dry bone, if the right course be pursued to extract them.

In the skeleton of a horse, an ox, or even a dog or cat, there are about from one to four pounds of phosphorus. The carcass of any of these animals, cut up and distributed among fruit trees, instead of being buried out of the way as a nuisance, would be to them a rich entertainment of delicious food.—*Colonial Farmer.*

WHY CANTER REQUIRES SALT.—We know why the animal craves salt and why it ultimately falls into disease if it is left for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salts, and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the corpuscles of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the corpuscles be built up again as they naturally waste.

And when we consider it to be a fact that without salt man would miserably perish, as among horrible punishments entailing certain death that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times, we may become partially convinced, at least, of the necessity of feeding salt to our stock—that it is one of the necessaries as well as one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided at short intervals, in proper places, if it cannot be kept by them continually, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of his nature. Then it shall not be said of us that while our pudding is well seasoned and salted our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.—*Prof. Johnson.*

Host love sulphur, and a considerable amount of it is necessary to keep them in fair health. When hogs run at large and find grass food they supply themselves with what is needed, but pigs kept in close pens and fed on house slops or corn, need some more laxative food.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For Sale by Druggists generally, and by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ADVERTISING CHEAP. Good Advertisements will insure what cost nothing. Contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements from one to twenty years, at Rowell's Co. 10 Park Row, New York. Pamphlet 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, with their circulations, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for insertion in any paper in any country at a reduction from publishers' rates. Get your money's worth. 40-1y

INVENTORS. If you want your invention patented, send for our Guide, which will be sent free to any address. We will make an examination of the Patent Office records, and advise you if we think you can get a patent, and how soon. We will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case; for fee will be due only when patent is allowed. We refer to Hon. LOUIS BANDELOT, late Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and to Postal Clerk of our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS." 40-1y

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare time, or whole time, than at any business. Capital not required; we start you. Some have made over $50 in a day. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 17-1y

NIP AND TUCK!
(Chromo.)
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company
Headquarters 33 & 37 Vesey St., N. Y.
AN ORGANIZATION FOR IMPORTING TEAS
and selling direct to consumers for one small profit. Sixty Beneath Retail Stores. Beautiful Oil Chromo, of different size, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds of Tea. The Company are now prepared to distribute the above mentioned, "NIP AND TUCK," a new (three panel) chromo, showing lively animals, between baby and a pet dog, for the possession of a doll. It is full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The table is just 30 by 42 inch, and must be seen to be appreciated. Now ready for delivery at our Main Store, Vesey Street, New York. 16-1y
JOHNSON, DAVIS & FORBES
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CUSTOM MADE
FINE CALF, FINE KIP, STOGA KIP,
AND HEAVY BOOTS.
BROOKFIELD, MASS.

GEO. ADAMS'
NEW GALLERY!
In Central Exchange (Old Postoffice.)
311 Main Street.
WORCESTER.
Large sky-light Gallery on the FIRST FLOOR. Pictures surpassing in beauty any heretofore made in this city. No climbing up stairs, thus making it as admirable not only for children but the aged. The public are invited to call. 6 3m

FANCY PINK TINT SNOW-FLAKE CARDS may be had at the office, at short notice.
TAGS MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS will best secure their shipments to their destination by using
BRIDGEN'S Patent Shipping Tags
Over Two Thousand Merchants have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by the wrong destination.
For sale at this office. 32

JAMES CAPEN,
DEALER IN
Four, Grain, Feed, Lime & Cement,
At the old stand,
ELM STREET, SPENCER.
25-1f.

SHINGLES.
I am prepared to furnish a good quality of
Pine or Chestnut Shingles
in quantities to suit, at the rate of
$3.50 PER M.
Goods taken at my mills. Parties accommodated at short notice.
3m H. L. COLE.

H. P. AUSTIN,
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☞ Gives personal attention to the sale of Real Estate and all kinds of personal property.
TERMS LIBERAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—For the best Job Book and Job Printing in all its branches, call at this SUN OFFICE.

NOTICE.
BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURERS.
The best assortment at, at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGS and SATCHELS, will be found at
P. BROWN'S No. 370 Main St.,
Lincoln House Block, WORCESTER.
34-3m

DARK BRAHMAS.
I am breeding this year from Pens 1 Yards of Dark Brahmas, Pen 2 Yards of Light Brahmas, Pen 3 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams, and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 4 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 5 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 6 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 7 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 8 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 9 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 10 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 11 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 12 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 13 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 14 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 15 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 16 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 17 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 18 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 19 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 20 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 21 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 22 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 23 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 24 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 25 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 26 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 27 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 28 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 29 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 30 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 31 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 32 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 33 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 34 Yards of Black Red Game Bantams. Pen 35 Yards of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Pen 36 Yards of Black Red Game B

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Last Friday in the Criminal Court at Worcester, Levi Heard was convicted of keeping liquor with intent to sell without a license.

—Mr. Nathan Thomson preached in the First Church last Sabbath. There was much satisfaction expressed with the sermon, as he dwelt upon the teachings of God through nature.

—There will be a leap year party in the Town Hall, February 22. Supper will be served at the Batcheller House.

—We understand that the recent change in the Arlon Quartette Club arose from some criticism made by a member on Mr. Fay.

—E. & A. Batcheller & Co., have increased the working hours of their employes from 8½ to 9½. The principal goods made at present are brogans and plow shoes.

—Emerson Dane a respected citizen of this town died very suddenly, Tuesday noon. He had been at work getting in coal, sat down to the dinner table complained of feeling tired, but ate his dinner as usual, then moved back from the table and immediately expired He was about 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

—This town may not be able to boast of the oldest pork barrel, yet we think we have the smallest type of one. It so happened not long since that one of our citizens was in want of a house servant and not being able to procure one in this vicinity he applied through a Boston intelligence house for one. In due time the agent sent word the girl would arrive on a certain train. The upper ten met her at the depot, and after peering at her, he blandly told her that she was not up to his ideal of a house maid. She asked him to pay her fare back to Boston, which he, after some talk, reluctantly did. So she returned to Boston without any food.

—North Brookfield frankly confesses to the West Brookfield correspondent that she feels a little proud of her railroad when it brings five car loads of leather to her shops in one train, and has in all 19 car loads of freight billed over the road the same day. We glory not only in what it does for the comfort and convenience of our own citizens but what it does for others. A few weeks since, in consequence of the burning of a small bridge on the branch road which runs through West Brookfield, communication was cut off between Palmer and Worcester. The Brough trial was to come off that day, and the witnesses were in East Brookfield and there had to stay, until our train came down and took 70 passengers through to Worcester, so that the courts could proceed. If instead of indulging in flights of imagination, our venerable friend would take an easy carriage to our town and glide down over our road and return in one of our pull-man cars, he would be refreshed and rejuvinated by the journey.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Since last I wrote a heavy shadow has fallen on my heart. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Barnes, the family where I board, have been sorely afflicted in the removal by death of two lovely children, both little boys, one aged 7, the youngest 2. They died of diptheria, and were sick but a few days. Little Frank as he was always called, was an uncommon child for one of his years; lovely in disposition, he was a great favorite with all, for most every one knew him, and to me he was my evening companion. Seldom being absent from home, little Frank was always asking me to tell him stories, and show him in his puzzlee and games. I loved him and took a paternal solicitude in all his childish sports, and in hearing him recite the little verses he had learned at school, and which his father and mother had taught him at home; and the baby feet of little Freddie would follow me around, and his little hands would clasp my own and his eyes make such a mute appeal for me to take him up. The two lovely children were laid side by side in the same casket, covered with fragrant flowers, their little hands clasping sweet rosebuds, fit emblems of the young lives which are to come to perfect blossoms in the gardens of the Lord. And so we laid them away, and I know that, though the home is desolate with them, they are walking to-day where living waters flow and flowers bloom eternal.

"Fold them, Oh, Father, in Thine arms,
And let them henceforth be
As messengers of love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

Rev. Mr. Rich, of the Unitarian Church, Brookfield, officiated at the funeral, which was on Monday—a very stormy day—but the house was packed full of sympathizing friends, and a more affecting and appropriate funeral sermon I never heard; not a dry eye was to be seen in the house—all were sincere mourners.
E. P. M.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—At the commencement of the present term instruction in vocal music was commenced in the school here as an experiment, and every one is satisfied that it has been successful. The scholars have taken more interest in their school duties than formerly. The scholars will give a public entertainment in Moulton & Fay's Hall, on Monday evening, February 21, in order to raise money to pay the teacher and for the organ. A good thing is expected.

—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Howe invaded their residence in East Brookfield, Tuesday night, in a very pleasant manner, reminding them that it was the tenth anniversary of their marriage, and leaving as tokens of their friendship some forty dollars worth of silver, crockery and glassware.

OAKHAM.

—Mr. Charles S. Clark has sold his farm to parties in Worcester. Price, $2,200.

—Edward Hunt has bought the real estate formerly owned by Samuel Crawford.

—The friends and neighbors, to the number of twenty-five or more, gave J. C. Sargeant and family a most complete surprise, last Wednesday evening. As your correspondent was not present cannot give you full particulars, but presume from the company that went that they must have had a very lively time.

—Why is it that the first thing a person does when he or she accidently sets down suddenly on the ice, is to look around to see if there is any one in sight, and if not to say something to themselves?
H. P. A.

LEICESTER.

—The ladies of this town are making extensive arrangements for their grand Centennial tea party, which is to come off on Tuesday afternoon and evening, February 22. A large collection of choice relics are being gathered for exhibition, among them are many quite valuable. The hall is to be elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, and a large amount of extra light added on this occasion. The posters extend an invitation to all former residents of Leicester to come and take tea with "the old folks at home." A portion of the proceeds will be given in aid of the Ladies' National Exhibition at Philadelphia.

—The Social Union held an entertainment at the Town Hall last Friday evening, which was fully attended and gave great satisfaction. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music; an interesting dialogue, entitled "The Sculptor's Trimuph," with excellent tableaux; reading of the "Leicester Moon," a very spicy journal contributed by members of the Union, concluding with the laughable pantomime of "George Washington and his Little Hatchet," which was performed with much taste.

—The Amateur Dramatic Club have been urgently requested to repeat the play of "Neighbor Jackwood" as soon as they can make it convenient. This has given the very best satisfaction, and a great many are desirous of seeing it again. We learn that it is the intention now to repeat it during the month of March. We predict for them a full house.

—There is to be a series of religous meetings held at the First Congregational Church the present week, commencing Friday afternoon and continuing until Sabbath evening following. Quite a number of helpers are expected from abroad.

—Theodore Baker of this place, who has the contract for building the large stable for T. S. Sloan at New Worcester, has the building well under way, and it will be completed in season for the spring trade in horse flesh.

PAXTON.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penniman were agreeably surprised the other evening by the visit from a large number of their freinds and neighbors. Nearly one hundred were present and the occasion was a very enjoyable one to all. The party having partaken of a bountiful collation provided by the ladies of the company, Rev. Mr. Fairbanks presented in behalf of the company an elegant reclining chair, with numerous smaller gifts. Mr. Levi Smith replied for the host, in a few appropriate words The remainder of the evening was passed in social conversation, music, and a general good time.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

—The scholars in the public schools are to give a concert in Dresser Hall Friday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Carpenter, and Miss EllaReadding. A similar one was given a year ago and proved a success.

—All the primary and intermediate schools will close this week. The grammar and district schools will close next week, and the high school March 2nd. Most of the old teachers will be retained. The new school house on Elm Street will be commenced as soon as the condition of the ground will admit.

—Rev. Dr. Haskell preached an able sermon in the Methodist Church Sunday morning to a large audience.

—The "Hay Makers" under the direction of Mr. Broad, are now having two rehearsals a week and they hope to be able to give the concert sometime during the two first weeks in March. About fifty are connected with the school.

—About five years ago Mrs. Luther Train lost a gold watch. Last Friday it was placed in the hands of an attorney, with instructions that he return it and answer no questions.

STURBRIDGE.

—The late transfer of property by Mr. Jabez Westgate places his farm in the possession of those not relatives of the ones who owned it 200 years ago for the first time. Mr. Westgate is obliged to give up farming on account of ill heath.

—A few in this town are losers by the failure of the N. Brookfield box manufactury. A load of lumber was delivered there by one of David Wrights teamsters after the shop was closed and the failnre known.

—The public schools close their winter term on the 18th.

WARREN.

—The Young Men's Christian Association held a State Convention here beginning at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday,

—During the past week the Boston Milk Company filled their ice houses with about 1000 tons of ice 11 inches thick.

—On Saturday the Knowles Pump Works supplied one of their largest pumps to the Chicago Water Works. they will send another of like capacity to the same place in the course of a week.

—Edward Bigonos and James O'Neil have purchased lots on Mable street and are to erect dwellings thereon.—West Warren having greatly increased its number of voters proposes to have its share of the town officers at the coming March election.

—Deacon Timothy Brainerd who recently died here, was for thirty three years a resident of Enfield, where for thirty years he was a deacon of the Congregational church. He served several terms on the Enfield board of selectmen and was a member of the legislature in 1851.

—The official board of the Methodist Church for the ensuing year is E. F. Strickland, H. Whittaker, L. G. Gilbert, P. Martin, R. Bliss, H. H. Bennett, C. E. Berry, H. Green, B. Gay. Conference Delegate E. F. Strickland.

—Among the questions to come up at the annual town meeting will be a petition to the Boston and Albany Railroad asking that one or more of the express trains be stopped at this station.

CHARLTON

—The recent rain is very acceptable to the mill owners in Charlton City, as it supplies them with water for the present.

The ladies connected with the M. E. Society will hold a fair and festival in their church, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Feb 29 and March 1, to meet the deficiency in current expenses. An old folkes' concert will be the entertainment for one evening, and speaking, reading, tableaux, &c., for the the other. Each evening a turkey supper, oysters, ice cream, &c., will be provided in the vestry.

A TRAPPING REMINISCENSE.

While visiting some relatives in Winnebago county, Wis., last season, I took a trip some fifty miles or more up the Wolf River, to see and learn something of "log driving," which, on the upper Wolf, is very considerable from the first breaking up of the ice, late in April, till the Fourth of July. While entering into conversation more or less with the lumbermen, I became acquainted with an old and experienced trapper, in whom I became much interested, and before leaving the lumber shanty had made all arrangements to accompany him on his next expedition.

Now, Hiram is an old expert among his craft, and after quitting the sea some twenty years ago married a lady from the rural districts of Boston, and came and settled in a small town on Tod River, not far from where I was visiting, and every fall he has, in company with one or more companions, gone on a trapping expedition. Formerly he always trapped in Northern Iowa, Central Michigan and parts of Minnesota, but he says these sections are completely trapped out, and he preters lower Missouri or northern Arkansas. Furs from the latter districts will not bring as much, but they are more plentier and easier trapped, and then the winters are delightful for tent life. Each winter's expedition netts him from $200 to $500.

Well, as I said, I had made all arrangements to accompany him—not for what I should make, but for a winter's camping out and the long canoe voyage, for it must be remembered that our destination was Horn Lake, Miss., distance by the river course about 1,300 miles. Our outfit was each a skiff made of three-eighths bass wood sides, 14½ feet long, 31 inches amidship, 11 inches deep, flat bottom and pointed at each end, with a seven foot white cedar oar; our skiffs were light, and built especially for the business by Hiram himself. We had two pair of woolen blankets, one heavy quilted spread, small mess chest in which was all the little etceteras needed around camp, tin pail, boiler, frying pan and an "Arkansaw skillet," or "Dutch oven," as they are sometimes called, in which we could cook the nicest dish of baked beans, make the nicest loaf of bread, fry a piece of stewed turkey or anything needed. Our arms consisted of one Winchester rifle, one $180 "Damascus laminated" and another good double-barrel, muzzle-loading shot gun, which, with about twenty No. 2 and thirty No. 1 Newhouse steel traps each, completed the principal part of our outfit.

As we had a long trip before us we started from Hiram's about the middle of September. Our first and only hard pull was up the Fox River, 125 miles, to the canal connecting with the Wisconsin River at Portage City. While going up the Fox and through Buffalo and Montello lakes we had abundance of green and blue wing teal, wood duck and mallard and a chance partridge or snipe. The canal not being in use at present we were obliged to make a portage around the locks. It was but two miles long and we soon glided out into the Wisconsin, and from here we had 150 miles to the Mississippi, which run we made in three days, always allowing ourselves time to stop and cook a warm dinner of boiled potatoes, fried duck, tea or coffee and sometimes warm bread. As our flour was mixed with patent self-rising, we only had to mix it with cold water and were always sure to have good, light bread.

After several interuptions by grounding on sand bars, we pulled out into the grand old Mississippi with pleasure and continued down stream. We camped alternately on each side of the river, so that we might have it to say that we had been in the several different states. We were frequently called off from labor to refreshments, stopping at all the principle towns and cities of note, where we were allowed ample time to look around, as our boats had no regular schedule of leaving time. Stopping at Memphis for additional supplies, we pulled on to the landing, where we expected to haul into the North Horn lakes, but were disappointed in learning that several trappers had only a few days before gone in there for the winter, so we thought best to go below.

Stopping at Commerce, on the Mississippi side, we met with Col. Abbey, an old acquaintance of Hiram's, and he recommended us to go back from Austin to Coldwater River, in Tunica county, Miss., which we accordingly did, paying $6 to be hauled back to the place designated, distance fifteen miles.

We first camped at Hudson's Ferry, and soon caught several beaver and some otter, with numerous coon and some mink. It is needless to say that Hiram's "catch" far exceeded mine, but I took pleasure and profit thereby. How I enjoyed lying in the tent in the early evening, or by chance waked up in the night, to hear six or eight wolves howling along the edge of the bluff some half mile back from the river, or hear the loud hoot and answering of two great owls. Wild turkey are very plenty, and a finer country to hunt over is not to be found. There are considerable deer and some bear, squirrel and rabbits in abundance, but the latter are hardly ever hunted, turkey being the game of that section. Sportsmen generally meet with a welcome, and together with the mildness of the climate make Tunica county a desirable place to spend the winter.
J. L. S.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

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The Spencer Sun,
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ime.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
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mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
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pecial notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. ding notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. dvertisers will find this paper a valuable aid extending their business throughout western rcester county. ocal items of news gladly welcomed from any iable source. Correspondents must send their nes with communications not necessarilly for blication, but as a guarantee to us. o cannot return rejected manuscripts unles mps be sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:25, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:25, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45, p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m. New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2, 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday)

Railroad Connections—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.
C. O. RUSSELL,
Sup't Spri[illegible]d

HOME NEWS.

OUR FIRE BUG.

The Old Spencer House Barn Burned

Three Horses Cremated.

Last Saturday morning a little after one o'clock, the barn of the old Spencer House was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at once, and as many of the firemen were present at the ball then in progress in the town hall, the machines were soon under way. The tub started with too much vigor and in descending to Main st, the pin which holds the body to the front wheel's broke and she stopped for repairs. The damage was soon repaired and she started, but the men with the rope reached the fire some minutes before the engine. In the mean time the Steamer had its streams on, and the hook and ladder men were hard at work. For a time the fire threatened to spread to the stable of Tucker & Woodbury, but the three heavy streams of water prevented it, and in about an hour it was under control, and the "tub" was dismissed, The Steamer and ladder men continued to work for another hour or more. The fire was in a dangerous locality, surrounded with houses, shops and barns, but the promptness and energy of the fire department prevented a large fire. The barn was owned by the Prouty Bros. and insured for $1000, it was occupied by Dr. C. L. Kingsbury, who lost his horse, carraige, sleigh etc, insured for $400; Dr O. S. Chapman, who lost his horse, carriage etc, insured for $250; J. F. Donnelly who lost a valuable mare, meat wagon etc, insured for $1000. Mr. Donnelly saved his two colts which were in the basement, these with the hog's were the only articles saved The bug seems to have a strong fancy for Messrs Chapman's and Donnelly's property, and especialy for property in that locality. The fire was undoubtedly set and just at a time when the watchmen were not around. If there were a watchman at each house then there might be some benefit derived from a watch district, but thus far they have been few. The fire caused the censation of the ball and some thought that the hall was on fire. Many of the firemen had very unique uniforms to say the least.

Town meeting March 6th.

Geo. F. Grout is slowly recovering from his recent illness.

It is understood that a carpenter in town wants to join the Haymakers.

Abram Capen has been drawn as juryman to attend the next term of the Superior Court at Worcester.

The Selectmen offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of the person who set the fire of February 19.

Marbles seems to be the war cry at present. The champion has just five and one-fourth bushels stowed away at home, and still continues on his victorious career. Some day that young man will be President.

The flag was hoisted on the hotel Washington's birthday, and most of the stores were closed in memory of the boy who couldn't tell a lie.

The Spencer Woolen Company are about to erect a new chimney to their mill, the former one having a defective flue.

As the rope was being stretched across the hall last Friday evening and the maskers took hold, a bright lad said, "They're going to play rope."

Charles M. Tripp will sell his personal property at auction next Monday at 1 p. m. Two swarms of Italian bees will be sold to make things lively.

Some one wants to know what some of our milkmen feed their cows on. He thinks that fish would not be out of their natural element, if they happened to stray into it.

The Methodist Church has sold its parsonage to Mr. Butler of Westboro. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Atkins will occupy the house of Mrs. Prouty on High street.

Land speculators will be on hand Saturday. It is rare that three so valuable estates as those offered are put upon the market in one day. Building lots on Main street are scarce, and undoubtedly these will be purchased only at good sums.

While the price of labor and articles of food have declined, our landlords and landladies manage to keep up the price of board to the same old figures. A reduction is needed in this department as well as in others.

A great many slates will be made up and smashed within the next eight days. Some say, especially the ambitious, that there is to be a complete overturning, others don't take much stock in that. The knowing ones say that one ticket is made up, and further developments are awaited.

The masquerade ball of the band last Friday evening was very successful, about one hundred and thirty couples participated in the dance. The music by Barnard's Harp Orchestra of Worcester was excellent, and the dancers apparently appreciated it. The dancers had hardly unmasked the gas went out with a slight detonation and darkness was distinctly visible. How the boys and girls recognized each other and manage to keep their places, and at the same time look so provokingly innocent is more than our reporter can tell. The dance suddenly terminated by the alarm of fire.

Economy.—The report of the Selectmen for this year will show a reduction ot about $13,000 in the town debt. The liabilities last March being $75,870; this March it is $63,020. The reduction of this debt last year was about ten thousand. All unavailable resources have been taken from the list of resourses, these incladed $640 83 for state aid, which has been disallowed, highway tools $157, and small pox furniture $60, so that the actual reduction in the debt is $13,707 83.

A Somnambulist.—A young lad who works for a milkman in town, recently got up during the night, took his pails and cans, walked to the barn, milked three cows and started for the house and was entirely unconscious of these acts until a night watchman laid hold of him and awoke him. The boy was surprised to find himself in the street with the milk pails in his hands. He would make a good night watch.

Reminiscences of my Old School District

Being a native of Spencer, and born in District No. 10 better known as "Pine Woods District" in 1805 and attending school in that district all my school years wishing to say something in honor of the old district I present these remarks. I commenced going to school in 1809; the school house at that time stood in the middle of a pasture about half a mile west of the present location, and near forty rods from any road. My first teacher was Polly White, daughter of William White, and late widow of Walton Livermore; my next teacher was Nathan Guilford son of Dr. Jonas Guilford senior. The district at that time numbered twenty six families, twenty one of whome were represented by eighty seven scholars, and what is remarkable seventy five of them were born in that district; there were fifty five boys and twenty nine girls, each family sending from one to seven; there are twenty six of those scholars now living: thirteen males and thirteen females. In 1812 the school house was moved down into the valley where it stood until it was moved away and a new one erected in its place.
A Howe.

A carriage containing three persons from North Brookfield, backed off of the banking on Maple Street near Murty Howards on Monday. The carriage was demolished the parties injured and the town will have a bill to pay.

The number of marriages in town during the past year was 39; Births 230, 99 Males, and 131 Females, Deaths 129; from one to five, 23; from five to ten, 12; from ten to twenty, 5; from twenty to thirty, 9; from thirty to forty, 5; from forty to fifty, 5; from fifty to sixty, 5; from sixty to seventy, 5; from seventy to eighty, 8; from eighty to ninety, 5, The oldest person was aged 93 yrs. 2 mo'ths. and 19 days.

Next issue will contain Advertisement of the Worcester, County, Music School. showing the advantages of the class system and the facilities offered to make the pupils progress rapid and thorough also the free advantage given the pupils attending the school, showing that neither pains or money are spared to have all obtain a thorough musical knowledge in the shortest time possible.

There will be preaching in the lower Town Hall next Sunday by W. S. Vail, Universalist of Tufts College, at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. The public are invited.

A CARD

Prouty Brothers desire to acknowledge their just obligation to the Firemen for their very efficient efforts in saving their shop during the fire of last Saturday morning. It is another convincing proof of their promptness and efficiency.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Much has been said in the papers and by people in this town about some pedlers who visited many towns in this State the past season, and sold goods in one hundred and fifty dollars pacages. Their custom was to hire some resident of the town they were to canvas, who was well acquainted with the people in that town to go over the town with them, and assist them in selling to reliable parties, for they sold on three months credit, and the man who assisted them has been blamed a trifle more than the pedlers themselves. Three of these wonderful men made their advent into this town, and said they would sell goods for less than one-half the price people here had been in the habit of paying for much poorer goods.

Being a reformer myself, and feeling to rejoice that the laboring people were to have a chance to buy goods cheap, after considerable urging I consented to go over the town with them.

After travelling with them a few days I was satisfied that instead of selling goods at less than one-half the usual price, they were beating the people every time. I to'd them so and refused to go with them any more. The next morning they all left town. If all swindlers should be driven out of town as easily the people might lift up their heads and rejoice, for we should not see such a multitude of poor people as we now see, and the poor family would not have to pay sixty-five dollars for a machine the first cost of which was not over twelve dollars; and the middle men would not build fine residences and blocks out of shavings taken from the people.

Is it not high time the people set their faces against high saleries and rascalities?
Scales.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

"Luke Mogee of Hillsville, and Joe. Goddard of Brookfield, had arranged for a fight Monday in "Canada," No. Brookfield The parties with their backers assembled there, but the officers of the town appeared and the fight was adjourned to Brook's pond in Spencer. The parties stripped to the waist and went at it. Mogee got in the three first knock downs and Goddard drew the first blood. The first round closed and when the referee called the second, Mogee said that he was satisfied, and Goddard said that he was, and they agreed to call it square and be freinds. Goddard was arrested in North Brookfield and put under bonds of $500.

Major Grimes testified at St Louis that Gen Babcock was in secret correspondence with McDonald after the latter was under indictment for complicity with the whiskey ring and Internal Revenue Douglas proved that Gen Babcock had early knowledge of the whiskey frauds and used his influence to prevent the change of supervisors by which it was sought to unearth them. The more the dregs are stirred the worse they smell.

CITIZENS' CAUCUS.

The voters of Spencer are requested to meet at the Town House, on Thursday evening, March 3, at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for town officers for the ensuing year.

Per Order of Town Committee.
Spencer, Feb. 24th, 1876.

BROOKFIELD.

The G. A. R. are talking of a masquerade ball at an early date.

The Methodist ladies are contemplating a Centennial turkey supper, providing they can get some Centennial turkeys.

The Congregational society have given a call to the Rev. Mr. Morse to become their pastor. Mr. Morse has the matter under consideration and will give his answer in due time.

The Ladies' Circle connected with the M. E. Church held a sociable at the house of Benj. F. Rice, on the evening of Wednesday last. A good number were present, and a time long to be remembered was enjoyed.

We notice that at the last meeting of the Worcester Ministerial Association, A. J. Rich was made Scribe, and will furnish the essay of the March meeting on "The supremacy of the positive and spiritual ideas in the Liberal Faith."

Persons wishing to subscribe for the Christian Register, or the Liberal Christian can have the former for $2.60 and the latter for $2.65, price $3.00 each, by applying to A. J. Rich, who will also furnish any book wanted, at greatly reduced rates.

Mr. Rich will preach next [illegible] "Heroism."

The store occupied by J. H. Rogers is being partitioned off into two stores. Mr. Rogers will occupy the west side and Mr. Crosby the east. The work is nearly completed and in a few days Mr. Crosby will move in. Mr. Chapin, our new post-master will move the office from Carpenter's drug store into the store with Crosby. Several times within two or three years, this will make, that the office has been changed and we hope here it will find a resting place. The manner of wresting the post-office from Mr. Ainsworth is considered by a majority of our citizens an underhand peice of business. Petition after petition pro and con, have been got up to have the post-office in the town house where all concluded it should be, and where in due time it was moved. But a few (three or four) were not satisfied inasmuch that Mr. Ainsworth, a republican had hired Carpenter a democrat, to take charge of the office—claiming as their ground of argument that to the victor belonged the spoils. Such a custom would do and was appropriate for centuries ag when heathenism prevailed, but to put it into practise at this stage of civilization is a burlesque on good government. Carpenter's was the only place where the office could be moved to at the time and it seems that Mr. Ainsworth acted from a motive to accomodate the masses of the people, and to have three or four disappointed republicans be the means of Mr. Ainsworth losing the office is looked upon with contempt by all classes. Mr. Ainsworth is right when he asks the question whose business it is whether he hires a republican or a democrat to work for him. Politics should not govern such a matter, but the wishes of the masses of the people, regard less of political opinion, should be the regulator. Let us now wait for the "new departure."—*Com.*

We are having more sleighing than at any time during the winter.

Our new Post Master, Mr. Chapin has entered upon his duties having removed the Office from the Store of D. B. Carpenter, to that of H. V. Crosby & Co.

Mr. Warren Walker cut off one of his fingers last Wednesday with a circular saw while at work at Hyde's Spoke Shop.

The Real Estate of the late Chas. Fales was sold at auction last Tuesday.

Mr. H. D. Fales bought the dwelling house and lot, for $1600, Mr. O. F. Eaton bought a building lot for $125, and H. B Fales bought the boot shop for $1100.

MISCELLANY.

THE MARRIAGE OF GREAT MEN.

Byron married Miss Millbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm-girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in a plowed field. He was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, and lived with her but a short time. He was an austere literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say she was worthy of him, and they lived as married folks should live—in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John being a lawyer. He had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was all together beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and besides this was fifty-two years old, while he was but twenty-five. He would not take "No" for an answer, and they were married and lived happily together until she died, which occurred two years afterward.

Peter the Great of Russia married a peasant. She made an excellent wife and sagacious Empress.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the wild warrior and statesman.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children fortunately were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they do not evince the talent of the great State Rights advocate.

GIGANTIC ROSES.

California has very justly boasted of her gigantic trees, her lofty mountains, her gorgeous Yosemite Valley, her towering water-fall, and her vast grain-fields, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc., and we can now boast of her giant rose vines. Sometime since when at San Jose we paid a visit to the fine garden of Jackson Lewis, the well known citizen and watchmaker of that place, who is also an amateur florist of excellent taste and ability, who has a fine residence and makes it a point to have all the choice gems in his grounds, and to see them well cared for too. Mr. Lewis has a neat conservatory also, with many rare and curious plants, in fine growth. We found at these grounds immense climbing roses, of many years' growth, and at that time in full bloom, countless by the thousands; we noted a General Lamarque then twelve years old and thirty inches in circumference at the base; at four feet from the fork of many branches, these branches measured over fifteen inches in circumference and were nine in number, these covering a space of 1600 square feet.

PROCESS OF GILDING.

Place in a plate leaf-gold, add a little honey, stir the two substances carefully together with a grass stopper, the lower end of which is very flat. Throw the resulting paste into glass of water mixed with a little alcohol; wait, it and leave it to settle. Decant the liquid and wash the deposit again. Repeat the same operation until the result is a fine, pure, and brilliant powder of gold. This powder, mixed with common salt and powdered cream of tartar, and stirred up in water, serves for gilding. As another method of gilding, Boutet Mouvel gives the following: Dissolve in aqua regia one grain of fine gold, previously rolled out very thin, in a porcelain capsule heated on the sand-bath and concentrate it till it is the color of ox-blood. Add a pint of distilled water, hot, in which has been dissolved four grains of white cyanide of potassium. Stir with a glass rod, and filter the liquid through unsized paper. To gild with this liquid, it is heated a little above luke-warmness, and the articles to be gilt are immersed in it and supported upon a piece of very clean zinc.

GRAPE CURE.

A European letter says:—There are on the Continent numerous establishments devoted to the application of the "Grape Cure." The cure is very simple. It consists in eating a great quantity of grapes, the thin-skinned, sweet, white varieties being best for the purpose. The patient takes but little ordinary food, and is required to eat three or four pounds of the fruit a day, at first, the quantity being gradually increased to eight, ten, and even twelve pounds of grapes. This is, if possible, to be eaten in the open air in the vineyard whence the supply is derived—an arrangement which, no doubt, greatly enhances the efficacy of the cure. It is invariably stated taken in their private practice by French physicians, who possess the material for it in the incomparable Chasselas, of which such quantities are now selling in Paris.

TIRED ALL NIGHT.

At Avoca, Steuben county, N. Y., there dwells two mighty hunters and anglers, named Frank Barney and Ike Haskins. Together or singly they are mighty with the gun or rod, either can kill his squirrel at long range, or whip a trout stream to perfection. Each is good at the "long bow," as well, and, aside from true and doughty deeds, can spin a marvelous yarn of woodcraft. Fond of a joke, they give and take, and it is a treat to hear Barney's hal ha! when the "nub" of a good story has been reached. But there is one story in which both were involved, that they but half relish hearing. In fact, it is a sore subject with them.

Shortly before the trout season closed—neither would take a fish or shoot a bird out of season for the world—they concluded to have a good day's sport, and accordingly started early to fish Spring Brook. They loaded down it thoroughly, and by nightfall they had as fine a lot of speckled beauties as could be wished. When the sun went down they were miles from home, and concluded, therefore, to take a cut across lots and save time. They traveled homeward congratulating themselves on their good luck. But the darkness came on apace, and they soon found that it would have been wise had they followed the stream to the road which led to the village.

It had grown quite dark as the entered a deserted orchard. As they crossed the fence something big and black arose in a fence corner. The same idea seized both their minds. It was the *bear* which had been reported to be preying about the vicinity. Both took to their legs and run for their lives, the animal closely pursuing. Finding that it gained on them, Frank sung out to Ike to take to a tree. They had dropped poles and fish-baskets as they ran, and were hatless. Coming under a tree whose branches could be reached, they both leaped, caught a branch and swung up out of reach as the panting animal dashed at their heels. How was a pickle for the unlucky fishermen. Of course it was a bear. What else could have pursued them so closely? But would the brute climb the tree? They had heard of bears doing that. They were in an awful plight. In the darkness they could dimly discern the huge brute walking about the tree, evidently considering whether to climb in or not. They were in consternation but it was far the best plan to stay where they were, unless dislodged by brain. Their teeth chattered with cold and fear. Finally the animal lay down beneath them. Sleep they could not, and all that dreary night these unfortunates clung to their perches, half-frozen, and more than half frightened out of their wits. It is possible they would have perished had Frank's flask not been well supplied with the ardent. Once they thought to slide to the ground and steal away; but the moment they stirred the black monster was alert, and they gave up the plan. Finally the gray dawn began to appear, and they could see their foe half hidden behind a clump of bushes a few paces distant. The light grew brighter, and they began to get their bearings. Half a mile away they could see the smoke ascending from the chimney of a farm-house. If they could reach that they would be safe. Together they dropped to the ground, and began to steal away, when a rustle in the bushes caused them to take to their heels without looking behind. They heard the pursuing animal, when suddenly Frank felt something, and then he turned a complete somersault. As he struck, the thing went over him in pursuit of Ike. Gathering himself up in a terrible hurry he saw the "bear," just as it struck Ike in the rear and sent him sprawling. Frank's fright suddenly became uproarious. His laugh could have been heard a mile, as he recognized in an old black ram the bear that had treed them all night. That laugh must have frightened the ram, for, having accomplished the feat of scaring two able-bodied hunters half to death, and then butting them heels over head, he took a straight course for the house they had seen. Those two fellows laughed, then swore, and laughed and swore again. Then they went back and gathered up their traps and started for that farm house, hungry enough to have eaten the ram. They shook hands on it never to tell of their miraculous adventure. But neither could keep the secret. It was too good, and having been imparted to a select few, the story soon got abroad. But say "mutton" to either, and he will get out of sight as rapidly as though a "bear" was after him for sure.

A WARNING TO BRIDEGROOMS.

That insignificant nonentity, the bridegroom, is, of course, of no account whatever during the wedding ceremony. Nobody looks at him, nobody thinks of him. There are no tears for his immolation, no smelling-bottles for his agitation. He is for the time a black-coated back-ground, a picture of radiant beauty. What is he that he should interrupt with his foolish nervousness the even course of the ceremony which ties his fate forever? No censure, therefore, can be too harsh for that wretched man who, being married the other day, put the wedding-ring into his mouth when the service began, that he might find it at the proper moment. The moment arrived. The minister motioned for the ring. The trembling bridegroom gave an obedient start, a sudden gulp, and the ring had disappeared down his unlucky throat!

"Of the making of books there is no end." Twenty-thousand new volumes were copyrighted last year.

SNAKES.

A recent visitor to the Dismal swamp describes it, in *Forest and Stream*, as having lost none of the characteristics which gave it its name. Bears are not so plenty there as when the religion was barely penetrated by man, yet they still afford sport for hunters. Lake Drummond, once believed by the ignorant to be bottomless, is really not in any place more than fifteen feet deep. Its water, impregnated with the juices of juniper and gum leaves, is of the color of wine, and is drunk as a remedy by consumptives.

Instead of advising everybody to battle against the tendency to put themselves into costly clothing, Ralph Waldo Emerson tells the man whose nerves are not firm to go to the tailor and dress irreproachably. This is the philosopher's quiet way of admitting that man is a failure, or at least more of a woman than a man.

The number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago to date is 163,000 head less than last season.

ANGLING IN PARIS.

About 3:30 I sallied forth to join my friends, and we set out together for the Seine. The sight in the streets of Paris bordering on the river at that hour was most curious. From time to time the doors of the quaint old houses swung inward on their hinges, and the anglers armed with rods, landing-nets, and little tin cans stepped into the streets. The banks of the Seine were already crowded with enthusiasts, who were either squatted on the bare stones with their feet dangling toward the water, or standing erect. It would have taken a good deal to attract their attention from the little quills that went gently floating down stream, and which they systematically pulled out of the water as soon as they got to the end of their tether, gravely dipping them in again higher up. Chaff was powerless to arouse them. It was in vain a wagish *voyou* in a blue blouse, passing that way, would ask if they had seen the whale; and inquiries as to whether the fish bit (*ce mordre-t-il?*) were treated with equal contempt. Certain "knowing anglers had taken up their positions on the bridges, from which they angled at a height of twenty or thirty feet from the water. On the river itself were a vast number of stationary punts, each containing two or three anglers, while others, propelled by long poles, moved sluggishly up and down the Seine. The latter belonged to and were navigated by professional fishermen engaged in casting nets, a privilege which they enjoy at a cost of two or three hundred francs a year. It was amusing to notice with what *sang froid* and perseverance the anglers continued to angle, while the nets were being cast within a few feet of them. They fished with gentles, caterpillars, flies, paste, and various kinds of worms, but I do not believe they caught much. It was rare to see more than half-a-dozen small fish captured with a net at one throw; the largest one that I saw pulled out of the water with a line could not have measured more than four inches. To catch a fish as long as one's hand would be quite an event. In so far as our party was concerned we angled all day, at a spot reputed "bon," and hooked about a dozen small specimens. I constantly hear of anglers catching eighty and ninety fish in the Seine in the course of the day. I say "hear" advisedly, for I have never yet been able to discover these fortunate beings. At the opening of the angling season there must have been several thousand people fishing in the Seine, and during the whole season it is constantly swarmed with enthusiastic *pecheurs a la ligne*. These crowds of individuals, who belong to almost every class of society and to nearly every age, are one and all as serious as judges. They regard lookers-on with suspicion, and treat them with contempt. The cause of this is, doubtless the immense amount of chaff that they are compelled to listen to in the course of the day. Chaff, however, is as incapable of driving a fish away as hail and rain.—*Land and Water.*

MERCANTILE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 58 Washington St., Boston.

All deposits made in this Institution commence to draw interest on or a first day of any month. The Institution has a

Guarantee Fund of $50,000,

for the protection of its depositors. 14-3m

HEBARD'S DAILY EXPRESS.

Look Out for the Engine!

The Railroad is nearly finished, but I intend to RUN MY EXPRESS AS USUAL, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

LEAVE

North Brookfield	8:00
East Brookfield	8:45
Spencer	9:30
Leicester	10:30
Arrive in Worcester	11:30

LEAVE

Worcester	3:30
Leicester	4:45
Spencer	5:45
East Brookfield	6:30
Arrive in North Brookfield	7:30

OFFICE,

Worcester, at O. P. SHATUCK'S, 509 Main Street.

Spencer, at L. I. SUMNER'S.

East Brookfield, at C. A. SIBLEY'S.

C. W. HEBARD,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ *Boston Express taken by this Line.* tf

CATARRH.

CATARRH OF 25 YEARS STANDING CURED,

With Droppings in the Throat Almost to Choking, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Entire Breaking Down of the System, by

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by building up the constitution. It struck at the root of the whole disease; five thousand testimonials from letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, and, what is remarkable, during a cloudy the Catarrh but all other ailments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people for whom you can write, and not to dispute one. Catarrh and its attendant evils cold in head, hacking cough, incipient consumption headache, pain in back and loins, dizziness languidness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all have together when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

MESSRS LITTLEFIELD & CO.:

I reside at Manchester, N. H., and previously resided at Hinsdale, and am a native of Westerlo this state. I have had Catarrh twenty-five years and for over a hundred years old; had it bad all the time. It has all that period, and might it would fill up and dropping in my throat, causing a feeling of choking, so that I would spring up in bed to save myself from strangulation, I affected my head so that I felt confused, and was troubled with severe nausea at times, sometimes a week at a time. I also had pains in shoulders, back and kidneys, so much I suffered immensely. So bad were they, that a year ago last summer I was obliged to lie in bed most of the time for three months. I have tried all kinds of Catarrh remedies with no particular benefit, and consulting physicians. I began to take the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* last August, I began to grow better before finishing the first bottle. I am now on the third bottle. My disease is cured; my kidneys are restored. I have no pains, aches or coughs. My whole system is made over new. I think it is this medicine that has rescued me from intense suffering and almost the grave. I am now able to do the hardest work I can find to do, and feel as young as at 20. I cannot say too much in favor of the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.* HIRAM J. FLANDERS.

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1874.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 12 pages, giving a treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases of cures, sent free on receiving the Proprietors, both by L. F. Sumner, Spencer, Mass.

LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester N. H.

Carriages! Carriages!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand

New and Second-Hand Carriages & Waggons

of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as low as any firm in Worcester County

PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOOD &
IRON WORK,

DONE BY

First-class Workmen.

AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT

Reasonable Prices

Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same, Respectfully Yours,

Geo. Stearns,

South Main Street
North Brookfield Mass. 39-2m

L. F. SUMNER,

DRUGGIST
AND
APOTHECARY
Main Street,
SPENCER, MASS.

☞ PRESCRIPTION CAREFULLY PREPARED.

☞ Open on SUNDAYS from 9 to 10:30 A. M., at 12 M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. 26-tf

HARNESSES.

I keep constantly on hand

Harnesses of all Descriptions

From $10 to $100 each.

My best work is done in my own shop, by hands under my own immediate supervision.

Repairing Neely Done.

Frank Marchassault,

MECHANIC ST., SPENCER. 29-tf

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BUSH & COMPANY

56 Front St., Worcester, Mass.,

FOR TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS,
BRACES AND
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

We have the latest style of

Elastic Trusses,

Both single and double, with Nickle-plated and Leathern Pads, as may be wanted. Our stock is large, embracing all styles and shapes, and our prices are in accordance with the times. We buy directly from the manufacturers at lowest cash prices, and warrant every Truss or Supporter we sell to fit, or no sale. Please remember the place to buy at bottom prices is at

56 Front Street,

(KELLEY'S BLOCK,)

BUSH & COMPANY,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in every kind of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS AND
FANCY GOODS
AND PATENT MEDICINES.

USE

HARRISON BROS. & CO.'S

"Town and Country"

READY MIXED

PAINTS!

PURE White and 40 different shades. Ready for use. Beautiful, Durable and Economical. Made from Pure Material. Tested on thousands of Buildings. Handsome and Permanent. No waste or loss of time in mixing. Do not Crack or Peel. Cheaper and better than any other Paint. Can be applied by any one. Free from objectionable ingredients generally used in so called "Chemical" Paint. Sample cards on application. Order this brand from your dealer. Insert it in your contract. Take no other. Do not accept any substitute. For sale (wholesale only) at

HOW TO PAINT

179 WATER STREET,
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Retailed by all reputable Dealers

NEW ORGANS!

New Styles

Elegant Design,

MANUFACTURED BY

S. R. LELAND & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Every Organ supplied with

The Tremolo,

Grand Organ Stop.

Grand Expression Knee Swell

Our CASES are of elegant designs, being up right given a better quality of tone, besides very ornamental in appearance.

☞ Send to us for Price List of the above.

Agents Wanted in Every Town

WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS. 8-1y

NOW IS THE TIME!

TO BUY A

PIANO!

Or Cabinet Organ.

We will sell for the

Next Thirty Days

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WHOLESALE PRICES!

Musical Merchandize

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pianos and Organs

TO RENT.

Rent deducted if purchased. Don't forget the place

510 Main Street,

WORCESTER.

L. Merrifield. 3m

OAKHAM & NO. BROOKFIELD STAGE!

Leaves Oakham 6.45 A. M., and arrives at North Brookfield in time for the 8.30 train for Boston. Returns in the afternoon of the 6.00 P. M. train from Boston (which leaves Boston at 3.30 and Worcester 4.45.) Fare 50 cents between Oakham and Worcester, $1; Boston, $2.25, for side by the driver and at the R. & A. R. R. depot at Boston and Worcester. Express business promptly attended to. H. A. KNIGHT, Proprietor.

W. B. GLEASON, Driver.

North Brookfield, Feb. 10, 1875.

Annual Closing

OF

Winter Clothing

ENTIRE STOCK

MARKED DOWN

Having a very large stock of winter clothing on hand and the depression in nearly all manufactures not giving a very favorable look for the winter, we have decided to make a closing sale earlier than usual.

OVERCOATS

ULSTERS

Business Suits!

PANTALOONS

Boys' Clothing

AND

Furnishing Goods

AT

LOWER PRICES

than ever named for similar goods in our city before.

We offer to-day your choice in

150 Overcoats

For $15.00. Each.

Former Prices from $18 to $25

Your choice in

100 Overcoats

For $10.00, Each

Worth from $15 to $17. Your choice

200 Overcoats

For $5.00, Each.

Former prices 6, 10, 12. Your choice

250 Frock and Sack Coats

For $5.00,

Former prices 8- to 15.

Pantaloons a Special

Having recently purchased over

160 Pairs in Job lot

We now call your attention to some of the bargains we have ever offered.

PANTS FOR WORKING MEN

$1.50 and $2

FINE

Cassimere Pants

$3, $4 and $5.

THE VERY

BEST GOODS

For the Money

Wanted!

IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL

Second Hand

Household Furniture

Or MERCHANDIZE of any description for sale apply to GEO. NOLEN, Auctioneer, No. 128 Front st., Worcester.

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Real Estate and Personal Property

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Experience has demonstrated that investments of Real ESTATE, and in Ground rents are the safest, and most profitable investments. Many of our Savings Banks and Loan Companies have invested large sums, during the last point ended, the best results. Money to invest in such investments is made, securing a good profit. The

Iowa Loan & Trust Company

AT DES MOINES, IOWA,

whose investments are well and favorably known to all the Eastern cities, as the best and safest in the West, offer to the SCHLEMMER THEORIES (popular) 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

SAVE MONEY.

By sending $1.75, for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, one year, as the best and cheapest in the Union. Address THE SCHLEMMER THEORIES (popular) 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

CREAM CAKE.—One and a half cup of sugar, one and a half cupfuls flour, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful of corn starch, one-half cupful of milk, whites of six eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor to taste.

LEMON STARCH CAKE.—One half cupful sugar; one and a half cupful of flour, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful corn starch, one half cupful of milk, yolks of six eggs. Flavor with nutmeg. One teaspoonful baking powder.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One teacupful of butter; two eggs; half a cupful of milk; one teaspoonful of cream tartar; half a teaspoonful of soda; one cupful of water and two of flour. Flavor with lemon. The above quantity will make a loaf for a long tin.

FRENCH TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Take two ounces of tapioca and boil it in a pint of water until it begins to swell; then add half a pint of milk by degrees, and boil until the tapioca begins to be very thick; add a well beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to taste, and in three quarters of an hour. This quantity of tapioca is superior to any other, is nourishing and suitable for delicate children.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut up a chicken; if it is tough, take out the meat and put down the gravy to a pint, add one-fourth as much flour to make a paste; line the tin pan, put in the meat, pour over it the gravy, put on a top crust, leave a vent, and bake two hours and a half.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Boil one pint and a half of milk, sweeten and flavor to taste. Beat three eggs very light; put to them three heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, and a teaspoonful of salt; put this into the boiling milk. Spread it when cold, between two layers of cake made for Washington pie, and you have a nice cream cake.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—Piderit, a German inspector of passenger cars, states that single stem of hemp, with the leaves and blossoms, mixed with the stuffing of a car seat will protect it from moths for years, and that hemp for the purpose should be gathered just when in blossom, dried rapidly in the shade, and kept in covered wooden vessels in a dry place.

To one quart of bran flour rub in a teaspoonful of salt, and *very thoroughly* one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; the latter should be stirred in at least three minutes, that it may be well incorporated; then add two scant tablespoonfuls of molasses, and mix in sufficient new milk to make a stiff batter. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir in thoroughly and quickly, pour into a well-greased round tin, and bake slowly one hour. This will keep fresh and moist three days, and is relished by those who can not eat "Graham Bread" prepared in other ways.

CATARRH

With all its Loathsome Attendants Cured by Four Bottles

—OF THE—

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

ADAMS HOUSE, 274 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 14, 1873.

MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO.

Dear Sirs—It is with great pleasure to let the public know through you that by the use of your *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* I have been cured of the worst cases of Catarrh. I am today, and have been since it left off using the Remedy as free from it as when I was born.

For fifteen years I had the disease in the worst form. There was a continued filling up of my head, and a feeling as if I wanted to free it, and it was no sooner cleared out than it would again commence to fill up. As a last and only resort I resorted to something to worst form. When I laid down there would be a gathering of mucus from my head to my throat, which caused me to cough in a short time sufficient. This brought on a cough which lasted me for some time, and I thought I had consumption.

Your Remedy was recommended to me by a friend who had used it and been cured of a severe case of Catarrh. The first little gave me such relief that I felt I could not stop. I much for your Remedy. Yours truly, ALBERT H. NOBLE, Druggist, 32 Green St. Boston, who will vouch for this.

All Druggists have it. Price $1 per bottle and cheaper than any other. Sold everywhere.

WM. STEARNS,
SUMNER, Mass. Sole Proprietor, Mass.

THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Editors and Publishers.

READ THIS.

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

The Spencer Sun

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL

Greater Improvements

In Their Paper,

AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST

500 Extra Subscribers.

CURTIS & PICKUP

CASTORIA.

Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

Castoria will animalate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty years Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil.

The reputation of his experience extended, Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is so pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe it is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender in fant.

Try Castoria once, and you will never be with out it.

Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day Street, New York. 18-13t

Chas. W. Russell,

MACHINIST,

Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield,

On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield.

Attention given to light Machine Jobbing, Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order. 25

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a nice BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a

WREATH, CROSS,
Crown, Anchor, Harp

Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go or send to

Charles D. Thayer,

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☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Prices low. 6-43m

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TAXIDERMIST.

Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads

Prepared, Stuffed, and Mounted in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable prices.

Deer Heads and Game Pieces a Specialty.

164 Tremont Street Boston.

Good prices paid for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Rigidly Colored Birds. 5-3m

CASTORIA

Is so well adapted to children that it recommends it as superior to any prescription known to me.

H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Centaur Liniments

AGRICULTURAL.

CURING HAMS AND PORK.—When a side from a ham has to be parboiled or soaked over night, it was not properly cured; this treatment makes it tough and hard, and deprives it of all its flavor. I have had many years' experience in curing large quantities of hams, and have had the reputation of knowing how to do it. For 100 pounds of meat take seven lbs. ground rock salt; 5 lbs. clean brown sugar; 2 oz. pure saltpetre; 1-2 oz. pearl ash or saleratus, and 4 gallons pure soft water. Put all in a proper vessel over the fire, and before it comes to a boil commence skimming, and continue until all impurities have risen to the surface; when done properly, the pickle will be perfectly clear and pure. If a potato or an egg will float in it, it is all right. If not add more salt.

Hams should be left undisturbed for three or four days after killing, hung up in an airy place.

Now take one gallon of sweet molasses, two ounces of saltpetre, and four quarts fine ground salt, thoroughly rub them, and with a wooden paddle cover the hams, skin and flesh side alike. Lay them skin down three or four days, and not touching each other, if it can be avoided. Take the cod of this time they will be ready for the pickle. Put in the bottom of a good sweet barrel, a layer of rock salt, half to three-quarters of an inch deep, pack the hams closely, cover with pickle, and weight down. Serve pork in the same way, but put a sprinkling of salt between the layers. Hams weighing 10 to 14 pounds, should remain in pickle about five weeks, those from 15 to 20 pounds, six or seven weeks.

In smoking use corn-cobs, hickory, maple or beech. Now take marlin, or tarred rope yarn, tie one piece around the hams, another around the thick part, and passing still another lengthwise, looping to each. Make a loop to hang up by with shank down—this prevents dangling in a great degree, and retains the juices inside the skin. I need hardly say that no heated smoke should reach the hams. I believe this rock salt possesses preservative qualities not found in common sea salt. It costs about 20 cents per bushel. [This last statement would be better expressed by saying that sea salt contains substances which rock salt does not.—Ed.

—*American Agriculturist.*

WATERING POULTRY.—It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case, in the majority of instances, where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry" are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attendons may be classed with the "ignorant and negligent farmer who keep fowls that go drink water in rains."—*Farmers' Journal.*

THE SPLITTING OF BARK OF YOUNG TREES.—The splitting open of the bark, and even the stems of young maple trees in winter is supposed to be caused by the swelling of the liquids within the stem through the action of cold, just as a barrel bursts when filled with water and the latter is changed to solid ice; but whatever the cause, we know that it frequently occurs, and hundreds of trees are annually killed in consequence. The trees thus affected can generally be saved if remedies are applied early in the spring, or soon after the bark has found cracked open. The wounds made should be covered or filled up with grafting wax, and a light band of cloth or bass bark put around the stem, and drawn tight enough to press the bark down upon the wood. These bandages may be left on until midsummer and then removed, which will give sufficient time for the bark to become hard and firm again before winter. If the edges of the split bark are inclined to curl outward or pull up away from the wood, it may be nailed down by using a few large carpet tacks. These will soon be covered by a new layer of bark and do no harm to the tree, unless the number of tacks used is extravagantly large.

CONLING MOTH.—It would be difficult to entirely eradicate this insect from our apple orchards; still, if all the farmers in a neighborhood will join in fighting the enemy, a lessening of its number might be the result. In the first place, all the worm fruit should be gathered up and fed to hogs, or otherwise destroyed. This should be done every day to produce any perceptible good results, and in addition, hay bands should be put around the stems of the trees in June, and kept on until the fall. Worms that leave the apple while on the trees crawl down the stems to find a suitable place in which to spin their cocoons, and will usually locate themselves under the bands, and the latter may be removed once every week or ten days, and the cocoons or worms found under them destroyed. The bands should be put on rather loosely, although tight enough to prevent them from slipping down. There are many different methods recommended for destroying this great enemy of the apple, but the above are sufficient as any with which we are acquainted.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY

For Sale by Druggists generally, and by 15-3m

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ADVERTISING CHEAP. Good *Systematic* Ad. will secure the most profitable investments with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements. Persons desiring information, address Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost of advertising. Advertisements for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get my book. 11-y

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GILMORE & CO., Successors to CHIPMAN, HORTON & CO., Solicitors, Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless patent is secured. Advice in patenting preliminary examinations. No additional fee for other business connected with the office. See our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 100 pages. 45-1y

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make money fast at the work we offer. Business pleasant, and can be carried on in your own locality, or all the time or spare moments, or all the time, at anything else. We offer a new, great, and wonderful invention to every home. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-y

NIP AND TUCK

(Chromo.)

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company

Headquarters 35 & 37 Vesey St., N. Y.

AS CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN

IMPORTING TEAS

and selling direct to consumers for one small profit. Sixty Beautiful Gift Stores. Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds of Tea. The Company has now ready for delivery a splendid Chromo entitled "NIP AND TUCK," a new and perfect picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and a pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story, as well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck; and none be seen to be appreciated. Now ready for delivery at 39 Main street, Worcester, Mass. 11-1w

JOHNSON, DAVIS & FORBES

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CUSTOM MADE

FINE CALF, FINE KIP, STOGA KIP
AND HEAVY BOOTS,

BROOKFIELD MASS

GEO. ADAMS'

NEW GALLERY!

In Central Exchange (Old Postoffice.)

311 Main Street.

WORCESTER.

Large sky-light Gallery on the FIRST FLOOR. Pictures surpassing in beauty any heretofore made in this city. No climbing up stairs, thus making it an admirable not only for children but the aged. The public are invited to call. 5 3m

FANCY PINK TINT SNOW-FLAKE CARDS TAGS may be had at this office, at short notice. MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS will best secure their shipments to their destination by using

DENNISON'S

Patent Shipping Tags

Over Two Hundred Millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by Water or Damage by detention.

For sale at this office. 23

JAMES CAPEN,

DEALER IN

Four, Grain, Feed, Lime & Cement,

At the old stand,

ELM STREET, SPENCER.

25-tf.

SHINGLES.

I am prepared to furnish a good quality of

Pine or Chestnut Shingles

In quantities to suit, at the rate of

$3.50 PER M.

Goods taken at my mills. Pa ties accommodated at short notice.

E. L. COLE.

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OAKHAM, - - - MASS.

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BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURER

The best assortment at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGGS and SATCHELS, will be found at

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Lincoln House Block. *WORCESTER.* 34-6m

DARK BRAMAS.

I am now prepared with some fine, Pullets of Dark Brahmas of Hinsdale, of New York, Lady Gamecock, and Cock of the Walk, Strains, which I have carefully matched for breeding. Also some very fine Pullets bred by Francis Wright, of New England Exhibition, held at Worcester, in 1869 and 1870, and at N. Y. in 1871. Price of Pullets $2.00 and $1.00 for 13. Black Minorca, of Dillon at E. H. BROOKS'

Spencer, Mass.

DO YOU Make or Female. Send your address and get something that will bring you in money every minute. Address $10 to $20 per day at home. INVENTORS' UNION, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT

Centennial History

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT

Centennial History

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The Spencer Sun

IS SENT FOR ALL

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors,

SPENCER, MASS. FEBRUARY, 25, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES.—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to insure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two weeks, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

A section of the picket fence which Georgie Washington is said to have peeped through while his father was trimming a birch, it is said will be an attraction at the Centennial.

The rumors of Bristow's fall come thicker and faster. If Grant has any head at all he will let Bristow severely alone.

Boston and Springfield apparently have a little difficulty, with all of the advantage in favor of the former. Chapin and Briggs are the game.

Kelley delivered his speech in favor of 3.65 bond scheme, in the House last Saturday, and it was received with much favor. This reply to Blaine's argument left that financier in rather a disabled condition.

It is now reported that Schenck, the poker player and Emma mine jobber, has sent his resignation to the President, and Secretary Fish is the coming man.

Detectives Dearborn and Wood left Boston for England on the Cunnard Steamer Atlas Saturday morning. They expect to escort Mr. Winslow home.

The New Jersey house has passed resolutions instructing the congressmen from that state to vote against all railroad subsidies meaning particularly Tom Scott's Texas Pacific bill.

Philadelphia has built during the last three years, nearly 20,000 houses and now contains 161,000 dwelling houses. It is said that one third of these may be used during the Centennial for boarding and lodging houses. Thirteen new hotels were built last year.

The Hon. George Bancroft is the oldest Cabinet Minister now living and not General Caleb Cushing as has been stated. The former was in the Cabinet of President Polk nearly thirty one years ago.

Russia goes back on female lawyers, an official ukase, forbidding women to exercise the functions of barristers having just been issued at St Petersburg.

A ministerial temperance convention will be held in the Bowdoin square Baptist church at Boston on the 15 and 16th of March. Among those who are announced to be present and speak are Rev. E. E. Hale, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner and Rev. Dr George C. Lorrimer.

Winslow wants to be remembered as a soldier. How convenient it is to have fought for your country, but republics are ungrateful and Winslow, in spite of his arduous duties in the rear, will doubtless have comfortable quarters in the state prison along with his friend Pond.

These investigations of Senators and secretaries during the Centennial year will be regarded as a curious political anomoly by foreign visitors to the Exposition. We are afraid that a caseful study of the criminal phrases of Republicanism will send them to their foreign homes, more in love with monarchy than ever.

A letter from the forger Winslow (not bogus of course) appeared in the Clinton Courant of last week. We are glad to notice such a fine exhibition of journalistic enterprise, especially as the letter is so characteristic of Winslow's genius and business career, and so perfect an impress of similar qualifications.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

The old Greek mathematician shouted "eureka" when he found a solution to a solution. I, who am neither a Greek nor a mathematician, have the same right to cry "I have found it." when I have made an important discovery. Found what? you naturally inquire and expect an answer. Well, I will tell you: I have found the remedy for all the existing evils of the day, and like a true philanthropist I am going to make it known, without "hope of fee or reward." The name of "Saxon" shall go "down the corridors of time," emblazoned in verse with the names of other great benefactors of the human race, and perhaps one hundred years from now an uninished column, like the one I see every day, may mark for other generations the gratitude of a great nation. Don't get impatient now and say "hurry up," for to fully appreciate the force and beauty of the discovery I have made you must know it must be proclaimed gradually to have the astounding facts, or I would not be willing to answer consequences. Coming from a darkened room into the broad sunlight dazes the sight, and I shall not lift the affury veil from my discovery till I have gradually prepared you for the brilliancy it will display. . .

Like all other great discoveries or inventions, the one I have made is simple and easily understood, and I only wonder that some one has not made it sooner. I must acknowledge that I am indebted greatly indebted to the leading political newspapers of the country for the idea. They have unconsciously been acting upon the idea but have not formulated it, leaving that for Saxon to do, and thus gain imperishable renown. The exquisite simplicity of this discovery of mine is only equalled by the ease which characterizes its application, and this renders it more valuable.

Not to keep you in suspense longer, I will reveal the greatest secret at the same time again rendering my acknowledgements to such papers as the New York World, Times, Sun and Tribune for laying through their columns first made the discovery. Here it is: "All that is necessary to remove all the evils that exists anywhere, and to render every part of this country more happy than the fabled Utopia, is to put out the people that are in office and put in them that are out." I found this out by discovering that all the men of both parties who are in office are either "thieves or fools." And herein lies my indebtedness to the papers. They denounce every man who is not of their party as a thelf or a fool, and as I suppose they know whereof they speak, I must naturally conclude that such are the facts, and I have merely reduced them to an axiomatic form.

Truly I am thoroughly disgusted I am no politician, only an American citizen, and I read newspapers of all shades of politics. I take up a leading newspaper—one that supposed to be an educator of the people, a medium of instruction for the masses, an epitome of the world's news, a guide in political affairs—and what do I find? If it is a Democratic paper I see that all the Republican office-holders are denounced as fools or scoundrels; if it is a Republican paper, all the Democratic office-holders are either scoundrels or fools The men not in office are not so noted. Is it not singular that both parties should select their knaves and fools for office-holders? Yet it is the fact if we can take as true what each party says of the other.

Have I made a discovery in asserting this, or is all that I have said known to the people of the country? If so I am about time for the people of the country to speak out and stop the disgrace that is being put upon them and the nation by the politicians? Ought they permit such things said any longer? Is there no way to stop this wholesale lying and slander? Cannot the stream of politics be cleansed and made less turbid? Cannot some of the filth be removed? If I could find the way to do this then would I be a benefactor indeed, and entitled to rank high among discoverers. But I fear it is not to be, and that we must continue to have our fools and knaves in office.

Enough of this though, for the very mention of politics makes us have a sick feeling, and I was only betrayed into writing so much because the dirty cess pool is being stirred with great vigor now, and soon the voice of the politician will be heard in every part of the land. So far as I am concerned, sooner than to write political stuff I would engage in the intellectual amusement of finding and writing about how many bushels of wheat, bales of cotton, plugs of tobacco and drinks of whiskey are made each year, and that would indicate softening of the brain, or hasheesh idiocy, and a possibility of a position on the editorial staff of the New York Herald.

Washington is being investigated. Every department of the government, from the White House, through all the ramifications down to the stables where the horses of the messengers are kept is being investigated. Without doubt some bad smells will be unearthed by the committees, particularly about the stables, and then how these smells will be poked under the people's noses for them to sniff at. Faugh! I feel a strong inclination "to flee away to the mountain of Hepsidam," or I don't-care-a-straw. But for the coming jubilee at Philadelphia I would be off at once. And that reminds me that the big show, having obtained all the money it wants, is an assured success. It will be the bigest show the world ever saw, and nearly all the the world will go to see it. Barnum will have to hide his diminished head, and General Hawley will take rank as the grandest showman in the world. Wonder if he will dress as the ring-master usually does when he enters the ring with the clown, and the gentleman in white, makes the usual remark, "Here we are, all of us?" Let's go and see.

Perhaps you would like to hear what Congress is doing. If so I would advise that you read some daily paper. All I know of the doing of that body is that the members draw their pay with surprising regularity, and some of them do talking enough to earn it, if gas was selling only for one dollar the thousand feet. But the others who have to listen! The good Lord pity them. Speaker Kerr, having no how, cis of compassion, has forbidden the sale of anything stronger than ale in the House restaurant, and to get a drink the members have to go out even in the worst weather. "A transit disposition, good my lord," carried me to the capital one day since my last letter. I had only been there five minutes when I found out what the Speaker had done, and then I registered a vow and swore to fit on a bottle of ale to return to that place no more until this ordinance of the Speaker's had been repealed, or members got into the habit of imbibing it. It is cruelty to animals, and Burge's attention should be called to it at once. The managers of the Centennial have more correct ideas on this subject. They permit no "standing bars." Every man who wants a drink there has to sit down like a gentleman. The object of this rule is to promote temperance. It is well understood that there is not so much danger of "repeating" when a party is comfortably seated, as if they were forced to stand up and drink.

I employed Jenkins to write, a splendid description of one of the Society gatherings intending to send it to you, so that your readers could know how we dress and amuse ourselves at the Capital. He did his work in neat and beautiful style A young lady told me that his description of the dresses was perfectly "Splendid" I was delighted, and was about to send it to you, when one of those miserable fellows who always know so much, showed me in an old newspaper, with precisely the same description, word, for word, except the names were changed, Jenkins had the impudence to say this was all right the same discription answered for all the parties, the names being changed, and the diamonds differently discribed. I, in my wrath, would have slain him, but for the pleading of the young lady, before mentioned who wanted him spared to describe the dress she would wear at the Presidents reception on the 22nd. You have missed your Society letter and Jenkins still lives, if you do after reading this you are in good luck.

SAXON.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed;)

Public Roads.

Are public roads what they ought to be as regards ease and safety? The observing traveller is yet to be found whose answer would be yes. In this age of progress and improvement, we always feel a pleasure in noting the rapid advances toward perfection, which are constantly made in science and in the art of manufacture. Perfection itself is unattainable, therefore, while our utmost efforts are made to approach it, the way will always remain open for further progress. Has there been any improvement in the public roads in Worcester County within the last thirty years? The men of fifty or sixty years will answer, no! except in close proximity to villages and a few thoroughfares forced upon towns by order of the county Commissioners. Would the towns through which such thoroughfares pass abandon them, and go back to the old wheel-barrow path, which they once used? The apathy manifested in most towns in regard to the method of repairing highways is the first cause of poor roads, the system of making a surveyor in each highway district, has seldom if ever given satisfaction in any all others should take a lively interest in making and sustaining them. The lecturer showed in a very clear manner the importance of having common roads as hard as smooth and as nearly level as practicable; for if by having good roads one horse can draw the same load that on poor or hilly roads would require four, it needs no arguments to show the economy of the very best roads that can be built. The lecturer spoke decidedly against the construction of water bars across the roads and also against rounding them up very high in the centre. If the road bed is wide enough an properly shaped and made of good material no bars will be needed. A narrow road obliges the teamster to keep in the middle of the road and this causes ruts to form in a short time which always catch the water and carry it a long distance, while if the road bed was wider fewer ruts would be made and the water would pass off the sides instead of following it lengthwise and keeping in the ruts."

While penning the above extract a gentleman called on me and said he had just passed a sled loaded with wood that had slid off the road and capsized in the gutter.

T. PEABODY.

Congress has been in session nearly two months, and out of the 2,150 bills thus far introduced only eight have become laws. Much time has been consumed by the politicians in endeavoring to advance the interests of their respective parties in the Presidential campaign, and public business has been neglected. Something betterthan this was expected of the House, but they appear either unwilling or unable to carry out their promises, especially in reference to financial legislation. The absence of Speaker Kerr will tend to strengthen the already strong inflation element in his party. Thus far he has succeeded in keeping it under control. What will happen under a less pronounced hard money man is difficult to tell.

Another Rip Van Winkle!

A very fine looking old gentleman with snow white hair and peaceful whiskers, with a pleasing address and pleasant face, apparently seventy years old, stepped into our store the other day and asked the usual questions, and told of things that happened when we were boys 20 years ago, and seemed to think he was telling us the latest news.

We smiled and thought him funny. He asked the price of our calf skin boots. When told they were $3.50, he began to be surprised and gave a long look first at us and then at the boots. We waited to see what the next act would be, expecting he would say, "that's high" but he simply asked the price of the new wool-lined Arctic Overshoes. When told 90 cts. he stepped back a pace and looked all around the store. Seeing some Rubber Boots on the shelf he inquired the price of them. When told $2.50 for first quality, he gave another look around, and asked how long this store had been here, and spoke of its immense size; asked if we would show him around and tell him our prices, which we were only too glad to do.

He seemed much pleased with what he saw, and said he had been trudging at one place for over twenty years, and thought the people had traded with honest men, but that they were too much like himself, had not looked around, and had traded too long at one place. He finally found $18.75 worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Arctics, that he thought would come handy at his house, and said he believed he had saved 33 1-3 per cent., and should certainly look around before purchasing next time, and didn't believe he ever should trade so long at one place again. When he went away he was heard to say. "What a change in twenty years," but how funny he shouldn't have found it out until he got into the

...ensive relic of the past guesses disposed of, when the commit... on Congressional library reported ...rasting any more money in public ...ks results of admirable Wilkes's expedition. The work began ...842 and by 1849 the expenses had ...930 000, when, after rejecting a ...for $57,000 more, Congress appro...$8000 on the understanding that ...d finish it. But it did not, and ...29 Congress passed an act author... library committee to contract ...completion of the unfinished vol... provided that the cost should not ...000. But the work isn't finished ...the committee now report against ...anything more to do with it, offer... all the manuscript and get it ...themselves, which Wilkes has ...refused to allow.

...for the taxation of church prop... failed to pass the Iowa Senate.

...vention to consider the best means ...oting immigration to the Southern ...will be held at New Orleans, March ...ew York paper suggests the following ...platform: stop Bob Toomb's gab; ...Jefferson Davis away from pen and ...mit that a man who fought for the ...s just as good as a rebel; stop cry... ...nt carpet baggers; recognize the ...l principle of the Declaration of ...d. Thomas Jefferson, that all men ...ted equal: accept the situation in ...ith; give the negro a fair chance; ...your coats and go to work for ...ves.

...mmittee of the Independent labor ...s offered Peter Cooper their nomi... and support for the presidency. Mr. ...declines on the ground of old age ...bleness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all effects of youth indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to his fellows the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing a profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 41 Cedar St., New York.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge. Obituary poetry 5c. per line.

BIRTHS.

In Spencer, Feb 19, a son to Wm. Trail.
In Spencer, Feb 11, a daughter to Chas. and Mary E. Tripp.

DEATHS.

In Worcester Feb. 22, Mrs. Booth Bottomly, formerly of Leicester.
In Spencer Feb. 22, Mrs. Betsy Brewer, wife of John Brewer aged 86 years 10 mos.
In Spencer Feb. 19, Bridget Kane aged 9 years and 2 month,4.

Time to Us.

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

If advice we would convey,
There's a time we should convey it;
If we've but a word to say,
There's a time in which to say it.

Many a beauteous flower decays,
Though we tend it e'er so much,
Something secret on it plays,
Which no human aid can touch.

So, in many a loving breast,
Lies some canker grief concealed,
That if touched is more oppressed,
Left unto itself—is healed.

Oft, unknowingly, the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word, or accent wrong,
Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault of human blindness,
Has been soothed, and turned aside,
By a quiet voice of kindness.

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

Five Miles on a Keel.

The harbor of Swatow, China, opening as it does toward the north-east, and being of considerable extent, presents a wide field for the strong gales that frequently, during the continuance of a north-east monsoon, rage along the China Sea, to the dread of the mariners, foreign and native, who are endeavoring to make any of the northern China ports or the harbors of Japan.

Double Island—two high hills at either end, that have the appearance from a distance of being two islands, give it its name—lies at the mouth of the harbor, very near the south shore. Between it and the main-land on the south is a narrow deep channel used by steamers and incoming sailing-vessels. On the north side the water is shallower, and the distance between the island and main-land much greater, being in fact over a mile. The town of Swatow lies on the north shore of the bay, five miles from Double Island. Opposite and a little over a mile away is the small hamlet of Kak-chio, where many of the foreigners reside, I being of the number during my stay in the place. Those of us whose offices were in Swatow used (weather permitting) to cross in the morning and return in the afternoon.

On both sides of the channel leading from the anchorage off Swatow to the harbor's mouth at Double Island, and at irregular intervals, are rows of heavy stakes anchored securely, and connected by a stout rope to which the Chinese fishermen attach their nets during the ebb-tide. The nets are in shape like an eel-pot, and are of such huge dimensions and so heavily weighted that they reach nearly to the bottom of the harbor. Vessels leaving the anchorage off the town for sea usually take two tides, during the north-east monsoon, to get over the bar; reaching the island on the first tide, and standing out to sea with the second. These particulars are necessary to explain an ugly ride I had one dark stormy night in January, 186—.

I had been dining in Swatow that evening, and about eleven o'clock determined to start for home, though urged by friends not to do so. The wind had been blowing a gale all day, and though it had lulled a bit at sundown, it was still strong enough to make a very heavy sea as it met a strong ebb-tide. My boat, a four-oared gig, was rigged to carry a lug-sail, and was a good sea-craft; so I determined to run across the harbor under small sail, rather than submit to the drenching showers of spray I knew would fly from the oars if we pulled across. When I bade the boatmen (four stout Chinamen) put up the mast and close-reef the sail, they, for the first and only time during my entire experience with them, remonstrated, declaring that the wind was too strong and the sea too heavy to think of such a thing. I repeated my order in a sharp tone, and they reluctantly obeyed.

After pushing off from the wharf, we shot over the still water in-shore at a tremendous pace. I was just congratulating myself on a comfortable sail home, and rejoicing in my forethought in saving myself from a wet jacket, when we ran into the tide-way and a tremendous sea. I saw in a moment that I had made a sad mistake, but my foolish pride kept me from acknowledging it to the boatmen, and, instead of ordering them to lower the sail and man the oars, I stood on, hoping to pull through somehow or other.

For a few moments I succeeded in keeping the boat from broaching-to or "ducking" under one of the long and curling waves; but, when just about the middle of the harbor, a fearful roller threw her side to the sea, where, as the sail was close-reefed and therefore very low, we lay for an instant becalmed between two huge glistening combing waves, and then shot up on top of the third one. The wind struck us so suddenly and at such a disadvantage, that in a twinkling the boat was turned bottom upwards, and we five men were floundering in the cool water. Fortunately we could all swim well, and—guided by the voice of the stroke-oarsman, who had hung on to the sheet when the boat went over, and had scrambled upon her—succeeded in getting to the boat, and crawled on her keel, where we sat astride.

Those four Chinamen proved themselves "trumps" that night, for they made me ride in the middle, and sat facing me, two behind and two before me; and when, as happened more than once during that frightful ride, I slipped from my precarious seat, and was in imminent danger of sinking beneath the black cold water that seemed so anxious to ingulf me, there was always one to come to the rescue and ready to help me back again.

Imagine our feelings! Drifting out to sea on the bottom of a small boat; the waves running as nearly "mountain high" as is possible in five fathoms of water; the wind whistling about our wet shivering bodies, chilling us to the very marrow, and the night so dark that I could barely distinguish the figure of the Chinaman who sat scarcely six feet from me.

At intervals for about fifteen minutes we called lustily for help, and then listened, O! so eagerly, for an answering cry; but none came, and finally we gave it up, knowing that we were too far from shore and too far below the shipping for the look-outs to hear us above that roaring sea.

Then came the frightful thought, "Suppose we drift into the nets!" If we had, not one of us would have escaped, for none could have held on to the ropes until the change of tide, and letting go meant being carried to the bottom of the nets and sure death.

How fast we drifted we could not tell, and therefore had no idea where we were or when we had passed the last of the terrible fish-stakes, until—it seemed a life-time, though it could not have been over two hours and a half from the time we capsized—we suddenly passed close to a vessel. I knew instantly it must be the bark *Moldavian*, which had left the anchorage at Swatow that morning, and was now waiting at Double Island for the weather to clear up before putting to sea. I told my boat-men to yell as loud as they could to attract the attention of the lookout; and they did, too, good fellows! Then, bidding them keep quiet, I called at the top of my voice, to which desperation lent a power it never had before or since: *Moldavian*, ahoy!" This was repeated three or four times before we got too far away from her, and then we waited. Had they heard us? If so, had they distinguished my call, and would they send a boat to rescue a foreigner? If they had only heard the yells without distinguishing my hail, it was doubtful if they would risk the lives of a boat's-crew to save a few chinamen. If they had not heard at all, of course our last chance of rescue was gone; for we knew we were passing the island, and would soon be on the bar, whose angry thundering we could already hear above the roar of the waters around us. Once let us reach it, we might say good-by to all earthly things.

How terrible was that agony of suspense! It is a wonder to me that my hair did not turn gray. Indeed, I wonder that I was not driven crazy. It seemed hours since we shot past that black outline now so far from us. I had nearly given up all hope, and was thinking how little prepared I was to meet the death that awaited me in that angry sea each moment getting nearer, when one of the men shouted, "They are coming master!" I think the yell we five poor, cold, worn-out, half-drowned human beings gave when we distinguished the click of oars away off in the darkness, would have done credit to five times our number of college-students.

During my life-time I have heard a good deal of fine music, and listened to many sounds that are pleasant to the ear, but I never heard so sweet a sound as that, and probably never shall hear one that will thrill through me as that did.

When our oft-repeated calls had at last been answered, and we could see the light in the bow of the boat as it showed now and then from the top of a wave, I cried out, "This way!" and Captain H—— answered, "all right!" As they came alongside of us, I said: "God bless you, Captain! How glad I am that you heard our hail."

"So am I," replied he. "I expect you thought we were a long time coming; but we had no boat at the davits excepting a small dinguy, and it took us some time to break this one out." "Never mind," I answered, "we are all right now." And I shook his hand with a heartiness that must have astonished him. I know his sailors thought I was crazy when I gave them a grip all round.

While the congratulations upon our rescue were going on, my boatmen had righted the gig, bailed out enough water to make her tow easily, secured the sail that had been dragging underneath her all the time, and, after making her fast to the stern of the *Moldavain's* boat, sat shivering in the bows. As the only wrappings in the boat had been given to me, I made the German sailors give up their places to my gigmen; and if ever oars bent to their work, those did that night as we pulled back to the *Moldavian*. When we reached her I had to be carried on board, I was so weak and numb. After being welcomed and congratulated by mates and seamen on my narrow escape, I had to tell them how the affair happened. My host, the captain gave orders for my boatmen and gig to be cared for, and then took me below to the cabin, where he gave me a change of clothes, and administered a glass of hot grog, which, although it brought the tears, seemed to warm me to the very marrow, and give me some life again.

It was now three o'clock in the morning, only three hours and a half since the accident happened, but what an age it seemed. The mere thought of it made me shudder, and brought back the chill to my heart. Before "turning in" I asked the captain to call me at eight o'clock, that I might be able to report at the office on time, lest there should be any uneasiness on my account. As may be readily imagined, it was a long time before I fell asleep, and when I did the terrors of that ride passed before my mind's eye constantly, and I lived over again the horror of that night; so that my sleep was anything but refreshing, and I was really glad when the captain called me to breakfast.

My boat was none the worse for wear, though the oars were all gone, together with gratings and all other movables. The rudder fortunately, was fastened so that it could not get adrift, and, as the gale had subsided and the tide was running flood, I was enabled to sail back to Swatow very comfortably.

As I expected, I found my friends on either side thought that I had spent the night on the other, and all were greatly surprised at my appearance and shocked at my accident. The pleasure of knowing my friends would be as delighted at my escape now as they were then, would hardly tempt me to repeat that "five miles on a keel.

A CHILD'S VISIT UNDERGROUND.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates this incident: "Bessie, little daughter of F. F. Osbiston, Superintendent of the Savage Mine, a few nights since took such a journey as was probably never before taken in the world's history by a child of her age. She has time and again begged her father, whose business takes him to the mine daily, to allow her to accompany him in the wonderful regions of the underground world. So persistent and earnest has she been in the matter that her father finally concluded to take her down into the lower levels and allow her to see the things about which her imagination seemed to be so much excited. Accordingly, he took her with him to the 2,200-foot level. The first part of the little 'expert's' journey was a verticle plunge (by cage) toward the earth's centre of 1,300 feet; she then took passage on the tank 'giraffe,' running on the incline, and descended at angle of forty-five degrees until she was landed 2,200 feet below the surface of the earth. Bessie will be four years of age next month, and, there is little doubt, can truthfully say she has stood further below the light of day than any one of her years since the creation of the world. The infant expert was led through the drifts of the 2,200-foot level and was delighted with all she saw. On observing the tiny creature led along the drifts toward them the picks fell from the hands of some of the miners and they stared and gazed with startling eyes and relaxed jaws, believing that at last one of the fairies of the mine, about which they had heard so much, had actually been captured by their sagacious Superintendent. Some of the miners are said to have been observed to hastily cross themselves. The child showed no sign of fear while in the mine—not even when being dropped down the dark and dripping shaft—and the only approach to trepidation exhibited by her during the trip was when she was mounted upon the giraffe; she then said, 'Papa take hold of my hand.'"

THE MYSTERY OF PERFUME.

No one has yet been able to analyze or demonstrate the essential action of perfume. Gas can be weighed but not scents; the smallest known creatures—the very monads of life—can be caught by a microscope lens and made to deliver up the secrets of their organizations; but what it is that emanates from the pouch of the musk-deer that fills a whole space for years and years with its penetrating odor—an odor which an illimitable number of extraneous substances can carry on without diminishing its size and weight—and what it is that the warm summer air brings to us from the flowers, no man has yet been able to determine. So fine so subtle, so imponderable, it has eluded both our most delicate weights and measures and our strongest senses. If we come to the essence of each odor, we should have made an enormous stride forward, both in hygiene and in chemistry; and none would profit more than the medical profession, if it could be as conclusively demonstrated that such an odor proceeded from such and such a cause, as we already know of sulphur, sulphurated hydrogen, ammonia, and the like.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Hon. William Welch, of Madison, Wis., brings to the consideration of the suffrage question the rare element of originality. He proposes that one vote at each election be accorded for every twenty-one years of life—a man's life, that is. He would give each man twenty-one years old one vote; each man of forty-two years old two votes, and each man sixty-three years old three votes. His theory is based upon the fact that patriotism, a sense of public duty and political integrity come with the knowledge which is the fruit of age and experience.

Vesuvius is once more in eruption. The bottom left in the crater by the eruption of 1869 has disappeared, and the mountain is smoking again. Prof. Palmieri, the famous observer of the volcano, predicts a long period of activity. It is a peculiar result of modern life that an eruption of Vesuvius is always a great gain to Italy. The greatest damage the mountain has done in modern times does not compare with the sums spent in the country by curious visitors.

FISHING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Fishing parties always take place at half tide. At high tide the water would be too deep for carrying on this style of fishing, and at low tide the fish go out into deep water outside the reef. At half tide the water is about four feet deep. The nets are first fixed so as to form two sides of a triangle, the apex ending in a large bag net. Then hundreds of small canoes spread out, and, as it were, enclose nearly half a square mile of water; they then slowly advance, gradually closing in on all sides towards the net. The large canoe is stationed near the head of the net, and in it the head fisherman stands, directing the whole force; while here and there, standing in the water near the nets, are stationed some of the older men.

Almost as soon as the circle of canoes had commenced some of the more timid kinds of fish dashed into the net, and, unless there appeared a liklihood of their doing damage, they were allowed to mesh themselves.

In a very short time the circle of canoes had decreased to a quarter of its original size, and the fish, like a terrified flock of sheep, crowded into the net. Jokes, laughter, and good natured chaff are the order of the day, for men, women and tiny children all join in these big fishing parties. The splashing and shouting increase as the canoes approach the net, and it is difficult for the head fisherman, who stands up frantically gesticulating in his canoe to keep proper order in the advancing crowd. Many of the natives now leave their canoes and wade along, grasping a light fish spear, and it is marvellous with what dexterity they will strike the fish that attempt to break back. When they have reached the two wings of the net most of the natives jump into the water and advance in a compact line, so that the fish now have no choice now but to hurry into the bag at the end of the net.

The dark forms of the natives are now seen diving about with the rapidity of seals, searching all the holes and corners in the rocks for lurking fish. A great number which would otherwise escape are taken in this way, and when so captured are never appropriated but always placed in the big canoe; not to do this would be considered an act of meanness. While the divers have been thus engaged the bag net has been lifted into the big canoe, the fish taken out and the nets made ready for another setting. The whole fleet then adjourns to another part, say half a mile away, where the same process is gone through again.

A SANDWICH ISLANDER'S RACE WITH A COYOTE.

When whaling skippers get together on shore many are the interesting and amusing "yarns" that are spun, of which a careful listener with a talent for "quill driving" might make a very readable book. Here is a specimen related on day, recently, in a ship chandler's store on South street, N. Y.:

This is rather a tough story, but the Kanaka who ran down a coyote is now in Honolulu, as also several persons who witnessed the race. It was on the coast of California, and the whaling brig Kohala's boats (Captain Cogan) were sailing along the beach, when they saw a dead whale's carcass on the sand with several coyotes on and around it. Some of the officers expressed a wish to get one of these animals alive, when one of the native sailors said that if they would land him he would catch one alive. He was laughed at and called a fool—for a coyote is a mighty spry creature. He said he had run down goats at the islands, so for the fun of the thing he was landed close to the dead whale, stripping naked with the exception of a malo, and having provided himself with some rope yarns, with which to tie his game well, he started across the sandy plain with the coyote some thirty yards in advance, amid the shouts and laughter of his shipmates. But the coyote found he had no time to spare, for when he slacked his pace to look around the Kanaka had gained on him. So the two disappeared in the distance and were not long in doing it; when last seen the coyote was doing his level best, and the Kanaka evidently gaining on him. After they had gone out of sight the officer in charge of the boat began to feel uneasy, for it seemed to him that the Kanaka must be mad to run down one of these nimble footed gentry. Two men were despatched in the direction in which the "critters" were last seen. In a couple of hours the Kanaka was observed coming in the distance, and as he neared it was seen that he carried something across his shoulder. It was the coyote, securely muzzled and his legs tied with rope-yarns. The animal was taken on board and the attempt made to tame him, but resulted in a failure, as he jumped overboard one day and swam ashore.

Sale of Mortgaged Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given to Richard Sugden, dated September 8th, 1871, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Worcester county, book 849, page 624, we will sell at public auction, on the premises, in Spencer, on Saturday, the 26th day of February instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., all and singular the premises described in said deed, viz: A certain tract of land in Spencer Village, on the south side of Main street, bounded north by Main street, west by Wall street, south by land of Tucker and Woodbury, and east by land of Bush and Grout. The sale is made on account of a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed.

Spencer, February 11, 1876.

DAVID PROUTY & Co.,
Assignees of said Mortgage Deed.

Notice.

THE OWNERS OF THE REAL ESTATE taxed to J. H. Haskins, situated in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year 1875, amounting to $31.28, according to the tax list submitted to me by the Assessors of Taxes for said town, remain unpaid, and that said real estate, or such undivided portions thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of George S. Duell, in Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged. Said real estate consists of house, barns and about 80 acres of Land, and is situated on the road leading from Brookfield to Fiskdale, and is the same formerly occupied by Sam'l F. Bemis.

H. V. CROSBY,
Treasurer and Collector of Brookfield.
Brookfield, February 3, 1876. 17

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

TO ELIZABETH A. FAY of Charlton, in the County of Worcester, and Commonweath of Massachusetts, and all other persons claiming under her or otherwise interested in the premises hereinafter described: By virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said Elizabeth A. Fay to James Capen and Isaac C. Tyler, dated July tenth, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, book 933, page 109, and for a breach of the condition of said mortgage deed, will be sold, by public auction, on the premises, in said Charlton, on Saturday, February nineteenth, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that certain tract of land, with dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Charlton, and known as the Adams Nichols place, containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less, and bounded and described in said mortgage deed as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the southwest corner of the premises, at land of Joseph S. Bradley and Gilbert Rich; thence northerly and bounding westerly by land of said Bradley; thence easterly and bounding northerly by land of said Bradley and David and James Phrail, formerly of Alex Stevens, and land of Merritt D. Aldrich, to the northeast corner of premises; thence, following the county road leading to Southbridge, to land of Ira Barra; thence westerly by land of said Barra, Luke Gilipsie, Roxalana Farnum and Gilbert Rich to place of beginning.

Terms at sale. ISAAC C. TYLER,
Mortgagee.
Spencer, Feb. 3d, 1876. 15-3w

Mortgagee's Sale!

BY Virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Lucy Ann Snow to Isaac Fairbanks dated January twentieth in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy two, and recorded in the Worcester county registry of deeds, book 862, page 205 and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the fourth day of March A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest which the said Lucy Ann Snow had at the date of said mortgage, in and unto the real estate therein described, to wit:

A certain parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, situated in North Brookfield in the county of Worcester, Mass., bounded and desceibed as follows: Beginning at the north-easterly corner thereof on the westerly side of Forrest street thence running westerly by land of Ledger D. Roberts, six rods and eleven links; thence southerly by land of Henry Foot, ten rods and sixteen links to South Common street; thence easterly about six rods and fifteen links to Forrest street; thence northerly by said Forrest st about eleven rods to the first mentioned corner, containing sixty eight rods more or less.

Feb. 1, 1876, ISAAC FAIRBANKS, Mortgagee

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed from Alfred O. Blood, and Nelson H. DeLane to Amasa Stone, dated the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Worcester Registry of Deeds, book 801, page 619, and for breach of the condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of which the said Blood and DeLane had in and unto the real estate therein described at the date of said mortgage, namely: A certain parcel of land, with a box factory and steam power thereon, situated on the easterly side of Walnut street, in North Brookfield, County of Worcester, Mass., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner thereof on said street; thence running southerly by said street seventeen rods, to land of A. O. Blood; thence easterly by land of said Blood about twelve rods to other land of said Blood & DeLane; thence northerly by land of said Blood and DeLane about seventeen rods to land of H. P. Bartlett, thence westerly by land of said Bartlett and G. B. Jenks about twelve rods to the place of beginning, containing about one and one-fourth acres.

February 2n, A. D. 1876.

LIBERTY STONE,
Executor of the will of said Amasa Stone

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CARDS,
CASH TICKETS,
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
CONTRACTS,
DIRECTION LABELS,
DEPOSIT SLIPS,
ELECTION TICKETS,
ENVELOPES,
HAND BILLS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
LABELS,
NOTES,
NOTICES,
ORDERS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
PACKING TICKETS,
PAMPHLETS,
PASSES,
POCKET CHECK-BOOKS,
POSTAL CARDS,
POSTERS,
PRICE LISTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
PRESCRIPTION BLANKS,
PROGRAMMES,
PROSPECTUSES,
RECEIPTS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
RENT RECEIPTS,
REPORTS,
SALESMENS' SLIPS,
SAMPLE CARDS,
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS,
SHIPPING TICKETS,
TINTED ENVELOPES,
TIME TABLES,
TICKETS etc
LETTER HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
NOTE HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
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DAILY STATEMENTS
WEEKLY "
MONTHLY "

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PRACTICAL NOTES.

CURE FOR CATARRH.—A medical au-
ority asserts that the severest catarrh
l can be removed in about ten hours
a mixture of carbolic acid, ten drops
cture of iodine and chloroform, each
drops. A few drops of the mixture
uld be heated over a spirit lamp in
est tube, the mouth of which should
applied to the nostrils as volatiliz-
on is effected. The operation should
repeated in about twenty minutes,
en, after the patient sneezes a num-
r of times, troublesome symptoms
pidly disappear.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—
e who has tried communicates the
llowing about curing sore throats.
t each one of your readers buy at
y drug store one ounce of camphor-
ed oil and five cents worth of chlorate
potash. Whenever any soreness ap-
ears in the throat, put the potash in
alf a tumbler of water, and with it
argle the throat thoroughly with the
amphorated oil at night before going
bed, and also pin around the neck
small strip of woolen flannel. This
a simple cheap and sure remedy.

A large stick of cypress timber will
ot of cyprus tenons or tenons of any
ind of timber (if put together when
he cyprus is green), if kept under shel-
er. Cyprus will dry rot itself, if over
5 or 18 inches square, will rot a dry
½ inch pin of the same wood, or a
in of any kind of wood, if dry, and
riven tight to exclude all air.

Varnish brushes should never be al-
owed to touch water, as it not only in-
ures the elasticity of the hair, but a
esinous substance is formed in the hilt
of the brush, which can never be thor-
oughly removed, and which will work
out little by little when the brush is
used, destroying the glassy surface
which otherwise might be obtained.

Paint intended for outside work,
which will not be protected by varnish
is mixed as followes: Crush the color
if in lumps, and mix to a stiff paste
with linseed oil, boiled or raw—the
latter is preferable; then if a dark color
add brown Japan or gold size, in the
propotion of ½ pint to a gallon of oil; in
a light color, use yatene dryer in sim-
ilar quantities-

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A few of the valuable ingredients of these Bitters we present below, together with their most important uses in medicine. They are compounded in such proportions with adjuvants and correctives as to produce a most *powerful* and efficient *alterative tonic Bitter*.

Peruvian Bark,

Is a stomachic stimulant and tonic. It improves the appetite, promotes the digestive functions, and increases the strength of the muscular system. The person is capable of making greater exertion both mentally and bodily, and the blood is greatly improved.

Mandrake

Has no superior as an anti-bilious remedy. It stimulates and quickens the liver and kidneys to a more healthful action, increasing the flow of bile. It is also very valuable in scrofula syphilitic and all blood diseases. It has been found exceedingly beneficial in affections of the bladder.

Columbo

Is one of the most useful stomachics and tonics. In a languid state of the stomach, general debility, want of appetite, indigestion and flatulence, it is one of the best remedies.

Golden Seal

Is the best bitter tonic. It is very useful in all cases of debility, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, chronic affections of the mucous coats of the stomach, and for inactivity of the liver it is one of the best of remedies. It is very useful during recovery from exhausting diseases, and when combined with dandelion it is considered by many the best of remedies for jaundice.

Gentian

Is a powerful tonic, improves the appetite, strengthens digestion, gives force to the circulation, and is used in all cases of debility, dyspepsia, scrofula, intermittent, etc.

Dandelion.

Every one knows its value in jaundice, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debilitated state of the blood, etc. When combined with Mandrake and bitter tonics it is the best Spring remedy for the improvement of the blood, and all the strengthening of the whole system.

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LIGHT READING.

SUNBEAMS.

To confide too much is to put your lemons into another man's squeezer.

A New Hampshire court has decided that a boy of thirty-five is too old to be licked, even if he does stay around home.

The Oakland (Cal.) Gas Company has been petitioned to paint the street lamp posts white so that they may be found readily on dark nights.

A family in town have a dog twenty-five years old. He was originally a hound, but he's stayed with them so long that they call him a terrier.

There's always something new. A forlorn lad of ten leads a dog around town and says to pedestrians, "Please gimme a cent, and you may kick my dog!"

"Your dress," said a husband to his fashionable wife, "will never please the men." "I don't dress to please men," was the reply, "but to worry other women."

In the line of "How to Bring up Parents" is the speech of a little boy, who said, "Father, I think you should give up swearing or family prayers."

"If I use it I'll be just as dirty after it's gone; if I sell it I can have peanuts and ride home, too," soliloquized a bootblack when he found a cake of toilet soap.

Kansas Teacher—"Where does all our grain go to?" Boy—"It goes into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper!" triumphantly shouted the lad.

Some one notices as a singular fact that within six weeks after a new tune comes out in a city the boys in the remotest villages are heard whistling it. He wonders how it travels.

A person who lives on Factory Island, Saco, Me., admits that he has been a fool for the last fourteen years, having wound up an eight-day clock every day for that period of time.

When a dealer asked a lad, who came with a basket and wanted three cents' worth of coal, why he didn't make it five, the boy replied, "Dad never was any hand for speculation."

A person of an inquiring turn of mind asks: does the Lord love a man who spends at a church festival the money he owes his washwoman; we pass the conundrum to the next man.

A woman who fainted away in a car on the Lake Shore road, the other day, was revived by a man holding a cold door key to her nose. People who buy camphor only throw their money away.

Punch once told a droll story of a man who, being suddenly raised to riches, exclaimed, in the fullness of his satisfaction, "Oh, that I could stand in the road and see myself ride by in my carriage."

A photographer says that at eighteen a girl will sit twelve times for a photograph, and then be dissatisfied. At forty the same person will sit once and take the picture, even if the artist points out three or four defects.

"Some infernal idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled Old Asperity the other day, as he rooted about the desk. "Ah, um, yes; I thought so," he continued in a lower key, as he hauled the article from behind his ear.

"She is a perfect Amazon," said a pupil in one of our schools, of his teacher, to a companion. "Yes," said the other, who was better versed in geography than history, "I noticed that she had a very large mouth."

A young fellow in a western town was fined $10 for kissing a girl against her will, and the following day the damsel sent him the amount of the fine, with a note saying that the next time he kissed her he must be less rough about it, and be careful to do it when her father was not about.

The scholars in a chinese school never put bent pins on each other's seat. They are not civilized enough for that. But when one of them shuts the lid of his desk down on the pig tail of the boy next to him the owner of the queue indulges in some frightful tea-box language when he attempts to rise from his seat.

Speaking of antiquities, they have found the skull of an Aztec at Waukesha, Wis., and in that skull a glass eye, firmly fixed in its proper place. Regarding the glass eye there is no shadow of doubt, whatever Aztec-nical questions may be raised as to the skull itself; and the history of the fight in which the original eye was lost must be forever shrouded in the mist of antiquity.

The *Opinione*, of Rome has discovered that the statesman of the future will no longer need to write despatches or make discourses in Parliament in order to make his ideas known to the world. It will suffice to have half an hour's conversation with an American reporter to divulge from one pole to the other with the celerity of the electric spark all that he desires to make known to the world.

"Benjamin," shouted Mrs. Toodles to her husband who was going out of the gate, "bring me up five cents worth of snuff when you come." "Snuff? Mrs. Toodles, snuff?" he ejaculated, as he paused with his hand on the latch; "No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit such extravagance. You must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze."

Professor Proctor is going about telling that our sun is much inferior to other great lights of the universe. As if it were not enough for poor, down-trodden man to know that his gas is a failure, he has to be taunted with the fact that even his daylight is far from being the genuine article. No wonder so many of us keep going out and committing self-destruction.

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Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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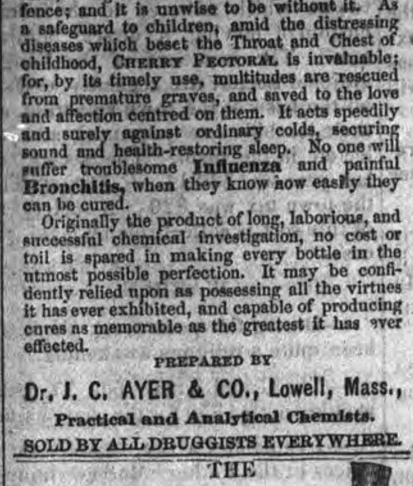

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The above testimony ought to convince the most skeptical Rheumatic that a SURE CURE has been discovered in the

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FINALLY No shoddy ornaments used—nothing but solid wood. Every organ warranted for five years.

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NOTICE.

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and propose to stick to my old place, viz: Sell good reliable goods at reasonable prices, and to do first class

WATCHWORK

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IRA G. BLAKE,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Our Ladies' Literary Association appears, at the close of the dancing season, with a timely announcement of four lectures, the first of which was given on Thursday, the 17th inst., by John Quincy Adams of Oakham; subject, "Rural Affairs.,' Much credit is justly awarded to Mr. Adams for the amusing, pithy and altogether unique address prepared by him in a much shorter interval of time than is required by many of our professionals. Mainly in consequence of this pressure of circumstances he labored under great disadvantage, in being obliged to give what he considered an unfinished production, lacking the elaboration of detail which his judgment demanded, and and with far less freedom of delivery than would have been attained by more study. Mr. Adams' eyes are of that rare rariety that see everything on its cheerful, mirth-provoking, ludicrous side; hence, to a vision clear and accurate as considering the sober affairs of life, he adds to his address that enviably humorous power possessed by so few. The glimpses at phrase after phrase of character of the true farmer, his life-work—its poetry and reality—his religious views and exercises, his, family, his library, his houses and lands, and stock of animals and fowls, his crops and his recreations and amusements, were all so thoroughly true to life and so eminently original in coloring that we predict for the lecturer making as yet only his first attempt amid circumstance under which we read that "no prophet hath honor," a sure success if he perseveres, and bespeak for him the favorable notice of any and all of our neighbors who may wish a really desirable rariety in this direction.

The next entertainment of the course will be the celebrated lecture on "Drummers," by Rev. Mr. Gladden, favorably received in all the principal cities of our state, on Tuesday, March 1; followed, at a date to be announced hereafter, by an address by one of the number of whom history records that, at the "charge of the Light Brigade" Balaklava,

"Boldly they rode, and well;
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the Six Hundred."

—During the winter of 1873-74, several of our young men' wishing to institute a series of entertainments whose expense should be small, in accordance with the spirit of the business prosperity and prospects of the times, associated themselves under the title of the "Panic Club," and have since been commonly know as the "Panic Boys." The receptions given by them during the first and second years of their action, as well as all the dances, rides, etc,, organized by their means, have been uniformly successful and pleasant, and we have now to notice their Third Annual Reception, given in Town Hall on Friday evening last, the 18th inst. Well understanding the principle "The more, the merrier," they issued several hundred invitations, and had the satisfaction of counting between five and six hundred persons, who sat down to a bountiful collation.

The first exercise of the evening, after the overture by the orchestra, was "Copenhagen," a ring over one hundred feet in circumference being formed places were soon taken for the kissing, and for once at least the hall was merry with laughter and fun. Right sturdily did our girls fight for their liberty when captured by the strong arms, only to yield to the sweet penalty of of their presumptuous struggle. Next came the music, opened, in consideration of "busted condition" of the Centennial Glee Club, by the Arion Quartette, in a very lively pleasing "Medley,"—encored and repeated. A second and a third time they were called to the platform and gave "The Chapel" and a "dreamy" bass solo and chorous, the song more properly a baritone. The recent sudden and forced change in the upper bass of the Quartette, puts them in a position precluding present criticism. Such shiftings are always hazardous, but it is to be hoped Mr. Bothwell's appointment may be fruitful of good results to himself and his associates.

Miss Ida Vaughn of East Brookfield kindly lent her assistance to the merry making in "Gaily chant the Summer Birds," and "Market Day," and was enthusiastically received. With a voice resembling that of Miss Patrick of Warren, Miss Vaughn has a manner more unassuming and a power to please quite as potent when as great a proficiency in execution is attained. While impressing the hearer with purity and especially growing power, it is not strange that her vocalization is still somewhat labored, and her new friends here unite in heartily hoping that she may continue to enjoy the advantages which her present position demands.

Mrs. Cummings, ever ready to assist and always welcome, gave "Bird and Mate" with her unvarying sweetness of tone, and in her duet with Miss Hattie Cummings, helped to illustrate the perfection of harmony capable of production by two voices of the same *timbre*, and similar strength. Miss Hattie has but recently appeared as a pianist, but already enjoys the enviable distinction of being one of the most pleasing accompanists among us.

In addition to those already mentioned. Mr. L. S. Woodis was importuned to sing, but declined with thanks.

But no seats appeared for the multitude, and all sat down to eat. With no confusion or nervousness, the neatly aproned waiters quickly supplied coffee, cake, pie, ice cream and oranges in rapidly succeding courses, and we "did all eat and were filled." A model supper, appreciated by all, as attested by the vote of thanks accorded with our voice to the Boys, responsive to Dr. Tyler's suggestion. And then

"On with the dance,"

and responsive to the stiring music by the full orchestra, the hall vibrated tremendously to the tread of the multitude of dancers till nearly four o'clock. Three prize cakes were unanimously awarded to the most youthful couple among the competitors. Mr. Charlie Thompson and Miss Browning for excellence, and to Dr. Tyler for lack of attainment in the facinating art.

May the Panic Boys long be prospered to enliven and cheer the winter evenings with their free and ever pleasing entertainments.

Ks.

—Services will commence in the Union Church March 5th, and it is expected that Mr. Coolidge, the former pastor will preside. The Sittings will be free,

—The friends of G. H. Deveboise recently called on him and left some substansial tokens.

—J. W. Bryant had a surprise party last Saturday eve, and he was made the owner of a nice easy chair. Mr. Sam. Clark presented the chair with appropriate remarks.

—Mr. Albert Southworth received a purse of $45, last Saturday evening for which he is very grateful.

The members of the Panic Club desire to extend to Miss Ida Vaughn, Mrs. Rose Cummins, Miss Hattie Cummings, the Arion Quartette Club and all others who in any manner contributed to the enjoyment of the late reception, their hearty thanks, and a large measure of the credit so cheerfully awarded the club by its numerous friends.

FRED H. GATES, Sec.

LEICESTER.

—A number of ladies mindful of the privelege of leap year, are making arrangements for a grand leap year ball.

—Mr. E. M. Bond has completed the harvesting of his ice, having filled his three large ice-houses with ice of the very finest quality, averaging 12 inches in thickness.

—The "Stump of the flagstaff, which has long been an ornament to the common," and a monument to the enterprise and patriotism of the citizens, is at last, thanks to one two wide awake persons, about to receive a topmast and be otherwise fitted to do its share in the coming Centennial.

—Very interesting meetings were held last week Friday, Saturbay, and Sunday, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Messrs. Remington, Moore and Winslow, of the Y. M. C. A. State Executive Committee, were present large numbers were in attendnace at all the meetings, aad much interest was manifested.

Mr. C. Brown and Mr. Billings Mann Jr., while out riding in the vicinety of Mount Pleasant on Sunday afternoon met with quite a serious accident. By the breaking of an axletree they were both thrown to the frozen ground, cutting the face of Mr. Mann considerably and injuring Mr. Brown about the face and head serionaly, while one finger was broken and one hand badly cut. He was also thought to be injured internally. He was attended by Dr. Warner.

The directors of the Public Library have examined the books and find them in good condition, and all in the library for inspection, with one exception. The circulation of these books is very wide, and it is gratifying to find the real extent to which books of real merit are called for. One of the cases of the old library has been fitted up for books, another placed in the vestry of the First Congregational church for Sabbath school books, and a third has been placed in the west schoolroom of the academy, and will be used chiefly as a mineral cabinet'

—The Centennial Tea party was a great success. The Town Hall was tastefully decorated under the charge of Captain J. D. Coggswell. Over each window was placed a large reflecting lantern, while a locomotive head light shone from over the gallery Around the sides of the hall, on a back ground of black were hung several groups of the portraits of distinguished patriots. A magnificent portrait of Washington on glass, occupied the position of honor, over the center of the gallery. Upon the walls were hung a pair of muskets, on one of which was read that it saw service in the revolution. The relics were arranged on the stage and among them were, an apple parer 100 years old appeared to be a sturdy wooden affair, hale and hearty in its great age. An old round table, whose years number 150, and which was brought from England, sustained the weight of numbers of skillets, platters, candlesticks, a piggin, steatite inkstand and other like relics. On it, however stands a crowning object of interest—an' old trunk brought over in the Mayflower, December, 1620 a canteen in the form of a little keg, worn on the knapsack of a soldier during the revolution. A small table over 140 years old, with other family relics, were furnished by Miss Sarah Baker. Mrs. Dr. Nelson furnished a knife box supposed to be nearly 200 years old' and a small manuscript sermon bearing date 1773. A silver porringer and a pair of sugar tongs, also a worsted wallet, all from the ownership of Thomas Lynde, and bearing dates more than 100 years old, attracted considerable attention.

The company broke up at a proper hour, feeling that the centennial tea party had been a great success. The number in attendance cannot be exactly told, but it was one of the largest ever held in Leicester.

HARDWICK.

—Hardwick is one of the staid old towns which adheres to the ancient custom of levying a direct "minister tax." The members of the Congregational Society are regularly assessed on the basis of the town valuation, and their tax bills are presented and collected in tne form. The society tax last year was $30.14 on $1000, while the town tax was $20 A society tax of this sort is collectable by legal process-

WARREN.

—During the past week there has been quite a religous awakening.

—The Grand Army fair Thursday evening netted $50 for the charity fund.

—Dennis McCarthy, under the auspices of the Father Mathew temperance society, will lecture on total abstinence in Brigham,s hall this Friday evening.

—From the Knowles Pump Works there has been shipped another of their large steam pumps for the Chicago water works. The pump has a capacity of raising three million gallons of water a distance of one hundred and fifty feet per day. The weight of the pump shipped is nineteen thousand pounds.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—As previously announced, the Concert to be given by the public schools occured on Monday evening, before a large and enthusiastic audience, and it was the universal testimony that this was the best entertainment of the season Dr. Hodgkins gave a brief sketch concerning the origin of introducing music into the schools, of the success attending its study in the schools at the Center. and of the plan upon which it was undertaken in the schools of this village;—and that the thanks of the community, especially those who had children under Miss Vaugn's instruction, are due to her for the zeal and earnestness with which she has imparted to them so much musical knowledge. He added it is hoped by the committee that sufficient interest has been developed in the study of music so that herafter it may be considered one of the essential branches of study in all our schools, and that the town may at its annual meeting vote a sufficient sum of money to pay for such instructions. Mr. W. X. Stevens moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the School Committee, and to Miss I. Vaugn and which was unanimously carried. The audience manifested their pleasure by frequent applause and at the close a repetition was requested. When all did so excellently, it might seem invidious to specify, but the rendering of the Star Spangled Banner, in costume by Miss Mary Warren a little miss not yet eight years old, was something so wonderful as to deserve special mention, as it received special admiration. The Concert will probably be repeated, with the addition of new peices, at some future time, of which proper notice will be given.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

"Legal Lights" in council on our pond last Saturday were very fortunate in capturing their prisoners under the ice with no way to get at them, but by using axes and cutting open the entrenchments. It required judgement and skill to effect their capture, but success attended their efforts. L. Fullam, Esq. laid the plans for their arrest, which was admirably done. He has a lease of Wickaboag Pond, and has a legal right to the fish inhabiting its waters. He therefore summoned to his aid Gen. A. B. Sprague, Sheriff of the county, and Earle from Worcester, Capen, Deputy Sheriff from Brookfield, Trial Justice G. S. Duell, of Brookfield, H. Wilder, Esq., Register of Deeds and Charles Phelps, Esq. of Worcester, and some others. They all started for the pond escorted by L. Fullam, who acted as guide, Seventy-five pickerel were caught, weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds; with such good luck they returned in fine spirits to the Wickaboag house, where one of Mr. Smith's best dinners awaited the happy party. On taking leave for the cars at a little past five, Gen. Sprague in behalf of the Worcester delegates to the "fish convention," expressed in a witty vain of humor the thanks of the party to Mr. Fullam for his cordial invitation, and politeness to them while in our village. Justice Duell of Brookfield, followed Gen. Sprague in a few well chosen remarks fitting to the occason, and all left us with their kindest and best wishes.

—Mr. Smith of the Wickaboag House leaves the first of April, and Mr. Burr of Springfield takes possession immediately after it is vacated. Mr. Burr comes highly recommended, and we anticipate a first-class hotel will be kept

—The milk factory has filled its ice cellar with three hundred tons of excellent pure ice.

—Washington's Birthday was observed in a patriotic manner. Dancing in the Town Hall in the evening, and the largest party of the season were assembled and had a good time. About fifty couple took supper at Blair's Hotel, and a better supper by Mr. Blair or at the "Old Hitchcock Tavern" as it is now called.

—Rev. Mr. Bull, our last settled minister, uude us a "flying call" a few days since, and called on some of his friends just long enough for them to see the magnificent prize he had drawn in Hymen's lottery—an accomplished and lovely wife.

E. P. M.

PRODUCTS OF AMERICA FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

There are some articles of Ameica manufacture that are national celebrities. have a national reputation, or else are peculiar to our country and its institutions. Foreigners have doubtless read of them frequently in the newspapers, and may perhaps like to have a closer look at and study of them. It is therefore suggested that a few be placed on exibition in the manufacturing department of the Exposition, The following are suggeated:

Legel Machinery, a series of conplcited retrogade movements, designed and worked by D. D. Field, N. Y. The success of this machinery, it is asserted has brought a fortune to the inventor, despite the popular opposition it has encountered.

New Ring Crusher. invented by B. H. Bristow, Washington, D. C., has attracted universal attention by its complete success in St. Louis.

Congressional Bellows Spout, contributed by J. G. Blaine of Maine and Ben Hill of Georgia. These are instruments of great volume, designed to kindle any largest flame from the smallest possible spark. Another spout was brought forward by one Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, but the material used in its construction was so old, rotten and imperfect that its rejection was a matter of course,

Beecher's Candle, contributed from Brooklyn, N. Y. The peculiarty of this candle is that it is impossible to put it out.

Spigots, made from West Point cadets and American foreign consulate contributions, etc., and Bungs of Southern claims contributed by members of the Forty-fourth congress. The spigot it is claimed will save seven or eight thousand, and the bung let out fifty millions. It is proposed to apply them both to the same barrel.

Ring Travelers, designed for railroad use. State legislators will be the chief contributors of these. They will not be composed largely of brass, and labelled with tickets—can be used on any railroad.

Double postal Weights, invented by Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, designed to pull down the largest amount of printed information in circulation. Have been in use for several months past with great success. The contributor, however acknowledges a blunder in their construction.

The bill to abolish the death penalty in the State of Maine and substitute imprisonment at hard labor for life has passed the Senate by avote of 18 to 11. The same measure had previously passed the House An attempt to have the question settled by the people at the next annual election was defeated in the Senate by 18 to 12 Opponents of hanging are greatly rejoiced.

Centennial excursions to the United States are advertised throughout Europe at cheap rates.

Erastus B. Metcalf, who recently figured as a client of Gen. Butler in a libel suit against the Boston Herald, was up before the Boston police court Monday, charged with stealing gas from the Boston gas light company by tapping the supply pipe before it enters the meter. He was held in $1000 for examination.

Mr. Beecher has engaged his usual quarters at the Twin Mountain House for next summer.

The Maine House on Saturday passed to engrossment the resolve appropriating $10,000 for the Centennial exhidition.

The Canadian premier has told the Dominion prohibitory league that he doesn't see his way clear to introduce a prohibitory liquor law, as they have requested. He judges that the people do not wish for prohibition

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 3, 1876. NO. 19.

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1 "	12 50	18 68	24 50	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

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Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

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We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

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Photographer,

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All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas will be administered for extracting without pain when desired. Office open at all hours day and evening. 9 3m

H. L. CLEMENCE,

AUCTIONEER.

Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property. Orders left at my office,

NO. 22 PEARL ST., WORCESTER,

Or Lock Box 910, will receive prompt attention. 13-3m

A. W. CURTIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

UNION BLOCK, SPENCER MASS.

O. S. CHAPMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Comins & Ames' Block.

Opposite Massasoit Hotel, Main St., Spencer

ROOMS AT MASSASOIT HOTEL.

Office hours from to 9 A. M., 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M.

C. L. KINGSBURY M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Office and Rooms UNDER MASSASOIT HOTEL, Pleasant Street, Spencer, Mass.

Office hours—7 to 9 A. M.; 12 1-2 to 2, and 6-12 to 8 P. M. All other hours when not professionally absent.

DINING ROOMS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

IN

Howes' Block.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Regular boarders wanted; also, rooms in private houses.

WM. JEROME.

C. P. BARTON,

Surgeon-Dentist.

Office - - - - Marsh's Building

MAIN STREET,

SPENCER, MASS.

G. BRADFORD,

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER!

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Spencer and vicinity that he has sold his shop in E. D. Kenelly's building, and purchased the business of Lemerise & Phaneuf, in

JOE GODDARD'S BUILDING,

Chestnut Street, - - Spencer,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. 12 3m

F. W. Bemis & Co

DEALERS IN

Provisions, Poultry,

VEGETABLES, &c.,

20 Pleasant St., WORCESTER, MASS

F. W. BEMIS. W. O. BEMIS.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:25, A.M. 12:20, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:25, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 8.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45. p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10 35 p. m., New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2, 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.

C. O. RUSSELL, Sup't Spring'd, d

BATCHELLER HOUSE,

North Brookfield, - - Mass.

H. L. WARNER, Proprietor.

Free Coach to and from the Depot. 13-1y

THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

HOME NEWS.

Landlord Bergen has been sick for some time.

The thirty-second storm made very good sleighing.

The sleigh ride to Southbridge was the rage on Thursday.

It costs but $2.91 1-2 cents per week for board at the Poor House. Let's go.

It is the duty of every voter to be present at the town meeting.

Rev. Mr. Atkins has moved into Lewis Prouty's house on High steet.

The personal property of Captain Daniel Green will be sold next Thursday, at 1 p. m.

Two of the School Committee of North Brookfield visted the High School, Wednesday.

A harness shop is to be located in the house recently purchased by Mr. Butler of the Methodist Church.

The store of Comins & Ames is nearly completed, and it will be occupied in season for the spring trade.

Rev. Mr. Stevens of East Brookfield preached at the Congregational Church Sunday, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Shorey.

Vote according to your own convictions and not at the dictation of others, is the rule for the Centennial year, and forever hereafter.

Elias Hall has some remarkable bargains in real estate. His success and perfect honesty in this line of business is unquestioned.

A large lemon squeezer has been on exhibition for some time in the store of one of our Democratic citizens. Voters will act accordingly.

John Gilman has been appointed eastern land agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The services in the Town Hall Sunday were largely attended.

There are many remedies advertised for the cure of spring complaints, but there is none superior to the liver pills of Bush & Co., Worcester.

Mr. Wm. G. Muzzy offers his cottage on Prospect street, for sale. The location is pleasant and the house thoroughly built. If not sold soon it will be rented.

Warren Lee Goss, Esq., President of the Association of Andersonville Survivors is in town selling his work on "The Life of a Soldier."

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stone Bros. They have an excellent stock of fancy goods, which they are selling at the lowest prices.

Mr. J. H. Fitz in company with M. W. Fay are going to start a shirt manufactory in town. They have bought out Mrs. Monroe on Mechanic street, as a basis for their operations.

The School Committee, in their annual report, recommend that a school, under a competent male teacher, be established for those large boys and girls who only attend school during the winter months, and who during that time "rather Nod."

It cost $2,636.14 to run the High School the past year, and $8,540.25 the district. Ten thousand dollars ought to furnish good schools, if there is any virtue in money.

Tuesday the boys at the High School put a broom on the floor of the entry to see how many young ladies would pick it up. Only two did so.

Tuesday evening the Sunday school class of Mr. Albert Warren, presented him with a Bible. The presentation speech was made by Arthur Bemis, and a pleasant time was had.

The Temple of Honor will have an open meeting next Wednesday evening in Marsh's Block. There will be music and reading, commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

Mr. Ward's work on the Bank Block is nearly completed. It will be some time, however, before the bank is moved to its new quarters, as the safe is not yet put in. The stores are not rented. The Y. M. C. A. and G. A. R. will have rooms in the building.

The voters of the watch district are notified to meet at the Town Hall, on March 6th, at 2 P. M., to elect officer, raise money, ect. Rather an expensive concern, this, and ought to be abolished, and the money, which would be used for its support, be applied to the purchase of additional fire apparatus.

CHEEKY TRAMP.—A gentleman hearing a noise in his kitchen one night this week, investigated the cause and found that a tramp had taken possession and was warming himself by the fire. He had already used up three baskets of wood, and was perfectly at home.

The trustees of the Museum have been presented a copy of the painting of Elias Howe's birth place which was recently painted by Mr. Wm. O. Bemis, the artist, and it will soon adorn the walls of the Public Library. The picture presents some remarkable effects.

The celebrated Guy Family will exhibit in the Town Hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, under the auspices of the Spencer Cornet Band. This is a rich entertainment, consisting of songs, dances, etc. The choruses are led by little Arthur Guy, who is only 3 years old. The Guy Brothers were formerly connected with our most prominent minstrel troupes. Go and see them.

Yesterday afternoon a large party of young ladies and gentlemen, in a lively six-horse team, enjoyed a delightful sleigh ride to Southbridge. First in order was to attend the cantata by the Haymaker's Club, which was rendered in a most satisfactory manner, after which a fine oyster supper was indulged in at the C. A. Dresser House. Toward the short hours they prepared to return home satisfied that they had enjoyed the occasion.

"HAYMAKERS."—This pleasing operatic cantata as the title indicates, is founded upon scenes and incidents connected with the hay field, the farm house and the haymaking season. It will be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Spencer, Mar. 15th and 16th, under the direction of Miss Ward, in appropriate costumes and with all the scenic effects. It will be a first class entertainment, and we hope that home talent will be well patronized.

BLACK HILLS.—J. R. & J. E. Prouty, will undoubtedly receive due credit for recompensing labor over other wire manufacturers in this vicinity, the last three years, at least 15 per cent. more than their competitors. Reports current indicate the disposal of their manufacturing property. Such a change certainly might effect the help's interests in a measure. To shun and and avoid this coming deduction, Prontys' hands are organizing a company for the Golden Hills. Arrangements for this opportunity are fast advancing, fifteen hands having signed. Each member promises to pay $150 for a sinking fund, securing to themselves benefits against misfortunes, sickness, and with sufficient means for the enterprise. Said party intend to start April 15, previous to that all necessary implements will be procured to carry out their work successfully; in the meantime others contemplate joining them. Those having no courage for the gold tour decided to be content with their mite and progress with a less lucrative business, imagining farming the blessed life to follow. Wm. Orin and Joseph fell from their comrades, encouraged to earn their living by the sweat of their brow.—[Clem.

TOWN WARRANT.—The warrant this years contains thirty-two articles, making a lengthy document. Voters will take a lively interest in the second article. The fourth, in reference to the abolishment of the Board of Road Commissioners will probably, elicit some discussion. Under their administration the condition of our roads has been improved to some extent, and this new departure ought to have a fair trial. The eighteenth article, in reference to furnishing additional facilities for extinguishing fires, will give the friends of the Knowles' Steam Pump and a new steamer an opportunity to state their arguments pro and con. This is one of the most important questions to be brought before the meeting. There is apparently a strong sentiment in favor of a steamer in preference to a pump, while others think the fire department is strong enough for the present. The twenty-eighth article calls for a flag staff, which no town can do without during the Centennial year. The adoption of chapter 375 of the acts of 1870 will prevent the erection of any more fire traps, and will prevent many fires. Other articles call for such improvements in the Town Hall as will remove the odor which prevades the lower parts, and trustees for the library. The condition of our public schools need to be inquired into, whether they are worth the money spent on them or not. All these questions concerning the welfare of the town, and every voter should take an active interest in them.

CITIZEN'S CAUCUS.

The caucus last evening was an interesting one and numerously attended. Emerson Stone was elected chairman and J. W. Temple, secretary. Then the small boys were requested to step to the rear and the business opened. Luther Hill was nominated for moderator. Mr. Hill then gave his reasons for supporting a ticket, and moved that all the officers be elected on one ballot. This was rejected. Then a motion was made and carried that there be but three selectmen. J. W. Temple was nominated for Town Clerk. The ballot for first selectmen resulted in favor of Dexter Ballard. He receiving 203 votes to 105 for I. L. Prouty. The reward for being economical and reducing the Town debt $13,000 the past year. E. E. Kent was nominated as second on the board without opposition. For the third, J. N. Grout received 158 out of 232. The contest for treasurer resulted in the nomination of H. A. Grout. He received 155 to 100 for E. Jones. After some discussion of the school question Rev. Thomas D. Beaven was nominated as school committee. Geo. F. Grout was then re-nominated as road commissioner. The old town committee was then re-elected. Several motions were then made to proceed to the nomination of constables or a committee to appoint them, without results. The caucus adjourned after some talk from excited citizens.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN DISGRACE.

Articles of Impeachment Prepared Against Him.

HE CONFESSES THE CRIME.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

Secretary Belknap has been charged with fraud and confessed his guilt. He has been selling Post Tradeships for immense sums and pocketing the money. Yesterday the President accepted his resignation, and the House has prepared articles of impeachment. The Government seems to be overwhelmed with the sense of shame arising from this biggest of all scandals.

The appropriation committees in both branches of Congress have concluded that to carry out their economical program will require a ten per cent reduction in the congressional salaries, and they agreed to report a bill reducing the per annum from $5000 to $4500.

Captain Boynton completed a 1000 mile swim at New Orleans, Friday evening He made the trip in 25 hours.

McKee and the others, convicted members of the St Louis ring won't be sentenced until the motions for new trials are disposed of.

The exploit of Phineas Fogg, in making the tour of the world in 80 days, is soon to be beaten by the regular lines. With new lines of steamers, soon to be put on their stations, the calculations is that the trip from Liverpool to New York will occupy 8 days, New York to San Francisco 6 days, San Francisco to Hong-Kong 24 days, and thence to London 36 days making in all 74 days.

It has been demonstrated that for all telegraphic purposes the English language is from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent cheaper than the French, German, or any other language.

Secretary Bristow is about 5 feet 11 inches in hight, and weighs over 229 pounds Such a man is certainly well calculated to "fill" the presidential chair.

The mildness of the present winter suggests the following from an English paper; In 1172 the temperatnre was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 it was equally mild and maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelvth Day. In 1431 the trees flowered in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month and grapes in May. In 1572, the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February as in 1173 In 1585 the same thing was repeated and it is added that the corn was in ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1599 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1683 even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees blossomed in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

One hundred years ago, wounded patriots were not driven from the public soup-houses to make room for men who took up arms against the nation's life.

One hundred years ago, men were not running all over the country with millions of fish eggs to be hatched to order. Fish superintended their own hatching in those days.

One hundred years ago, the condition of the weather on the first of January was not telegraphed all over the continent on the evening of December 31st. Things have changed.

One hundred years ago, people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but threw their grain crops across the back of their horses and uncomplainingly "went to mill."

One hundred years ago, every man cut his coat according to his cloth—every man was estimated at his real value-shoddy was not known, nobody had struck "ile," and true merit and honest worth were the only ground for promotion.

It may be stated to the credit of Elijah Shaw of Wales that he ran his mills at a loss for the past few months solely to give employment to his hands, whom he feared would suffer if he shut down.

Gov. Hendricks delivered an address at the opening of the Southern States Exposition at New Orleans Saturday. References to Union sentiments prevailing in the South were loudly applauded.

TOWN HALL.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday & Tuesday March 6 & 7.

THE CELEBRATED

GUY FAMILY

OPERA TROUPE.

9 IN NUMBER 9

Under the Auspices of the

Spencer Cornet Band

COME AND SEE

The Wonderful

LITTLE ARTHUR GUY,

Only 3 years old and leader of the club act. The Celebrated Comedian, the

GUY BROTHERS,

GEORGE AND WILLIAM, formerly of Christy's Kelley & Leon's and Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels.

GEORGE GUY, SR.,

The Pleasing Vocalist.

LITTLE ALBERT AND EDWIN,

In their Song Act Dance.

Change of Programme Each Evening.

Admission 35 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

MISCELLANY.

STATION HOUSE LODGERS IN NEW YORK.

The station houses in this city can accomodate 3,000 persons a night, and yet they are crowded. Such is the pressure of misfortune that these wretched abodes are now sought by many who have been brought up in refined society. A once respectable merchant has been glad to accept such a shelter. The distress among the poor is such that although a bed may be had at a lodging house for ten cents they are in such a condition, pelled to try their chance in the filthy crowd of the station house. Some men are unable to remain for a night in such a place, and I have known such to walk the streets rather than endure the foul air and contamination of the polluted heard of tramps. Three middaight walkers often include men of long and even of learning. Hugh Miller says when he visited London:—"I remembered in crossing Blackfriar bridge that the poet Crabbe walked on it all night when in distress, his last shilling having been expened. Here it was that Otway perished etr hunger and Chatterton by poison. Yonder by Fleet ditch the streets which Richard Savage and Samuel Johnson had so often walked from midnight to morning, having no roof to afford shelter." Similar instances of extreme distress among men of education and culture can be frequently found in the streets of this city.

I called at one of these places lately and spent sufficient time to get a view of what may be called "station house life." The crowd goes pretty thick by nine o'clock, but the wretches keep coming in until every square foot of space is filled. The floor is swept and sprinkled. This forms the entire sleeping accommodation. In a lot 50 feet by 30, 100 lodgers may find room, and those who come earliest obtain the best chance at the stove. The various specimens of human misery found here transcend description. Age and nationality in great variety may be noticed, and almost every one bears the sign of intemperance. Rags, filth and vermin are the principal characteristics. They seemed to draw a dismal cheer in the way of conversation, and I picked up some idea of a bummer's life. One man remarks, "My name to-night is Jones; yesterday it was Snooks and to-morrow it will be something else. They don't get me on the island this season." "The island!" says another. "Its so full up there now they don't want any more." This remark refers to the fact that applicants' names are taken and all who repeat three times are sent to the penitentiary. "I got a — good drink before I came in," says another. "I hadn't nary stamp, but went into a Dutchman's and he put the bottle out, and before he knowed it I bummed a glass full and then he kicked me out; but I didn't care." A general hum of applause followed the naration of this exploit, and then another mentioned to the company that he had a dime in his pocket, and added, "To-morrow I'll have a good drink; that's the breakfast for me. I don't want any breakfast but a good horn." Several of the company expressed regrets that they were not equally provided for, and then one observed in a cogenolatory tone, "I can brew all the beer I want at the brewery up town. They lets two on us get all we want for rolling casks." The speaker was immediately importuned for the name of the said brewery, but declined giving it, as it would overdo the business; but one man protested that he would track him up. The conversation then turned on politics, and one of the number who seemed adicted to natural questions, uttered the inquiry, "How long does that — General Grant was going to hold on; it's been hard times ever since he wor in office. After that there was plenty of room to sleep in every station house; but now they're crowdin' in, and crowdin' in, and the island's full, too." At that moment too of the lodgers got into a fight for the nearest place to the stove. This brought in the attendants with their clubs, who settled the dispute in a rough but effectual manner, and I took my departure, having seen enough of misery for one occasion. The female department of the station house is kept in better order and is less crowded, but the display of drunkenness and general degradation is sufficient to illustrate the power of an evil life.

A short walk from the scene of misery just described brought me to a convivial establishment whose brilliant illumination, together with the sounds of revelry, reminded me that I had reached the fashionable restaurant of the city. Here young men, in elegant dress and with well lined pocketbooks, meet for social enjoyment. The wines are of the most *recherche* character; the furniture is luxurient; the oyster *pates* are exquisite, and the company indicates the first names of our gentry. The language of these fellows is summed up in a plain, but expressive phrase, which suggests the epicurean philosophy of the day. It appears to be acting to "go it" while they are young, but it is this very class which, when life is sufficiently prolonged, fetch up among the bummers of the station house.

Charles Scheiffer has contracted to bury dead Chicago paupers for $1.40

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BEES.

There are numerous superstitions connected with bees, which there is reason to think are relics of the savage state of thought, when all that existed under the same conditions as man himself, capable of the same feelings and subject to the same wants and sorrows. For bees are credited with a perfect comprehension of all that men do and utter, and, as members themselves of the family they belong to, they must be treated in every way as human in their emotions. French children are taught that the inmates of the hive will come out to sting them for any bad language uttered within their hearing, and many of our readers have probably at some time of their lives, on seeing a crape-covered hive, learned on inquiry that the bees were in mourning for some member of their owner's family. In Suffolk, when a death occurs in a house, they immediately inform the bees, ask them formerly to the funeral, and fix crape on their hives; otherwise it is believed they would die or desert. And the same custom for the same reason prevails, with local modifications, not only in nearly every English county, but very widely over the continent. In Normandy and Brittany may be seen, as in England, the crape-set hives; in Yorkshire some of the funeral bread, in Lincolnshire some cake and sugar may be seen at the hive door; and we have read of a Devonshire nurse on her way to a funeral sending back a child to perform the duty she herself had forgotten, of telling the bees. The usual explanation of these customs and ideas is that they originated long ago with the death or flight of some bees, consequent on the neglect they incurred when the hand that once tended them could do so no longer. Yet a wider survey of analogous facts leads to the explanation above suggested; for not to dwell on the fact that in some places in England they are informed of weddings as well as funerals, and their hives are decorated with favors as well as with crape, the practice of giving information of deaths extends in some parts not only to other animals as well, but, in addition, to inanimate things. In Lithuania, deaths are announced not only to the bees, but to horses and cattle, by the rattling of a bunch of keys, and the same custom is reported from Dartford in Kent. In the North Riding, not long since, a farmer gravely attributed the loss of a cow to his not having told it of his wife's death. In Cornwall, the indoor plants are often put into mourning as well as the hives, and at Raven, in North Germany, not only are the bees informed of their master's death, but the trees also, by means of shaking them. Near Speler, not only must the trees be moved, but the wine and vinegar must be shaken, if it is wished that they shall not turn bad. Near Wurtemburg, the vinegar must be shaken, the bird cage hung differently, the cattle tied up differently, and the bee hive transposed. Near Ausbach the flower-pots must also be moved, and the wine casks knocked three times; while at Gernsheim, not only must the wine in the cellar be shaken to prevent its turning sour, but the corn in the loft must be moved if the sown corn is to sprout. But all these customs are too much alike to be unrelated, and too widely spread to have sprung up without some reason, by some mere caprice or coincidence, and it is difficult to suggest any other reason for them than that they go back to a time when not only bees and cattle, but trees and flowers, vinegar and wine, were, like human beings, considered liable to take offense, and their spirits accordingly to be pacified by kind treatment, since according as their several temperaments predisposed them, they were able, by deserting, dying, turning sour, or other untoward conduct, to resent neglect or disrespect on the part of their owners.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A GLIMPSE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President-elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall street, to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered, and with white silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and steel-hilted dress sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought. Profound silence fell upon the multitude as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office, "I swear—so help me God!" Then, amid cheers, the display of flags, and the ringing of all the bells in the city, our first President turned to face the duties his countrymen had imposed upon him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, faltering at first, as was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. In the calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the presence of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in old St. Paul's, bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the supreme ruler of the Universe.—*Service's Magazine.*

Some time ago two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing a jeweler which had been described in a story in a popular periodical—a piece of pure invention. The jeweler was furious (he lost forty thousand dollars, so it was excusable), and wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieves in new ways of plundering the public. "My dear sir, replied the editor, blandly, "if you had taken in my periodical (which I hope in future you will do), you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neglecting the claims of literature."

THE PEANUT BUSINESS.

The peanut business is large enough to be interesting. Successfully cultivated, they are more profitable than cotton or tobacco, and the farmers of Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee are turning their attention to them. Virginia is the great peanut State, and from the counties on the James river there are yearly shipped to Northern markets thousands of bushels. These nuts are large, and of fine flavor. From North Carolina come the smaller, or "Africa" peanuts, and some are really imported from Africa. These are small, and of inferior flavor. Formerly the cleaning, shelling, and sorting were done by hand, but now the machinery does the work better.

"I pay for the nuts in the market from $1 to $1.50 a bushel," said Mr. Vellines, a Washington street dealer. When the nuts come to us they are dirty, mixed with vines, many of them little or no broken, shucks and meats all together. Now, if you will come up stairs I'll show you the process through which we put them."

There was on the fourth floor of the establishment a large wooden cylinder ten feet long, four feet in diameter, and open at the ends. It was revolving rapidly, and into one end from a large hopper was pouring a steady stream of dirty peanuts; and from the other end a stream of clean ones—the dirt rubbed off by friction. They fell into a hopper in the floor and disappeared.

"There is a fan just below the floor," said Mr. Vellines, "which blows all the dirt, and chaff, and vines, and shucks out from the nuts, and the meats passes into bags below. The nuts run down to a traveling wooden apron below, where they are assorted by girls. Before we go down I want you to see the shellers. We used to pay from five to ten cents a pound to have them shelled by hand, and a good sheller could not average more than fifty pounds a day. Now we can shell 21,000 pounds a day for a cent a pound. Here are the shellers. Into these hoppers are put all the poorer and smaller nuts, and, as you see, they pass into the sheller, which cuts up the shells. Meats and shells pass down to the floor below, where they are separated by a fan. The meats are then passed through graduated sieves, worked by hand, and assorted into five different sizes that bring from five to fourteen cents a pound. Without this assorting they would only sell for seven cents a pound. We shell soon do all the assorting by machinery."

On the third floor four Italian girls stood before the travelling wooden shelf, as the nuts came into view, they deftly picked out the bad ones, and the larger stream of good nuts passed down out of sight. On the floor below there was a large inclined table, upon which a stream of large, bright peanuts was falling. Three girls picked out the few bad nuts that had escaped the fingers of the girls above. The nuts passed from the table into large sacks, and were ready for sale.

"The pioger ones that you saw the girls pick out above," said Mr. Vellines, "are again taken up stairs and shelled and sold to the confectioners. The meats are goods, of course. The shells are ground into small pieces, and we sell every bit for a cent, to a cent and a half a pound. They go to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and I think are used in making feed, for peanut is a good deal of nutriment in a peanut shell." "Here," pointing to a furnace, "is where we roast the peanuts. That cylinder holds ten bushels. After the nuts are thus cleaned and assorted the best sell for from $1.00 to $2.50 a bushel."

MEASURING BY THE EYE.

Years ago, says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, when we went to school in a little weather-beaten school-house, what exciting contests there used to be over the teacher's favorite exercise of having the scholars estimate with the eye the size and weight of different objects in the room! He would hold up his cane, and have each one tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that could come within half a foot of the right length. He would measure an urchin and then have the scholars try to reproduce the measure on the wall. He would mark off an inch or two, or a yard in some inspicuous place, and then see how near anybody could come to chalking the same length upon the black board. It was astonishing how wide satiray one would go. The fact is, our eyes deceive us ridiculously even upon the commonest things. At first thought, which should you say was the taller, a three-year-old child or a flour barrel? and could anything but actual measurement convince you unless the same child is half as tall as a six-footer? There is an old saying that a child two years old is half as tall as he ever will be; and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, but not before.

RELICS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A very large and interesting collection of relics of the mound builders, consisting of human bones, skulls, eating, cooking, and drinking vessels, and many other curious things, has been made by the Centennial Committee at St. Louis, Mo., and is now ready for shipment. The work of exhumation is still going on, and large additions will be made to this department at the Missouri Centennial collection. There is also great activity in every part of the work, and the secretary is receiving large additions to the store of products from the mines and farms of Missouri. Four boxes, filled with valuable specimens, were received from one road the other day.

DREAMS.

Hacksish describes dreams to be "the resuscitation or re-embodiment of thoughts which have formerly, in some shape or other, occupied the mind. They are old ideas revived, either in an entire state, or broken and variously mingled together." "I doubt if it be possible," he continues, "for a person to have in a dream any idea whose elements did not, in some form, affect him at a previous period. If these break loose from their connecting chains, and become jumbled together incoherently, as is often the case, they give rise to absurd combinations; but the elements still subsist, and only manifest themselves in a new and connected shape."

Tertullian describes dreaming as the refreshment of the soul. He rejects the Cotrine of Epicurus in which dreams are disparaged as idle and fortuitous, maintaining that they are agreeable to the course and order of nature. Vain, frivolous, impure and turbulent dreams he attributes to demons, while those that are pure and pleasant proceed from God or his angles. Lactantius expresses his conviction of divine agency of dreams. St. Cyprian states that he was divinely instructed in a dream to mix a little water with the wine for the Holy Eucharist. St. Bernard was a firm believer in dreams, which he treats of at great length in his remarkable sermon "On Sleep." St. Thomas Aquinas affirms faith in dreams, but maintained that only those which are suggested by angles may be investigated and interpreted, those inspired by demons and evil spirits being left alone.

A recent author expresses a strong and fixed faith in the divine inspiration of dreams, and adduces many powerful instance from sacred and profane history to prove that the will of Omnipotence is often exerted through the medium of visions. The wonderful examples related by Scriptural writers are liberally drawn upon. The case of King Abimelech, warned against taking Abraham's wife (whom he had represented his sister) is cited as an early instance, as are the warnings and directions given by God to Jacob and Laban; also, the dreams and visions of Daniel, and of Joseph, both with regard to the Blessed Virgin and the malice of Herod; the warning dreams of the three Eastern Kings' and that of Pilate's wife, all of which are familiar to Bible readers.

A VIRGINIA DUEL.

A Duel was fought at Carter Hall Springs about ten miles from this city recently. The principals were Mr. Robert Neville, an Englishman who lives at Carter Hall, and Mr. William F. Randolph, of Clarke. Randolph was the challenging party, and the weapons selected by Neville were swords.

The cause of the challenge we have not learned, but rumor has it that Mr. Randolph supposed that he had been treated with discourtesy upon several occasions by Mr. Neville. Mr. Neville is said to be a practised swordsman, while Mr. Randolph was entirely without experience in the use of that weapon. We are informed that Mr. Neville's sword was a regular basket hilt, double-edged duelling sword, and that Mr. Randolph used an infantry office's dress sword.

The principals exhibited perfect nerve and coolness, and when the word was given the slashing was quite lively. Mr. Neville received a thrust in the side, causing a slight wound. Mr. Randolph was severely cut on both sides of the head, the temporal artery on the left side being severed, after which the seconds interposed and put a stop to the fight. Fortunately there was a skilful surgeon on the field, who was prompt in staunching the wounds, but for which the results might have been serious. We are further informed that after the fight explanations ensued, and the principals parted upon friendly terms.

Duelling is so much out of fashion in this part of the country that this affair has caused quite a sensation. The general sentiment in regard to it is one of regret. Since the above was in type we have heard that steps were taken at the Clarke Court on Monday to have the parties indicted.—*From Winchester, Va., Times.*

RAINWATER brings down yearly about 12 pounds of ammonia per acre of ground. A supply an equal amount in sulphate of ammonia at six cents per pound would cost the farmer $2.88, and this is therefore the manurial value of the rain. To this, however, must be added a certain quantity of nitric or nitrous acid.

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PURE White and 40 different shades. Entirely ready for use. Beautiful, Durable and Economical. Made from Pure Material. Tested on thousands of Buildings. Handsome and Permanent. No waste or loss of time in mixing. Do not Crack or Peel. Cheaper and better than any other Paint. Can be applied by any one. Order this brand from your dealer. Insist it is your interest. Take no other. Do not accept any substitute. For sale (wholesale only) at

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NEW ORGANS! New Styles Elegant Design, MANUFACTURED BY S. R. LELAND & CO., WORCESTER, MASS. Every Organ supplied with The Tremolo, Grand Organ Stop. Grand Expression Knee Swell. Our CASES are of elegant designs, being as tight given a better quality of tone, besides very ornamental in appearance. Send to us for Price List of the above. Agents Wanted in Every Town. WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS. 8-17

NOW IS THE TIME! TO BUY A PIANO! Or Cabinet Organ. We will sell for the Next Thirty Days AT WHOLESALE PRICES! Musical Merchandize OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Pianos and Organs TO RENT. Rent deducted if purchased. Don't forget the number, 510 Main Street, WORCESTER. 2m L. Merrifield.

CATARRH. CATARRH OF 25 YEARS STANDING CURED, With Droppings in the Throat almost to Choking, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Entire Breaking Down of the System, by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by acting on the blood and constitution, it struck at the root of the disease, and hundreds of testimonials from persons cured, prove it to be been received by the proprietor, of its marvelous cures, and, with confidence, offers it not only the Catarrh, but a cure for Scrofula, Catarrh and its attendant evils, cold in head, hacking cough, incipient consumption, headache, pains in back and loins, dizziness, languidness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all have together when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

MESSRS LITTLEFIELD & CO; I reside at Manchester, N. H., and previously resided at Rinebeck, and am a native of Wearb, Dutchess Co., I have had Catarrh twenty-five years ever since I was nineteen years old; had it bad all the time. It ran all that period, and nights it would fill up and drop down as my head lay, causing a feeling or choking, so that I would spring up in bed to save myself from strangulation. It affected my head so that I felt confused, and was troubled with severe headaches at intervals, for a week at a time. I also had pains in shoulders, back and kidneys, from which I suffered immensely. So bad were they, that a year ago last summer I was obliged to lie in bed most of the time for three months. I have tried all kinds of stuffs and Catarrh remedies with no particular benefit, and consulted physicians. I began to take the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy last August, I began to grow better before finishing the first bottle. I am now on the third bottle, and Catarrh is cured; my health is restored. I have no pains, aches or ailments of any kind. The cure made over now. I think it is this medicine that has rescued me from incurable disease and saved the grave. I am now able to do the hardest work and bear the greatest exposure and feel that I cannot say too much in favor of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Yours, R. F. FLANDERS, Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1871.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 52 pages, giving a treatise on Catarrh, with testimonials of cures, sent free. Sold by druggists, or by addressing the proprietors, sold by L. F. Sumner, Boston. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester N. H.

Annual Closing Sale of Winter Clothing. ENTIRE STOCK MARKE DDOWN. Having a very large stock of winter clothing and the depression in nearly all branches of manufacture not giving a very flattering look for the winter, we have decided to make a closing sale earlier than usual. OVERCOATS ULSTERS. Business Suits! PANTALOONS, Boys Clothing AND Furnishing Goods AT LOWER PRICES than ever named for similar goods in our city before. We offer to-day your choice in 150 Overcoats For $15.00. Each. Former Prices from $18 to $25. Your choice in 100 Overcoats For $10.00, Each. Worth from $15 to $17. Your choice in 200 Overcoats For $5.00, Each. Former prices 8 to 15. 250 Frock and Sack Coats For $5.00, Former prices 6 to 15. Pantaloons a Specialty. Having recently purchased over 100 Pairs in Job lot We now call your attention to some of the bargains we have ever offered. PANTS FOR WORKINGMEN $1.50 and FINE Cassimere Pants $3, $4 and $5. THE VERY BEST GOODS For the Money. Wanted! IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL Second Hand Household Furniture OR MERCHANDIZE of any description for CASH apply to GEO. NOLEN, Auctioneer, No. 198 Front st., Worcester. Also, Real Estate and Personal Property Sold on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Address GEO. NOLEN, Auctioneer, 184 FRONT STREET, WORCESTER. 7-4m

INVESTMENTS. Experience has demonstrated that investments upon REAL ESTATE, not to exceed one-third its value, if carefully made, are SAFE. Many of our Savings Banks and Insurance Companies have invested large sums in this mode of investment, and have found it to be a safe investment. Address The Iowa Loan & Trust Company, AT DES MOINES, IOWA. Whose investments are well and securely placed to many, private funds for these or Are secured by first mortgages on improved farms, worth at least twice the amount loaned, interest at TEN per cent, payable annually at the Chemical National Bank in New York. All loans guaranteed by the Company. Full share, giving references and full particulars, free the Company, at Des Moines, Iowa.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Canned fish generally is not a particularly wholesome food, and is frequently dangerous. It should never be eaten unless it has been heated to a boiling temperature shortly before, even though it is preferred cold subsequently; and it is particularly liable to spoil soon after opening, under the most favorable circumstances. Brands devoid of these necessary directions for safe use should be avoided and persons who persist in putting such food upon the market without precautions should be placed under legal restraint.

A London doctor has discovered that you may cure the toothache by dissolving half a drachm of bicarbonate of sodain in ounces of water and holding the solution in your mouth.

The use of borax in Europe for washing is well known, the addition of a large handful of borax, instead of soda to ten gallons of water being sufficient to save half the quantity of soap ordinarily required. For light fabricks and cambrics a moderate quantity is to be used; but for articles which require to be made stiff a strengthened solution is necessay. Being a neutral salt, it does not affect the texture of linen in the lightest degree; and as it softens the hardest water, it is much used in washing operations.

READ THIS. AN OFFER. For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

THE PROPRIETORS OF The Spencer Sun AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST 500 Extra Subscribers. THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

JAMES CAPEN, DEALER IN Four, Grain, Feed, Lime & Cement, At the old stand, ELM STREET, SPENCER. 25-tf.

H. P. AUSTIN, Auctioneer, OAKHAM, MASS. Gives personal attention to the sale of Real Estate and all kinds of personal property. REFERENCES: LERMS LIBERAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—For the best Book and Job Printing in all its branches, call at the SUN OFFICE.

NOTICE. BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURER. The best assortment at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGS and SATCHELS, will be found AT P. BROWN'S No. 370 Main St., Lincoln House Block. WORCESTER. 4m

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 13-6w.

OAKHAM & NO. BROOKFIELD STAGE! Leaves Oakham 6.45 A. M., and arrives at North Brookfield at 10 o'clock. Returns leaves Boston at 3.00 and Worcester 4.45.) Fare 60. Tickets between Oakham and Worcester, or Boston, $2.25, for sale by the driver and at the B. & A. R. R. depot at Boston and Worcester. Leave orders promptly attended to. H. A. HERSEY, Proprietor. North Brookfield, Nov. 10 1876

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

CATARRH. With all its Loathsome Attendants Cured by Four Bottles. —OF THE— Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. ADAMS HOUSE, 374 WASHINGTON ST.,} BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 14, 1875. MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO; Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to let the public know through you that by the use of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy I have been cured of the worst cases of Catarrh. I am to-day, and have been since I left off using the Remedy as free from it as when a child. For ten years I had the disease in the worst form. There was a constant filling up of my head, and a feeling as if I wanted to cough it, and I could not clear it out then it would again commence to fill up. I would cough and morning it would be so much worse. Form. When I laid down there would be a dreadful hawking, caused by head to my throat, which caused me to awake in a choking condition. The breaking up cough which lasted me for some time, and I thought I had contracted Consumption. Your Remedy was recommended to me by a friend who had used it and been cured of a severe case of Catarrh. The first little gave me such relief that I set to work and procured your Remedy. I bought six of Noble, Druggist, in Gloucester, who strongly recommended it to me. In all I used four bottles and as I said before am entirely well. Yours respectfully, WM. TREADWAY. PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. For sale by L. F. SUMNER, Main st Worcester, Mass.

SAVE MONEY. By sending $1.75, for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or two copies for one year, or $3 for the Magazine and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to regular price $5. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Greater Improvements In Their Paper, CURTIS & PICKUP. Editors and Publishers.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS. So nearly perfect are the recipts of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will alleviate any pain arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate boils, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey. Temperance is as necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition. The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Itch, Sorattus, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Scalains, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sinews, Burns, Frosted Feet, Pain, Ache, Toothache, Headache, Unlocrs, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from bites and stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

"NASHUA, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874. "My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say she has cured her." W. H. KING, Postmaster."

It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing cures never before attained by any preparation in existence.—like Chronic Rheumatism of thirty years standing; stiff joints, fingers and joints contracted for six years, taking the soreness from burns, &c.

One dollar, or seven fifty cents, invested in Centaur Liniment will do within one week, in an accident occurs, and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical attendance. When physicians are called they frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Ring Bone and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."

We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which may say may prove worth untold dollars to him.

Sold everywhere, but prepared only at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST THE SUN. DESIRE TO MAKE STILL

CASTORIA. Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, restlessness, colic, sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty year Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or nauseating.

The reputation of his experiment extended, Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.

Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe. It is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender in fant.

Try Castoria once, and you will never be without it.

Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 18-1M

Chas. W. Russell. MACHINIST, Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield, On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield. Attention given to light Machine Jobbing, Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order. 4t

IF ANY ONE DESIRES A FINE LOT OF LOOSE FLOWERS, or a nice BOUQUET or BASKET arranged, or a WREATHS, CROSS, Crown, Anchor, Harp Or any Design whatever for Funeral Tributes, go or send to Charles D. Thayer, FLORIST, No. 5 Mechanics Hall Building, WORCESTER, MASS. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Prices low. 8-4m.

WILLIAM R. FALLS, TAXIDERMIST. Birds, Animals and Deer's Heads Prepared, Stuffed, and Mounted in the most skillful manner, and at reasonable prices. Deer Heads and Game Pieces a Specialty. 164 Tremont Street Boston. Good prices paid for Eagles, Hawks and Owls, also for good specimens of Highly Colored Birds. 8-3m

CASTORIA. For Children. Castoria is a vegetable preparation for assimilating the food and regulating the stomach and bowels of children, thus imparting healthy vigor to the whole system. Castoria is the best remedy for Infants and Children we know of. Castoria is the only medicine we can recommend as being adapted to the wants of children. Castoria is the only medicine we can recommend as being adapted to the wants of children. Castoria is the only medicine we can recommend as being adapted to the wants of children

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MARCH 3, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

The Advisory Council gets away with about $1000 worth of material comfort per diem.

The wealth of the United States averages $772 to each person.

Sagacious observers in New York believe that Tilden stands the best chance for the Democratic nomination.

In England 39 per cent, of the population are married, in Ireland 30 per cent and in Germany only 19 per cent.

The New York brewers will put a $40.-000 building on the Centennial grounds at Philiadelphia.

The attorney-general has moved for another trial of Sawyer, just acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Emerson at Piermont, N. H, to begin at the March term of the Circuit Court at Plymouth, but it is doubtful if the case comes to trial.

Miss Susan B. Anthony had an appointment to address the two houses of the Iowa legislature on women suffrage, but at the time fixed only half a dozen members were present, and she went away in anger at the discourtesy.

The two youngest members of the present Congress are the Hon, John D. White and the Hon. Edward T. Parsons both of Kentucky. The former is a son of the late Hon. John White, Speaker during the Twenty seventh Congress, and the latter son of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, a distinguished Methodist clergyman of that State.

The last centennial notion is a monster building to be called the Atlas Hotel, containing 1,500 rooms and intended to accommodate 3,000 persons a day. It is to be erected for the school teachers and societies of the different states who will be entertained there at an expense of not more than $1.50 a day.

After two Arkansas farmers had squandered $1200 on the lawyers in trying to find out who owned an old cart, they commenced shooting and five cents, worth of ammunition brought a satisfactory decision. "It is your cart," were the last words of the plaintiff.

The Philiadelphia *Press*, in a five-column article upon the hotel accommodations of that city and immediate outlying towns, figures up rooms for 271,274 guests which will probaly be as many as will be there at any one time.

The French people hold their elections on Sunday, we suppose partly on the ground that "the better the day the better the deed' but mainly because it is a day of leisure and the working people are more likely to go to the polls.

Mr. Boutwell says the State of Texas could hold the population of the whole Union, even if that population were as dense as that of Massachusetts. And another estimate was that if the whole of New England were as densly populated as Massachusetts, it would have 10,600 inhabitants.

The receipts of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year amounted to $57,602,741, against $53,562,-899 the same time the previous year. Of the receipts $27,312,967 were from spirits $19,695,471 from tobacco $4,794,935 from fermented liquors $2,093.573 from banks and bankers. $3,236,676 from adhesive stamps, $137,263 from penalties, and $332-752 from article's formerly taxed but now exempt. The increase in spirits is $3,342,-601.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for March is a trifle late, owing to the receipt of the installment "Daniel Deronda," George Eliots story. This is numbered Book II, has for a substitute "Meeting Streams," and fills 16 pages finer type than the body of the magazine. In other respects the number is a good one, both in the variety and excellence of contents. Edwin P. Whipple's second paper on "American Literature" in the Century series, is like the first very facinating, and shows this writer at his best than which it is difficult to find any thing better. Porte Crayon is responsible for jolly article, illustrated in his unequaled style, on 'The Baby;' and other illustrated articles follow, of an equal informing and rather more serious character on "The Principalities of the Danube' and "The Microscope" the last by Prof Samuel Lockwood. There is an illustrated poem by J. F. Tumbridge, Aunt Hannah, and more than usual quota of stories, one of which is illustrated, besides the continuation of Julian Hawthorn's novel, Garth. Several other prose articles and a few short poems with the always interesting departments, complete this capital number of the people's favorite magazine.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

The next letter you get from "Saxon" will be written in the blackest ink, on the most sombre hued paper that can be obtained. We religious people at the Capital are just about to go into mourning for our sins. We intend to fast and pray for forty days, commencing next Wednesday. Typically we will retire to a mountain and figuratively clothe ourselves in sack cloth and scatter ashes on our heads. No typical devil need invade the dreary solitudes with which we shall surround ourselves, and try and tempt us with any of the pomps and varieties of this wicked world. We will none of it for forty days, but shall spend that time in meditating upon the pleasures we hope to enjoy this summer, and glorying over those through which we have passed this winter, now, alas, gone. The Jenkins of the press—he who dilates in such wondrous strains, and describes with the accuracy of a man-milliner, all the minutiæ of the ladies' dress, even to the number of tucks in her undergarments and the monograms upon her garters; this curled darling, who has reveled in ten dollar bills, given him by interested parties to discant lovingly upon the make up of some particular lady; who has smacked his chops over the most *recherche* dishes, and soothed his palate with the finest wines, must now return to his normal condition and depend upon free lunches for a living. Instead of *pate de foi gras*, washed down with champagne, he must take "switzer case" and a draught of buck beer.

No more will "Saxon" be seen at levees and receptions, where presidents and cabinet ministers, ambassaders and senaters receive their hundreds of admiring friends, for, alas, there will be no more levees and receptions. The season of gayety is over. Instead of chansons to our "lady loves," we shall recite penitential psalms; instead of listening "to the lascivous pleasing of the lute," we shall hear dirges, whose melancholy notes will strike terror to our sins, if not to our souls.

"What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." What follies we emulate, and generally speaking, what asses we Americans make of ourselves. I have nothing to say of the propriety and impropriety of the institution of the Lenten fast. That is out of my province, but of our apeing after the manner of Catholic countries and of England, where Lent is kept because it is a part of the religion of the people and the country, I have the right to speak. It is right and proper for those who believe in Lent—believe that they should, so far as pale humanity can, imitate the acts of Him who died on Calvary—to keep Lent, but many of them even would do better if they followed His precepts more closely, rather than make futile attempts to imitate His miracles. But then when those who are not believers in these facts and feasts; those who do not believe in anything but themselves; those whose religion consists in getting all they can and keeping all they get, to pretend to keep Lent is nothing but a screaming farce—and we are going to play it.

After closing the above sentence I lit my meerschaum, and while indulging in the soothing weed looked over "Lanman's Dictionary of Congress," a work that contains the name and a short sketch of every man who has served in the Congress of the United States since its organization. What memories were evoked as I glanced over its page. What shadowy forms passed in procession through the long vista of years. How the figures of those who sat in the old Continental Congress, and who a century ago declared that "all men are and ought to be free and equal," loomed up in majestic proportion. How grand they seemed as I looked back through a hundred years and saw the result of their labors before me. Then passing down I saw "the old man eloquent," as for a quarter of a century he contended, almost alone a part of the time, for the sacred right of petition; then the tall and graceful form of Clay; the ponderous head of Webster; the clear cut features of Calhoun, the grand triumvirate who for so many years represented the three distinctive classes of Americans. All these came before "my mind's eye," and I almost heard their eloquent tone as Senate and people sat entranced by the flow of their language. The wraiths of others who followed them as legislators, and who have also followed them into "the land of the hereafter," flitted by. The procession was more numerous, but not so ghastly as that which struck terror unto the soul of the crook-back the night before Bosworth's fatal field. "There were Grants in those days." I am not of those who believe in the deteriation of the human race, either physically, morally or mentally, but when I thought of the men whose names figure in the current number of the Congressional Directory, I must confess that looked in vain for the peers of the men of the past. They are not in Congress. An examination of the suits of mail worn by the Englishmen who followed Cœur De Lion to the Holy Land, discloses the fact that they are too small for the degenerating and average Englishmen of to-day, and Gladstone, Disreali, Bismarck, Gortschakoff and Andrassy compare favorably with the statesmen of a century ago in Europe. Why is it then that ours are dwarfed by their predecessors? Are our great men left in the walks of private life, and has merit and fitnes been made to give place to effontry and partisan service? It would seem so; at least I can find no other solution for the facts elicited by reading Lanman's Directory.

Congress pursues the even, or rather uneven, tenor of its ways. Bills are introduced, referred, reported and passed, amended or defeated, as the majority wills. But I can find nothing in their proceedings that is of interest to any one, except the clerks, whom they are discharging, or whose salaries they are cutting down. Yes, there is one question that I believe is of great interest to the whole country, and it will be before the House next week. That is the bill guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. That same relief is needed for the paralyzed condition of trade and industry is evident to the simplest comprehension. The only question is, what will afford this relief? I believe the passage of this bill will do more to this end than any measure talked of. It will cause $85,000,000 of foreigh capital (which means gold) to be invested in the country, and it will stimulate large manufacturing interests into new life and activity, giving renumerative labor to thousands now in enforced idleness.

There, I have tried to close this letter with a few sensible remarks. If I meet with the reward usually accorded to sense I shall receive more kicks than coppers for my pains, but for that little reaks.

SAXON.

During the eight weeks that our Legislature has been in session but twenty-eight acts have been engrossed, and but seventeen of these have received the governers signature. Not a resolve has been received for engrossment, and the acts approved at this time number but half as many as the acts and resolves approved at this time last year.

Abraham Jackson, the forger was brought into the superior criminal court at Boston, Monday morning and pleaded *nolo contendere* to an indictment charging him with forging the name of Mrs Caroline Price to a certain mortgage deed. An indictment is pending against Jackson for the embezzlement of Mrs Price's bonds, and he will be sentenced next month on the two indictments on which he has been found guilty.

Referring to Secretary Bristow, Harper's Weekly says. Among the possible or probable candidates there are none who are more clearly seen to possess some of the qualities, at least which the best sentiment of the country at this time demands in the president, and therefore he is among those who are most available in the truest sense.

The Maine Legislature, which convened at the same time as ours, has finished up its business and adjourned, while ours has hardly commenced. As long as they stick to the $6,50 resolved no one will object, but they are liable to change their minds when the grass begins to grow.

The Republicans of Indiana seem to be affected by the rag money cry, and also recommend Morton as a suitable man for the presidency. All of which is bad for the party. The Republican party at present is endeavoring to serve a great many masters.

Massachusetts has in the person of Mr. Pierce a most excellent representative. He is a republican, but is not afraid to speak his mind on the corrupt administration of his own party. His recent speech on a presidential term of six years and civil service reform was courageous and full of truths. Bristow and Pierce would not be a very bad ticket for this year.

They are having the "Blaine fever" bad in the North Western States, Bristow isn't appreciated in that quarter, as they will have to enlarge some of their public buildings in order to furnish quarters for his victims, and for this and other reasons they prefer Blaine.

The Canadian immigration reports show that 800 settlars have come from the states during the past year, not to mention those who have just stepped over the line on account of their health. The climate of the United States is bad for some men at certain times.

Speaker Kerr has just returned to his duties, and none too soon. The inflation element in the Democratic party is gaining strength and it is doubtful whether Kerr can control them. The Western States have a strong tendency to inflation, and in all probabilities both parties will split on this issue.

Gen. Babcock has resumed his duties at the White House but is Magill the witness of great remembrances and great forgetfulness to go unrewarded? He distinctly remembered taking two letters from the box and giving them to Joyce and had taken out letters for other parties but their names he could not recollect. It would be convenient to have such a man around. In answer to the House inquiry the Sec. of War has sent a list of military officers engaged in the civil service since 1863 Gen. Babcock is mentioned as having been detailed by the president for the performance of duty at the executive mansion, but not to *neglect* his office as commissioner of public buildings and superintendent of the Washington acqueduct, and it is not probable he has neglected them, at least "Boss" Shepherd took an active interest in the Babcock trial, as he could not get along without him.

The reform commenced by the people of the eastern part of the state in the rejection of Butler last fall has now turned in the direction of temperance and five thousand out of the eight thousand inhabitants of Marblehead have resolved to let "Crooked Whiskey" alone, such a reform is perhaps much better th that commenced by Secretary Bristow.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—One hundred years ago, wedding tours were not fashionable.

One hundred years ago, there were no confederate generals in congress.

One hundred years ago, farmers did not cut their legs with mowing machines.

One hundred years ago, our mothers did not worry over disordered sewing machines.

One hundred years ago, horses which could trot a mile in 2;14 were somewhat scarce.

One hundred years ago, it took several days to procure a divorce and find a congenial spirit.

One hundred years ago, there were no disputes about the impatience of street car conductors.

One hundred years ago, "crooked" whiskey was not known. Our fore-fathers took theirs straight

One hundred yeaas ago, every young man was not an applcant for a position as clerk or book-keeper.

One hundred years ago, kerosene lamps did not explode and assist woman to shuffle off their mortal coil.

One hundred years ago, men did not commit suicide by going up in a balloon and come down with out them.

One hundred years ago, there were no third term millionaire bishops to stir up the muddy water of partisan politics.

One hundred years ago, there was no Turkish Harems at Salt Lake, and no Ann Elza sueing for a divorce.

One hundred years ago, England was not far behind the United States in all that goes to make a nation powerful and progressive.

One hundred years ago, the Dutch had taken Holland, but they had not made France "come down" with a handsome amount of "smart money."

One hundred years ago, a young woman did not lose caste by wetting her hands in dish water or rubbing the skin off her knuckles on a wash board.

One hundred years ago, the physician who could not draw every form of disease from the system by tapping a large vein in the arm, was not much of a doctor.

The amount of foreign dry goods marketed at New York this month is $10,139-000, gold, against $24,151,000 in February 1875 and $13,860,000 in February 1874 The heaviest falling off is in woolen, amounting to $3,427,000 from last February.

The wealthy Mr James Lick of California has some peculiar ideas. He has just informed the officials of Santa Clare county who are building a road to the site of his proposed observatory on Mount Hamilton that if they hire a single Chinaman to work upon that road he will revoke the observatory bequest instanter.

MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free; Obituary poetry. 10c. per line.

BIRTHS.

icago, February 27, a daughter to Phil. Sheridan.

DEATHS.

ncer, February 33, May Russell, ears.

ton, February 19, Mrs. Mary D. relict of the late Hon. Nath. P. f Leicester, aged 74 years.

r Haven, Ct., February 22, Edwton, aged 32 years. Formerly field.

st Brookfield, February 55, John aged 62 years.

est Warren, February 21, Sewall , aged 48 years. Formerly of

iston, Me., January 26, Miss Lucy in of Wakefield, N. H. Formerly r in Brookfield.

y St. Louis, Miss., February 17, . Dean, aged 38 years. Formerly m.

The Death of Frankie and Freddie Barnes.

drear and untried sea.
the dark and stormy night,
e barques went sailing forth
e far away land of light.

er that desolate sea,
o'er the darkening tide,
ched them go, with breaking hearts,
ath's ocean, dark and wide.

ugh the land is bright and fair,
ich those little barques find rest,
y heart, why must they go?
my soul, Oh, was it best.

ke away our best beloved?
pluck two buds from one poor stem?
is full of beauteous things,
th, why not have spared us them?

re they doing in that land,
ir trailing robes of white?
re they saying to each other,
y walk through the city of light?

n hand through the golden street
rd and upward they go;
n hand by the Tree of Life,
e sparkling waters flow.

e angels pause and gaze
y onward and upward go,
With brows that shine like a jasper,
And garments that gleam like snow.

And at last, with radiant faces,
They look on the throne of white;
They are bathed in its awful glory,
They are lost in its waves of light.

And I hear, though I cannot see,
Those little feet walking still
By the banks of the gleaming river,
O'er the shining heavenly hill.

Onward and upward forever,
With angels to guard their way,
Their lives one gleam of glory,
One perfect, golden day.

West Brookfield, Feb. 28, 1876.

Ex-President John Quincy Adams when elected to the House of Representatives, sold what shares of United States bank stock he owned, in order that, as a representative of the people, he should not be interested in any matter that might come up for legislation.

The selection of St Louis as the place for holding the democratic national convention is generally regarded as disastrous to Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the nomination.

A bill to fix the rate of interest at five per cent, allowing, however, agreements to discount at any rate not exceeding six has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

TOWN WARRANT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TO EITHER CONSTABLE OF THE TOWN OF SPENCER, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER:

GREETING:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby directed to notify the inhabitants of the Town of Spencer, qualified to vote in elections and town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Spencer on Monday the Sixth day of March next at 9 o'clock a. m., then and there to act on the following articles:

1. To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.
2. To choose all necessary Town officers for the ensuing year.
3. To receive the reports of Town officers and act thereon.
4. To see if the Town will revoke their acceptance of the provisions of chap. 158 of the acts of 1871 in regard to Road Commisioners, and abolish said Board.
5. To determine the manner of repairing the roads and bridges the ensuing year.
6. To raise money for schools, roads, bridges, and other purposes the ensuing year.
7. To see how the Town will divide the school money the ensuing year.
8. To examine claims against the Town and act thereon.
9. To see if the Town will accept the list of jurors prepared by the Selectmen.
10. To see if the Town will abate certain taxes.
11. To see if the Town will make any discount on taxes the ensuing year.
12. To see if the Town will cause their bell to be rung and tolled the ensuing year.
13. To see what pay the Town will allow their Engine men and Hook and Ladder men the ensuing year.
14. To provide for the care of the Town House and other town property for the ensuing year.
15. To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to borrow money.
16. To see what the Town will pay their Treasurer and Collector the ensuing year.
17. To choose a sexton for the ensuing year.
18. To see if the Town will furnish additional facilities for extinguishingfires.
19. To see if the Town will furnish additional schoolroom.
20. To see if the Town will purchase and locate watering troughs.
21. To see if the Town will accept the doings of the road Commissioners in laying out a street from Elm street to Valley street.
22. To see if the Town will accept the doings of the road Commissioners in laying out alterations in the road to the Depot.
23. To see if the Town will accept the doings of the road Commissioners in laying out an alteration of Wall St.
24. To see if the Town will make special repairs on roads.
25. To see if the Town will sell part of their lot bought of Waldo Wilson to the Pine Grove Cemetery and authorize their Treasurer to give a deed of the same.
26 To see if the Town will alter or amend their By-Laws.
27. To see if the Town will appropriate their "Dog fund" for the benefit of their Public Library.
28. To see if the Town will authorize their Selectmen to erect a flag staff on or near their Town House.
29. To see if the Town will vote to place their Public Library under the direction of a Board of Trustees and if so to choose the same.
30. To see if the Town will accept the doings of the Road Commissioners in laying out a Town road near the house of D. C. Luther.
31. To see if the Town will make alterations in their Town House.
32. To see if the Town will adopt Chapter 375 of the acts of 1870 in relation to building with stone or brick in populous Towns and for preventing fires.

And you are directed to serve this Warrant by posting attested copies thereof one at the Town House and one at the Post Office, in said Town seven days at least before the time of holding said meeting, and printing once in the SPENCER SUN.

Hereof fail not, and make return of this Warrant with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting.

Spencer, February 28, 1876.

I. L. PROUTY,
HUGH KELLY,
NATH. MYRICK, } Selectmen of Spencer.

A true copy, Attest:
NATHAN HERSEY,
Constable of Spencer.

The Forgotten Grave.

[illegible]

John Shipley's Revenge.

Months passed by, which to John seemed ages, shut out as he was from the society of his beloved Amy, while she, too, became changed from the light, joyous, happy creature she had once been, and seemed like one to whom life had lost its charms. Judge Marvin noticed this change in his beloved daughter, yet, while he surmised the cause, he was too self-bound and proud to relent toward John, whom he passed very frequently in the village without ever speaking.

There were other surmises for the hand and smiles of Amy, but while she treated all courteously, she gave no encouragement to any of them, and even her father was compelled to admit to himself that not one of the young men who visited his house would be so willing to look upon as a candidate for his daughter's hand as John Shipley.

A few rods to the rear of Judge Marvin's mansion was a little glen through which ran a small stream, and where the noble old oaks which had been left standing stretched their branches across from either side of the stream until the interwingling foliage formed in summer time a shade that was almost impenetrable to the rays of the sun. To this pleasant and secluded spot had the lovers often strolled together in former days, and here Amy came one beautiful sunny day in June, with a book in her hand, but her eyes were not upon its pages. A sigh escaped her as she remembered the happy hours spent here with one to whom she was now forbidden to speak, and seating herself upon the mossy bank beneath a venerable old oak, she gave way to her feelings in tears. Succoring herself alone she sobbed aloud, and turning her eyes heavenward exclaimed, "Oh my God! give him back to me again, the joy and sunlight of my life." As she uttered this petition a familiar voice murmured her name, a manly arm encircled her waist, and John Shipley was kissing away her tears. "My own Amy," said he, "I have now learned what I have long wished to know, that you love me, and, please God, no hand of man shall keep us apart, or debar us from loving each other."

It is hardly necessary to state how John had tired of his law books, and had wandered out to the glen to recall the old and pleasing associations connected with the spot, and how he had thrown himself upon the ground beneath the trees and remained there in a reverie until Amy's approach had aroused him from it. Some impulse led him to remain quiet until her tears and exclamation had revealed to him that which he most desired to know.

This interview was but the first of many stolen meetings which the lovers held with each other in their trysting place. One beautiful moonlight evening as John was returning to his home after one of these meetings with his beloved Amy, his attention was arrested by the sound of voices in an old barn near which he was obliged to passs as he crossed the fields to reach the public road leading to the village. Hearing Judge Marvin's name mentioned he stopped to listen, and, to his horror, heard a plot to rob and murder the Judge on the following evening as he should be on his return from a neighboring town about ten miles distant, whither he had gone to draw a large sum of money from the bank. John was able to distinguish from the voices that one of these villains was a man who had been working for the Judge several months and knew of his absence, and when he expected to return, and also that he would have money with him. John had soon made up his mind how to act, and stealing quietly away from the place he returned to his home. On the following morning he procured two revolvers, and then proceeding to the residence of the Judge, where he knew to be absent, he gained an interview with Amy, and from her obtained a suit of her father's clothing telling her he would explain everything at their next meeting. Placing this in a valise he saddled a horse in his father's stable and was soon on his way toward the town of Westfield.

The highway between Westfield and Stirling was a lonely road and for a considerable distance lay through a dense piece of woods. About half way between the two towns was an old saw mill which had long since fallen into disuse; an old stone house had stood near it; but after the death of its owner, many years before, it had gone to decay, and only a portion of the walls remained standing. The plot which Shipley had so plotted overheard was that one of the villains who boasted of being a *sure shot*, should station himself behind the ruins of the old building with a rifle, and await the coming of the intended victim, while the other should station himself at a little distance and, on the approach of the Judge, should give notice to his comrade by imitating the hooting of an owl. Their intentions were to shoot the Judge, and after robbing him to conceal his body beneath the dust and refuse matter of the old saw mill.

When John arrived at Westfield he proceeded at once to the hotel where he supposed he should find Judge Marvin. He was not disappointed, but as he had expected, the old man although looking surprised on seeing him enter the hotel, seemed to think no further notice of him. John knew that the Judge intended to set out on his return home much before evening as he had business which [illegible] for some time just done away with the fuss and pain, thus reducing the number of foes.

THE BUDDHIST RELIGION.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* says the Buddhist religion is fast declining. In Tamashima Ken alone it is said that seventy-one Buddhist temples have been turned into dwellings, stables, or made use of in other ways since 1873, and during the last six years between six and seven hundred temples have been converted to secular purposes than those for which they were originally intended.

The poetic mind of the editor of the Austin (Tex.) *Breville* describes a recent gorgeous sunset in that vicinity as resembling the pumpkin wrapped in the American flag.

JAPANESE ODDITIES.

The Japanese turkeys do not gobble come up to those of their kind in America. Their flesh does not become so succulent and tender upon a diet of rice as upon meal and corn. The Japanese have no such bird as this bird, signifying the "seven colored face," from the changing hues of the gobler's gills. In the same way their cows do not give the milk, the animal that walks "several ways." Speaking of the curious names reminds me of what the coolies say about chestnuts and sweet potatoes. These poor fellows who perform the most toilsome and prolonged tasks for a mere pittance, who "bear the burden and the heat of the day" in the cool, true sense of the expression, have a hearty appreciation of good food. Telling as they do for daily wages that would not purchase the food of a child in our country, they feel it is the luxury of their lives. Hence it is that they feed largely upon sweet potatoes, the cheapest of all edibles in Japan. Chestnuts, which are known as "nine mile nuts," while not excessively dear, are generally beyond the means of the coolies. But they delight to fancy that sweet potatoes are almost as good as chestnuts as they accordingly dub the potato "eight mile and a half food," which makes it only half a mile short of the chestnut. A man who lives on chestnuts can go nine Japanese miles (about twenty-two and one-half English miles) in a day, while he who eats sweet potatoes can go eight and one-half (twenty-one and one-fourth English miles), hence the names. Notwithstanding what seems to us to be the weak and insufficient diet of the Japanese laboring men, their endurance and strength are truly wonderful. I have ridden sixty miles between sun and sun in a jinrickshaw drawn by two coolies, and the day after, I wrote about forty miles more with the same men. At the end of the first day's journey they did not seem to be very fatigued. Immediately after stopping at a tea house for the night they took a bath in water so hot that I could not have washed my hands in it, and after comfortably parboiling themselves, got out, took a heavy meal of rice and dried fish, and then sat up almost all the night gambling and drinking sake. On the coldest days, and even when there is snow on the ground, you can see these fellows on the street with no clothing save a thin cotton shirt, a pair of pantaloons of the same material reaching to the knees, and straw sandals. Nor do they seem to be particularly cold, although a foreigner would consider their costume barely sufficient for a warm summer.—*Yeddo Correspondence Cleveland Herald.*

THE ACOUSTICS OF LARGE ROOMS.

The acoustics of large rooms, according to a writer in one of the German technical journals, is a subject but little understood. Sound is transmitted to the usual opinion and practice, that ceilings which in theatres help the effect in the wide upper tiers, in churches are too high for the best effect of distinct resonance or echo, and it is therefore necessary to diffuse the sound reflected from them. He gives the result of a comparison of different forms of ceilings obtained by Gothic construction, showing that the walls require to be not less carefully investigated, since defects are often attributed to walls rather than ceilings, and as they cannot always be conformed to acoustical demands, the most practical point is frequently how to render the reflected rays without effect, by suitable management of the surface. This writer likewise remarks that both the surface and material of public buildings need scientific investigation that the part they play in this respect may be better understood; also that sounding boards, usually formed without knowledge of proper construction, should be regulated in size and form according to the true principles of scientific construction, and that the material ought to be very carefully selected.

A NEW STROKE OF ECONOMY.

The order of Treasurer New, issued recently, is a bold stroke of economy, and will save the Government, annually half a million of dollars, if it is not interfered with by parties interested in the manufacture of fibre paper. The order, in effect, is for the return to the Treasury, at the expense of the Government, of Treasury notes and fractional currency not defaced, mutilated, or worn out, and, in case Government notes are returned, the cost of counting and returning will be deducted from the amount at hand. All notes sent here for redemption at the United States Treasurer is committed to burn to secure proper vouchers for the Redemption Bureau. The annual destruction of so much paper money requires the purchase of a larger lot of the expensive fibre paper, increased expenses in the Printing Bureau, as well as the necessity of employing a larger force in the Redemption Bureau. The saving proposed, with the cutting down of extraordinary expenses for worthless patents used in the manufacture of our paper currency, promises an annual reduction of over a million of dollars.

THE world moves, and kings move with it. Twenty-five years ago the Emperor of Austria was standing every effort to get a fair excuse for cutting off the head of Francis Deak; the other day the Emperor wrote a letter of high-strung eulogy, lamenting the death of the great patriot as a national calamity.

MORLAIX, in Brittany, is the land of wooden shoes. Almost, without exception, they are worn by all, having various forms, sizes, and colors to suit the taste, whim, or purse of the wearer. The white starched cap of the women and the sabot are universal.

HEBARD'S DAILY EXPRESS.

Look Out for the Engine!

The Railroad is nearly finished, but I intend to

RUN MY EXPRESS AS USUAL,

and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

LEAVE

North Brookfield 8:00
East Brookfield 8:45
Spencer 9:30
Leicester 10:30
Arrive in Worcester 11:30

LEAVE

Worcester 3:30
Leicester 4:45
Spencer 5:45
East Brookfield 6:30
Arrive in North Brookfield 7:20

OFFICE,

Worcester, at O. P. SHATUCK'S, 369 Main Street.
Spencer, at L. L. SUMNER'S.
East Brookfield, at C. A. SIBLEY'S.

C. W. HEBARD,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ *Boston Express taken by this Line.*

Carriages! Carriages!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand

New and Second-Hand Carriages & Wagons

of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as low as any firm in Worcester County.

PAINTING, TRIMMING, WOOD & IRON WORK, DONE BY

First-class Workmen.

AT SHORT NOTICE, AND AT

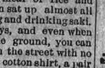
Reasonable Prices

Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. I respectfully Yours,

Geo. Stearns,

South Main Street, North Brookfield Mass. 39-3m

L. F. SUMNER,



DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Main Street, SPENCER, MASS

☞ PRESCRIPTION CAREFULLY PREPARED.

☞ Open on SUNDAYS from 9 to 10:30 A. M., at 12 M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. 20-tf

Notice.

THE OWNERS OF THE REAL ESTATE taxed to J. H. Hawkins situated in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year 1873, amount, to $11.36, according to the tax list submitted to me by the Assessors of Taxes for said town, remain unpaid, and that said real estate, or such undivided portions thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of George S. Duell, in Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges incurred upon the same, and the necessary disbursements. Said real estate consists of house, barn and about three acres of land, and is located on the road leading from Brookfield to Pakachoag, and is the same formerly occupied by Saml. F. Bemis.

R. V. CROSBY,
Treasurer and Collector of Brookfield.
Brookfield, February 3, 1876. 17

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

CUSTOM CLOTHING

in the State, is at

Mecorney & Son,

P. O. BLOCK,
WORCESTER MASS.

You can rely upon having the very Garments suited to fit, and being just what they are represented.

We call more and better SHIRT PATTERNS than any concern in the State.

We need say no more. Call and get the proof.

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W. MECORNEY & SON.

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BALL TICKETS,
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CASH TICKETS,
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
CONTRACTS,
DIRECTION CARDS,
DEPOSIT TICKETS,
ELECTION TICKETS,
ENVELOPES,
HAND BILLS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
LABELS,
NOTICES,
ORDERS,
ORDERS OF DANCE,
PACKING TICKETS,
PAMPHLETS,
PASSES,
POCKET CHECK-BOOKS,
POSTAL CARDS,
POSTERS,
PRICE LISTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
PRESCRIPTION BLANKS,
PROGRAMMES,
PROSPECTUSES,
RECEIPTS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
RENT RECEIPTS,
REPORTS,
SALESMEN'S BOOKS,
SAMPLE CARDS,
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS,
SHIPPING TICKETS,
TINTED ENVELOPES,
TIME TABLES,
TICKETS,
LETTER HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
NOTE HEADINGS,
" ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,
" ENCLOSURES,
" REMITTANCES,
" ADVICES,
" MEMORANDUMS,
DAILY STATEMENTS,
WEEKLY "
MONTHLY "

OUR WORK IS

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At the Lowest Prices

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are aware that the reputation of the "Is Second to no Country Office in the State, and it is their determination to sustain the continuation of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.

Our Business Motto

will lead to its their advantage to patronize

THE HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

USEFUL HELPS.

FOR PUDDING.—One-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, beat to a cream together with one heaping tablespoonful of flour. Pour into it (a little at a time, stirring all the while) one cup of boiling water, and let it simmer on the stove a few minutes. Add a teaspoonful of lemon extract, and the juice of one lemon or tesspoonful of vanilla.

PUDDING.—Fill a well buttered dish with alternate layers of crumbs from a stale loaf of bread and juicy apples. Sprinkle the apples thickly with sugar, to which add a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Over each layer of bread-crumbs throw a small piece of fresh butter. The under layer should be bread crumbs, the top layer apples. Bake half to three quarters an hour. Just before it is done beat the whites of three eggs to froth with two tablespoonsful of white sugar and the juice of lemon. Spread it lightly on the whole, and return to the oven for a few minutes.

BREAKFAST MUSH ROLLS.—Take cold hot mush, and work in lightly with wheatmeal to make it into rolls which kneading spoils it. Roll out the hands on the moulding board into a long roll like a wooden rolling pin, about one inch and a half in diameter; cut off pieces two inches and bake on a grate in a slow oven twenty or twenty-five minutes. These can be made very light dry and crisp.

They are also very weak, and great favorites with those whose stomachs have not been brought up on wheat flour and oatmeal. Serve hot or cold.

KISSES.—Beat the whites of eggs, then put in gradually a pound of powdered sugar, season with a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Drop small quantities in letter paper, and bake in a quick oven.

Strengthening liniment, good for soreness, weakness; also for bathing the stomach in cases of dyspepsia.—Take one beef's gall, two ounces of castor oil, one pint alcohol; mix thoroughly; keep tightly corked; shake well before using.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Town meeting next Monday. Let every voter look to his interests.

J. W. Ayers has moved to the 'Hub' We are sorry to lose him.

E. Denny & Co are to sell their stock of Dry Goods at auction.

The annual parish meeting of the First Church will be held on Monday the 13th.

—Mr. W. W. Russell intends to finish the car house this week in spite of the wintery weather. His work speaks for itself.

That farmer who drove his team to the old site of the hay scales evidently does not take the "Sun," if he had he would have known better.

The warrant for the town meeting contains seventeen articles, one of which call for more accommodation for the high school, and a new lock-up

—The Soverigns of Industry have moved their store into the one recently occupied by F. P. Stoddard, in the south end of Adams' Block. They have an excellent stock of groceries, at lowest prices.

A collection of the creeds and manuals of the Congregational churches of the county is being made by Rev. G. G. DeveBoise for the Appleton pastoral library. Mr. DeveBoise already has the largest collection known, and is making constant additions. He is also gathering pamphlets, publications of sermons, especially election sermons and has obtained some that are quite rare and valuable.

—As some unknown writer in your paper gave his pork-barrel an airing you will of course let the man who wanted a competant housekeeper tell his own story, which runs thusly. His wife being sick and unable to care for her household affairs, he applied by letter to a Boston Agency stating fully and implicitly that he wanted an American or Nova Scotia woman capable of taking the entire charge of the housework. Being notified that a woman would arrive on a certain train, he was at the Depot and to his astonishment met a woman just over from the ever Green Isle: filthy and forbidding in person, bearing a letter of an apology from the agency in which it was stated that they were disappointed in the one they had intended to send, but hoped this one would answer his purpose. A few moments conversation convinced him that he did not want her and he told her so, but invited her to go home with him and spend the night, but her reply was if he was not going to keep her she would return at once. He paid her fare both ways and the agent's fees and he fails to see even the shadow of a pork-barrel on his side of the case. Could not this writer hunt up something good to say about somebody, or doesn't he live on that side of mankind,?

WEST BROOKFIELD.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY

The Centennial tea party held in the Town Hall February 29th to procure funds for repairing the church vestry was a complete success, and those who failed to attend lost the "Crack" fair of the season. The costumes were varied and elegant and the party was well carried out. Friend Griffin with Miss Ella Page represented Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia, O. Leavitt appeared as Geo. Washington and Mrs. S. M Penniman as Lady Washington. Dea. Chas. Jackson with the fife and R. Cummings with the drum furnished the centennial music. There was singing by the ancient choir led by Mr. Eaton. A solo by Miss. Ada Hastings one of the youthful "Old ladies" was much applauded. Thirteen tables represented the thirteen original States and attended by waiters attired in old costume were patronized by the hungry, who made way with that thirty pound turkey contributed by Mr. C. L. Olmstead The antiquarian room had many articles; There were specimens of china and earthen ware of the 16th and 17th centuries also hand spun, wove and stamped calicoes, the property of families whose history is identified with that of the town. There were Indian relics dug up on the plain, and old books and pictures without number. An encampment of Gypsey's occupied one corner and told fortunes of an extravagant character. The burglars from Northhampton burglared the safe in the highest style of the art. Artemas Ward held an exhibition of wax figures which will add much to his world wide reputation. Mr. Jackson who played the fife is eighty five years old, and Mr. Cummings is over seventy. The costumes of Mr. and Mrs. Olmslead were especially elegant.

—Messrs. Shaw & Allen have just killed a pair of oxen fatted by Chas. Fairbanks of N. B. which dressed 2517 lbs. one weighed 1212 with 86 lbs of tallow, the other 1305 with 120 lbs of tallow.

E.P.M.

OAKHAM.

—The pet antelope belonging to Mr Frank Boyd committed suicide a few days ago by stangling to death with the rope she was fastend with.

—Town Meeting called next Monday. It is surmised by some that there will be a change in town officers the ensuing year.

—The friends and neighbors of Dea. Jamees Packard to the number of sixty or more gave him a surprise last Friday evening by entering his house without an invitation and making themselves quite at home. The Deacon was at a loss what to make of the demonstration until he happened to think it was his birthday. Crawford's Cornet band was called upon to do escort duty on the occsion. After a social time of an hour or two the Rev. Mr. Morton told the Deacon what they were there for and in the course of his remarks managed to greet him with an envelope which from its looks might have contained quite a sum of money how much your correspondent knoweth not. Dea. Pachard has for a long time been superintendent and "man of all work" in the Sabbath school, and it was for this and other like duties he has fulfilled so well to the satisfaction of all concerned, that this visit was made. During the evening a bountiful collation was passed among the company, to which all did ample justice.

—The surprise party fever is raging fearfully here this winter. Who the next victim will be it is almost impossible to tell.

—The old stage line from this place over the hills to Worcester is dead, but we have another that by the way of North Brookfield, that is far ahead of the old way in giving us a quicker and easier route to the Heart of the Commonwealth.

M. M.

CHARLTON

Mr. John H. Hiscox a blacksmith in Charlton has sold a part of his business to his brother George Hiscox formerly of Erving. Mr. J. Hiscox's new partner comes with a reputation of being one of the best shoers in the state. Those who employed him since he began work here speak very highly of his work. The owners of horses in this section appreciate a first class shoer.

The people of Charlton City had a very good time at their festival last week.

PAXTON.

—Monday evening there was a very pleasant gathering at the residence of Rev. Mr. Fairbanks. Notwithstanding the driving snow storm which prevailed, over 100 were present. A bountiful supper was provided by the ladies and the evening passed pleasantly with music and social conversation. After refreshments had been served, Mr. H. H. Pike, in a very appropriate and pleasant speech, presented to Mr. Fairbanks, in behalf of the donors, Messrs. Ledyard Bill and John C. Bigelow, a study chair, Mr. Fairbanks gracefully responded, thanking the people for the kind interest manifested by their coming out in such large numbers in spite of the inclemancy of the weather Mrs. William B. Rogers then presented a purse of $50, a gift from the ladies. Mr. Fairbanks feelingly responded in behalf of his wife. Mr. S. Healy was called for, and accordingly made a few remarks after his usual happy manner. These interesting exercises were brought to a close by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and a brief prayer by the pastor. The occasion was an enjoyable and one long to be remembered, and the hope was expressed that a similar gathering might take place at the home of our universally beloved and respected pastor, Mr. Fairbanks, annually for years to come.

LEICESTER.

The ball which came off last evening was an eminent success. Friends from Worcester, Spencer, and Paxton were present, and participated in the fun, which was carried on in true leap year style; the ladies choosing partners and doing the gallantry to the satisfaction of all present. The receipts which will approximate $200 are to be given to Leicester Steam fire engine Co No 1 an organizeation which richly deserves its good fortune.

Mrs. Waldo Lamb, a widow lady, who has been blind for some years met with a serious accident last Saturday morning, by falling from her chair; her hip was broken. She was attended by Dr. Sweet of Worcester.

The many friends of John E. Russel will be glad to learn that he is recovering, although slowly, from his severe illness. He is still in N. Y, and under the daily care of his physician, but is no longer considered dangerously ill.

NEW BRAINTREE.

At the annual meeting of the New Braintree Cheese Manufactuing Company the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Directors, Benj. F. Hambleton, Edwin Hoar, Alfred Boyden, Geo. K. Tuft's and Chas. S. Tidd; Treasurer, Geo. K. Tufts. The whole number of pounds of milk received for the season was 1,634,296 number of pounds of cheese made, 162 778; average pounds of milk to each pound of cured cheese, 10,04; total expense per hundred weight in the manufacture of cheese, $1,42; cost of freight and marketing 70 per cent; cost of repairs, insurance, interest on capital taxes, and all other expenses, 73 per making a total expense of 2,75 per cent. As the company charge three cents a pound for manufacture they have received the past season a net profit of one-quarter of a cent a pound. This has been appropriated towards the liquidation of the debt. The highest price paid for help has been $100 per month, the lowest $2.00 per day. The amount of help, two men through the season, one women three month's The largest amout paid to any one man for milk during the entire season is $1223,04 the lowest $2,30. The highest number of pounds received from one dairy in one day was 833, the lowest 8. The number of cows represented at the factory, 458. The best rennet obtained is imported, being stronger and of better flavor than the average domestic rennet and the 3 cents cheaper.

STARCH.

According to the census of 1870, about six million dollars' worth of starch was manufactured in the United States. About one-twelfth, or half a million's worth, was in New Hampshire. Coos County takes the lead of all other counties in the State in the manufacture of this article. The farmers in the Northwest part of this state, in the Connecticut Valley, are becoming rich by raising potatoes for the factories. They get forty cents a bushel for them at the factories. The variety they raise is the California potato. Of these they produce from 350 to 400 bushels to the acre. One man this year has raised twenty thousand bushels; another has raised ten thousand. It takes 225 bushels of potatoes to make one ton of starch. The factories make one to three tons a day, according to capacity, and it takes from three to five men to run a factory. Starch is worth about $160 a ton.

Inside of the hat of a chicken thief recently arrested in Detroit were found pasted the following maxims: "Remember that truth is a jewel; do not covet; respect old age; be content with what you have; live that men will take your character as an example." In consideration of the excellent principles governing the man's life the Judge kindly allowed him to retain the printed slip containing them during his year's sojourn in the penitentiary.

TEA DRINKING.

The *Food and Fuel Reformer*, an English paper, says: "It is on woman that the evil effects of tea drinking fall with the greatest weight. How many women, who think that they cannot 'get along' a single day without tea, owe it to their cold feet and hands, their liability to frequent colds, their peculiar difficulties, especially their weakening ones, and their habitual loss of appetite, rendering them a prey to 'dinner pills' or the absurdities termed 'strengthening medicines,' so long in vogue. No wonder tea drinkers are so frequently small eaters, when their tea has gradually destroyed their appetite! But perhaps the worst use to which tea is applied by women is the practice of drinking copiously of warm tea during pregnancy, with the idea that it will render their milk abundant. A most unfounded, absurd and disastrous practice. It is alike injurious to the mother and her offspring, and it may originate the hereditary diseases of successive generations—far beyond the third and fourth. According to Dr. William Alcott one cause of a scrofulous constitution, by inheritance, is to be found in the use of tea by ancestors, and he reasons out the matter on sound physiological principle, observing that whatever weakens the nerves—especially those of the stomach —in a mother is sure to entail a tendency to disease on her offspring, which will not unfrequently prove to be scrofula or that dismal and universal disease—tuberculous consumption.

BUILDING A LIGHTHOUSE.

A celebrated French lighthouse is that of Feaux de Brehat, a recent erection, based upon a huge and treacherous porphyry rock, for ages a terror of every seaman who approached the Brittany coast. Its architect had to encounter every species of obstacle during his work, but, above all, incessant races and eddies of the sea among the neighboring sandbanks. The foundations had to be sought for far beneath low water; an artificial port had to be erected; the necessary stonework was hewn and shaped on the Island of Brehat, seven miles distant. Even when the foundations had appeared above the water the lower walls of the lower story were submerged twice a day, leaving heavy deposits of marine plants, shells and seaweed. The workmen lived in huts upon a reef, to which they retired when the tide rose; and thus they pushed on their labors, quarrying and squaring at one time, arranging and fixing at another. Theirs was a masonry almost without mortar. The blocks were grooved and dovetailed together, the course being connected, as it were, by cogs, so that every part relied upon every other, the result being, as nearly as possible, an absolute cohesion. In spite of this happy issue the reporting architects would not recommend similar experiments in the future.

INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON THE SKIN.

Donhoff calls attention to the fact that the obvious difference between the fur of animals in summer and in winter, is associated with an equally striking difference in the texture of thickness of their skins. Thus, for example, the average weight of an ox hide in winter is seventy pounds, in summer fifty-five pounds; the hair in winter weighs about two pounds, in summer one pound, leaving about fourteen pounds to be accounted for by the proper substance of the skin.

These differences are quite as decided in fœtal animals as in adults. Calves born in winter have a longer and thicker coat than those born in summer; moreover, there is a difference of more than a pound in the average weight of their skin after the hair has been removed. Similar facts may be observed in the case of goats and lambs. That these differences are not to be ascribed to any corresponding change in the diet and regimen of the parent animals is proved by the fact that they are equally manifest in the young of individuals kept under cover and on the same food all the year round.

Where is the man who could have once purchased Manhattan Island for a dollar.

The man who "fell into raptures" with a pretty girl, was got out with considerable difficulty.

The little New York beggar boy overshot the mark when he wiped a tear away and said he had three mothers to support.

Director Linderman of the United States mint is of the opinion that the production of gold and silver after May 1 will reach $7,000,000 per month, of which half will be in gold.

Gen Babcock's acquittal cost him $25,000 of which amount Storrs is said to have received $7500 and Porter $5000, the cost of the prosecution to the government was $5000.

Under a new ruling of the Buffalo School Board no married women are hereafter to be employed as teachers.

From the St. Louis Globe.

The Successful Physician.

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair spoken physician, who does his actual duty, both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may claim the reader's attention. Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high pressure living is the "Specialists," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Advicer," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name as familliar as "household words"

$500 REWARD!

THE Selectmen of Spencer, in behalf of said Town hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid by said town to any person, who in consequence of such offer, detects and secures the person who set fire to the barn owned by Prouty Bros. on the 19th day of February 1876.

Spencer Feb. 21st. 1876.

I. L. PROUTY,
NATHANIEL MYRICK,
HUGH KELLY,

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

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The Spencer Sun,

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1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
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2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
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12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

notice column, fifty per cent, additonal.
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isers will find this paper a valuable aid
ding their business throughout western
r county.
tems of news gladly welcomed from any
ource. Correspondents must send their
th communications not necessarily for
on, but as a guarantee to us.
nnot return rejected manuscripts unles
sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45. p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m.. New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.20 a. m. 1.35 ex. 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp. p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).

Railroad Connections—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Rail road. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg. Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.

C. O. RUSSELL, Sup't Springfield

HOME NEWS.

TOWN MEETING.

The annual Town Meeting last Monday was the largest ever held, the hall being crowded both in the forenoon and afternoon, an indication that people are taking a new departure" and will look after their own interests hereafter. Luther Hill was elected Moderator without opposition, and after the number of Selectmen was fixed at three and the number of Constables at five, balloting for the town officers commenced, and a few minutes after eleven the results were declared. Whole number of votes cast was 424. J. W. Temple was elected Town Clerk without opposition; Selectmen, Dexter Bullard, who received 281 votes to 151 for I. L. Prouty, Edward E. Kent and John N. Grout; Assessors, David Bemis, Edwin A. Hill and John E. Bacon; Treasurer, Horace A. Grout: Overseers of the Poor, William Sampson. Thomas A. Prouty and Henry W. Bemis; School Committee, (for three years) Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, who received 341 votes to 32 for L. Sibley; Road Commissioner, three years, George F. Grout; Fence Viewers, Elias Hall and Calvin Kent; Constables, Nathan Hersey, Horace A. Grout, Chas. D. Worthington, James A. Black and Patrick McDonald; Measurers of Leather, Dexter Bullard and H. A. Grout; Measurers of Lumber, A. L. Philips and A. M. Tourtelotte; Pound Keeper, Henry R. Green; Measurers of Wood, T. A. Prouty, W. Wilson, H. Belcher A. L. Phillips, H. P. Wilson and F. M. Prouty. Truant Officers, Wm. Sampson, James A. Black and Abner Smith; Field Drivers, Joseph Pope, Edward Sykes, M. Cunningham, C. Myrick and Geo. L. Bullard.

The town officers being elected the meeting then accepted the report of the various boards. It was then voted not to abolish the Board of Road Commissioners. The fifth article was passed, and on the sixth it was voted, after some discussion, to appropriate only $1,500 for the High School, against $2,000 last year. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the teaching of district schools and $2,000 for incidentals. This will furnish 33 weeks of schooling. Four thousand dollars was appropriated for roads and bridges, $600 for street lamps, $20,000 for debt, interests and contingent expenses, $200 for Memorial Day, $200.50 for an appropriate observance of the Fourth of July. The G. A. R. was authorized to erect head-stones for the graves of six soldiers. A committee of nine, consisting of the Selectmen, three from the G. A. R. and three to be appointed, will make arrangements for the Fourth of July. All claims against the town were referred to the Selectmen. Taxes amounting to $143.67 were abated. The list of Jurors as reported by the Selectmen was accepted. It was voted to allow no discount on taxes. The ringing of the bell was left with the Selectmen. The pay of the firemen was fixed at the usual price. The care of the Town House was referred to the Selectmen. The Treasurer was authorized to borrow money, and his pay and that of the Collector was fixed at the rates of last year. After some discussion the Selectmen were authorized to appoint two undertakers. The 18th article was then reached, and Mr. J. W. Temple gave the reasons why a Knowles' Pump should be purchased. The Fire Wardens had examined the pump and thought that with good digging it could be put in for $5,500. They had not figured on the fact that the village was built on a rock. After some discussion by the farmers and others who opposed the proposition, it was voted down, as was that to buy a new steamer. It was then voted to allow the Fire Wardens $25 a year for their services, the firemen one dollar for every fire they attended, and the Selectmen were authorized to pay engines from other towns, which rendered us assistance, reasonable sums, and to build additional reservoirs. On the 19th article it was voted to build a school house of two rooms in town, and the Selectmen were authorized to purchase a site and build the same. Additional repairs on the Brick school house were authorized. A proposition to repair the school house at the depot was voted down. During this discussion Mr. Abner Smith, as a reward for his interest in the schools, was elected Truant Officer. The 20th article, in reference to watering troughs, was passed. The street from Elm to Valley streets was accepted, as was also the widening of the road to the depot. The alteration of Wall street was not acceptrd, as the railroad scheme is "busted" for the present. It was voted to deed the lot bought of Waldo Wilson to the Pine Grove Cemetery, provided the cemetery agreed to bury the poor in it without charge and sell the lots at a reasonable sum. The By-Laws were so amended that the School Committee should report on February 10th. A proposition that every man should clean the walks along his premises was voted down with much enthusiasm. The dog fund was appropriated to the library. The Selectmen were authorized to erect a flag staff somewhere. The library was placed under the charge of five trustees, consisting of Dr. E. M. Wheeler, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Mary B. Prouty, E. Stone and Joel Ballard. It is to be hoped that this new board will open the library at least two evenings every week. It was voted to make the lock-up more comfortable for non-combatants, by dividing it into three cells, to light the lower hall and remove the stench therefrom. The act in reference to building with brick in populous towns was accepted, and the limits fixed as within one-half mile of Town House. Special repairs on roads was voted as follows: Gutters on Main street, $200; repairs on Maple Elm and Chestnut streets, $300; for sidewalks, &c., on Main and other streets, $650; widening Sugden's bridge, $100. Repairs on bridge on Mechanic street and a stone crossing on Mechanic and Chestnut streets were voted. After voting the Road Commissioners $3 a day for their services the meeting dissolved.

The meeting was a liberal one and gave freely, even to the Road Commissioners.

Ups and downs in politics as well an in the weather.

Luther Hill has left on his annual trip to Colorado.

The G. A. R. have hired the entire upper story of the Bank Block.

For bargains in clothing go to Paul Sibleys under the Massasoit Hotel.

"Wonder if they will license?" is an important question on the public mind.

The regular meeting of Sportmens Club will be held next Wednesday evening.

A raising of the sidewalk in front of J. N. Grout & Co.'s would improve things.

The carpenters' work in Comins & Ames' new block will be completed this week.

A leap year ball for the benefit of Post 37, will be held in the Town Hall next Friday evening.

The large windows have been put in the Bank Block, and it looks quite magnificent for a country town.

A runaway horse, and a drunken man under arrest, were the exciting incidents of last Saturday afternoon.

Under the new management of the library a great improvement is expected, at least there is room for it.

The Guy Family gave a concert at the Massasoit Hotel Wednesday evening, being detained by the weather.

The band by its recent partnership with the opera troupe netted $7.05. Not very encouraging that.

Evidently the people prefer good shots on their board rather than those who can(e) not shoot.

Mr. Bradford now occupies the paint shop in Joseph Goddard's building. His work gives universal satisfaction.

John Fitzgerald's Irish Salve is coming into general use around this section. He will be sure of large sales in the spring.

Some other salaries could be cut down just as well as that of the principal of the High School.

The town ought to have a good celebration on the Fourth of July, and arrangements cannot be made too early.

A young man of the Washington-Marsh stamp says that he has a cat which is 29 years and 3 months old, and even now is death on all rats.

Our Colored citizen, Bill Young was the first vicim of Constable Black. No distinction in regard to sex, color or original servitude in that quarter.

It was stated in town meeting that one of our school rooms was so crowded that the "children had to be hung on nails." Where is our Bergh?

The water has a strong inclination to take possession of the sidewalks in the various parts of town, especially so on Union Hill.

Sabbath School concert at the Congregational Church next Sunday evening, "David" will be the subject of the exercise.

This is is the eighteenth year that Wm. Sampson has served on the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and no one thinks of. Cæsarism." The battle is for the strong in name.

Emerson Stone, has been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, commander of the G. A. R.

It is reported that several boarding houses in town have reduced the price of board from $5 to $4.50 per week, and expect to make money at that rate. No hash used.

A party of eighteen couples enjoyed a sleigh ride to Southbridge last Saturday afternoon and an excellent dinner at the Dresser House. Every one enjoyed the trip, the men especially, because it was a leap year ride.

During the absence of Justice Hill, Justice Duell will occupy the bench, and give the Spencerites a little of Brookfield law, and it is good law too, but don't try it.

One rural man in the Town meeting thought that a little more home talent should be employed in our schools. That depends on several circumstances.

Miss E. E. Peckham of Providence, R. I., intends to open dressmaking rooms in town soon, at Mr. Ward Bush's, on Pleasant street. She comes with a good reputation, and warrants good fits and first-class style. Call and see her.

Abram Capen and F. G. Daniels of Oxford, and Wm. Edwards of Southbridge are on the first jury, and T. H. Jones of Warren, the second, at the Superior Court now in session at Worcester. L. D. Trow is supernumerary.

The Guy Family Opera Company failed to secure the audience they were entitled to It was a first-class show in every respect. Master Arthur Guy, a lad 3 years old, was a wonder. We hope that they will come again when business is more prosperous.

A man from Oxford thought he would go into the office, last Saturday night, and see his companion tried for drunkenness, and was obliged to pay $3 and costs as exit fee.

Several new buildings are in process of erection in different parts of the town. The prospects are favorable for the usual amount of building this year. Tenements are scarce even now.

Our townsman, John G. Avery, is having built several of his twisting &c., machines for exhibition at the Centennial. His circular is very neat and attractive, being embellished with cuts of the exhibition buildings.

Our circulation in North, East and West Brookfield is a valuable medium for our store keepers to draw in outside trade. The true secret of building up home trade lies in drawing in as much as possible and allowing nothing to go out, and the mission of a local newspaper is to accomplish this result.

A meeting of the voters of the watch district was held immediately after the Town Meeting, and motions were made and carried that no officers be elected and no money be appropriated, so that after the funds now on hand are used up, the institution will close for the want of funds.

Our readers must remember that the Haymakers will be brought out on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, by local talent, with all the scenic effects. No one should neglect to attend it and thus encourage home enterprise. Buy your seats early.

It is understood that Messrs Bullard, Boyden & Temple will move the house and barn on the Morse lot to the rear and convert the latter into a house. The shop will occupy the front and a large addition will be built on. The shop will not be moved until late in the fall, when business is dull. A better site for a boot shop cannot be obtained in town.

At the Probate Court last Tuesday, the following business was transacted: Wills proved—Of Palmer Adams of Oakham, Cheney R. Adams, executor; of John Bridges of West Brookfield, Samuel E. Blair, executor, $600 real; of Wm. L. Powers of Warren, Sarah W. Powers, executrix, $2.500 personal. Administrators appointed—Sophia M. Wilder, of the estate of A. A. Wilder of Warren, $2,000 real, $1,500 personal; A. Boyden, of the estate of Charlotte Boyden of New Braintree, $200 personal; S. E. Dane, of the estate of E. Dane of North Brookfield, $3,000 real. $1,500 personal; N. D. Ladd, of the estate of Loren Weld of Sturbridge, $1,600 real, $619 personal. Guardians appointed —Nathan Hersey, of Daniel Green of Spencer. Administrators' accounts rendered—Of Leonard Warren, of the estate of Hiram Pierce of Brookfield; of Rufus Dodge, of the estate of John M. Viall of Charlton; of S D. Harrington, of the estate of G. W. Skiff Paxton. Guardian's accounts rendered—Of John Daily, guardian of Rose Daily of Leicester, an insane person.

A Centennial Dance.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Gibbs and daughter (Mrs Bemis of Charlton) recently invited some of their friends of this town to a social gathering at the house formerly owned by Caleb Sibley and now owned by Mr. Gibbs. There were present seventy-five or more persons of all ages from 3 to 77 years. The evening was spent very pleasantly in conversation and dancing as there is an excellent hall for this purpose. After some of the younger party had danced two or three times Mr. Gibbs lead his wife on the floor and called for Fishers hornpipe, they leading the figure. The music was not so rapid as used at present, but it gave time to execute the hornpipe in the stately old time way and this Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs did. The cheaper currency which has nearly driven out of use the better sterling coin of former period not appearing in their performance. It was so different from the velocipede style of the present day, that some almost forget, in their admiration, to dance in their turn, Later in the evening Mr. Gibbs, in compliance with the request of his friends, consented to undertake Durango Hornpipe (a favortie of good dancers of other days) though with many misgivings, as he was too old, as he said, to attempt it, at least before so large a company. He took the floor wearing a pair of pumps, which he had worn fifty years before, and went through with the intricate steps and evolutions peculiar to the dance with surprising grace. At the close he was warmly applauded. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are natives of Charlton; he will be 77 years old this spring, and has been married to his present and only wife 50 years. Both are in good health, and he is looking remarkably hale, attends to his own business and can do a good day's work. He is a large farmer, having about 300 acres in this town and a large farm, on which he lives, in Charlton. He has held many offices of trust in Charlton. They have had three children, two of whom are now alive. The occasion at the brick house will be remembered with pleasure by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

The House resolution, appropriating $7.100 for the Centennial, [illegible] Island Senate [illegible]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER.

Oh! cheerless winter, fierce and cold,
 Chain up the rivers and laughing rills,
Bedeck the woods with icy pearls,
 And spread a loneliness o'er the hills.
We'd laugh at all thy antics free,
 If no poor mortal, lone, or old,
Felt not the hand of poverty,
 Dreading now thy ravings cold.

Homeless and not so warm as we,
 While setting 'round our hickory blaze,
With loving wife, and children dear
 To cheer us on our winter days.
And while we sit by our cheering fire,
 Winter and darkness 'round us spread,
We think of the homeless, this dreary night,
 With no soft pillows for their head.

—*W. O. Bemis.*

SHUN THE BAR ROOM.

Oh! shun the bar room, brother,
 For sin and death are lurking there:
Think of the pleadings of a mother,
 And heed a sister's daily prayer.

Do not seek the realm of sin,
 But pass the place forever by,
For those that are enticed therein
 Are bound with fetters 'till they die.

Though the place looks charming to the eye
 And gilded lamps shed dazzling light,
They're the cause of many a mother's sigh
 And many a sister's prayer to-night.

For many a son has ventured in,
 There to be wrecked forevermore,
And many a brother learned in sin
 Of which he never knew before.

Then shun the bar room door, brother,
 Although the view within's so fair,
And think of your dear aged mother
 And your sister's daily prayer.

—*W. M. A.*

MISCELLANY.

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Sixteenth Paper.

"The celebrated physician Doumoulin having been surrounded in his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors of Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation, thus addressed them: 'Gentlemen, do not regret me; I leave behind me three of the greatest physicians.' On their pressing him to name them, each anxiously anticipating that his own name would be among the number, he briefly added—

"Water, Exercise and Diet,"

to the no small discomfiture of his disappointed brethren."

Having attempted in previous papers to look at the first and last of these great physicians with natural eyes, let us now turn to the remaining one, Exercise—in like manner. A natural child is the embodiment of perpetual motion. Let him follow natural instincts, and other things being equal, his physical powers find full development. Coop him in a crowded school room six hours per diem—force him to sit still with his eyes pinned to books and what result! Just what we find when a Strasburg goose or any other animal is forced to live a confined or unnatural life. Fatty degeneration of one or all the organs. The celebrated "pate de foie gras" is nothing but the deceased, fatty degenerated liver of a goose which has been deprived of his inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of his own maintenance. The seeds of diseased, fatty degenerated human hearts and livers, which go to fatten the pockets of heart and liver specialist are sown in the school room. The counting room, the stage and the street car carry on the work for men, and adorning ruffling, tucking stay-at-home foolish novel-reading life of woman, perfects them in the art of converting themselves into soap fat, for let it be known that the finest perfumed soaps with which we besmear our skins are made from the fat of the dissecting room, and that the bodies of females yield the best harvest.

All the fat needed by the body is a thin layer underlaying the skin, for wadding as Doctor Millard Parker calls it. When, for want of exercise and from excess of starchy food and sugar it begins to accumulate to the vital organs and to cause the body to assume notable rotundity, it indicates disease. In one case, the victim may be gluttonous and lazy. In another, he may be a light eater, but he takes no exercise. In either case, the result is due to one cause. The system is unable for want of requisite conditions, to transform its food into blood, bone and muscle. What does it do? It caries on the process of assimilation to what Doctor Parker calls the "half-way-house"—fat, and then by gouty pains tries to explain the difficulty. If it's a woman, the cry is called "Neuralgia."

Leaving now the men to their cars, their carriages, their counting-houses and their gout, let us consider the neuralgia afflicted women. Is not the great cause of their misery to be found not in the Flora McFlimsey cry of "Nothing to wear," but rather in that of "Nothing to do"—that is, nothing which requires real physical exercise in open air, in a natural way. Again in Betsy Trotwood's parlance, "What shall we do for them?" We can't say. "My dear woman, you must go to walk just so often." She could get no more profit from such walking than did Doctor Blimber's poor starched boys when out on parade "enjoying themselves." We must give her something to walk for, and let the health be the indirect result.

Let a truly benevolent, true hearted woman receive an appeal to her sympathies, and how quickly she forgets all her own pathies. What power of endurance she reveals in the way of physical exercises! And what a healthful satisfaction follows her effort.

Or let even the vapid devotee of fashion hear of a new style, which can only be secured by a long walk, which under any other circumstances would appeal her—bring on hysterics—and send her to bed—and what almost Herculean effort can she not summon to her aid! What then shall a woman do to keep her out in open air long enough for her neccessary amount of exercise.

The answer is so simple, so natural that all must anticipate it. Do? She shall do the natural—God-given work of every true woman. Devote herself to the praper culture of the bodies and minds of her children—to the selecting of proper food for the household—to the oversight, or if need be the actua making of sensible clothing for the children—clothing such as shall allow them to go to the woods or the park and run about without the warning cry—"Don't soil your cloths." If she has received the instruction in nature sciences which a woman needs in order to feed the hungry minds of children—she will walk with them in the country and feed them with lessons from the rocks, the flowers, the birds and the beasts, until the delighted faces glow with pleasure, and the bright eyes tell the story of a healthy mind in a healthy body. Or if she dwell in the city, she will go with them to the park, and give them the same lesson. What if she has a babe in her arms! If she cannot afford a helping hand, it will do her good to draw her own baby-wagon I have seen a real lady do this—and she was more than ever a lady by the act. Then, with minds and bodies fed with natural food, they return to the home to meet the father, weary with the day's labor of bread-making. Such a wife will not add to his weariness by pouring in his ears a fretful story of bad servants and unruly children, but she and they—the children—will recount the pleasures of learning with glad faces, and he will find rest at home. This home—its light, its air, etc. will be next considered, for some will ask what becomes of it while the mother is out with the children.

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

There is a patch of land in the stormy Irish Sea called the Isle of Man, about which many traveled and untraveled Americans know scarcely more than its name. On a sunny day the highlands of Ulster, in Ireland, and of Galloway, in Scotland, are visible from its western shore, and from the summit of Snaefell Mountain busy little England is seen fretting in the golden haze far across the sea. It is not much greater than Staten Island in area, and an ambitious Californian might look upon it as a fair-sized ranch. But small as it is—a mere speck on the map of Great Britain—it has a government of its own, with a House of Parliament, a people infused with noble blood, and a thrilling and eventful history. Hawthorne found it out while he was a consul at Liverpool, and has praised it in the delicious prose of his *English Note-Books*; Scott gathered material for *Peveril of the Peak* from its romantic scenery and legends, and Wordsworth commemorated a visit to it in a sonnet. But it is not in these few literary associations that its chief interest lies. The history of its varied fortunes and the ancestry of its superstitious people have a peculiar interest, dating as they do from the thrilling age when the Norsemen were mighty in the West.

In its greatest length the island measures about thirty-three miles, and in its greatest breadth about thirteen. In circumference is seventy-five miles, excluding the sinuosities of the bays; and it contains a superficial area of about one hundred and thirty thousand acres, or two hundred and three square-miles. Enjoying the benefits of the Gulf Stream, the climate is singularly mild and genial, and there are few other places in the world where the difference between summer and winter is so slight. The mean temperature of summer is usually about 56·17°; of autumn 46·97°; of winter, 40·90°; of spring, 44·70°. There is plenty of rain, but very little snow or frost. Fuchsias grow to the height of ten or twelve feet out-of-doors, and are found, a mass of crimson blossoms, in the poorest gardens. As to the healthfulness of the climate, you should see the native girls, rosy-cheeked, plump, active, and gleeful, and the men, who are as stalwart, muscular, and handsome a race as ever breathed sea-air.

For the most part the coast is rocky and wild, hoar with the foam of the turbulent sea that surrounds it, and indented with capacious harbors, and innumerable creeks; but in the north the land sinks into a low pasturage, and meets the water on the glistening pebbles of a smooth beach. The interior includes nearly every kind of natural scenery—heather-clad balsamic hills, plains as richly cultivated as the downs of Surrey, wide reaches of prickly gorse as drear as Yorkshire moors, and the prettiest of cascades. The enchantment of Northern land dwells in its subdued light and on its mist-crowned heights. * * *

The vikings are fishermen now, and all the great treasure steamers from Liverpool sail into the West without a thought or wish of evil toward them. Sleepy villages are perched on the cliffs where once the beacon-fires of the wreckers allured many a goodly ship to her doom. In the bays where the pirates hid themselves fly the the white sails of pleasure boats. So great are the changes wrought by time that even the spell of mist worked by the wizard king has been broken, and the summer has its share of cloudless days. The invaders are not Romans, Picts, Scots, or Scandinavians, but aggressive tourists bearing knapsacks instead of eagles, and walking-sticks instead of javelins. These confront you in nearly every part of the island, and the primitive character of the natives is fast changing under the influence of the town manners which the visitors bring with them. Many of the superstitions have been laughed away, and hospitality has acquired a fair money value. I do not mean to say that there are no more generous hearts and simple minds in Mona. An old fisherman's wife entertained me with flour bread, salt fish, and tea, in her hut at Creg-y-neesh, and indignantly thrust me out of the only door in the house when the meal was ended because I offered her a shilling. There are not a few honest folks, too, who yet have a steadfast faith in mermaids and fairies.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SCIENTIFIC GUNNERY.—The London *Telegraph* of Dec. 15 says: "The value of the skilful application of electricity in increasing the efficiency of modern gunnery has never been so strikingly illustrated as in the trial of the 81 ton gun just concluded. Before the use by Capt. Noble of electricity in the proof of large guns, there were no means of ascertaining what size, kind and charge of powder were most suitable to a given caliber. By means of his electrical recorder, the velocity of the shot at any point in the tube, and after it leaves the gun can be ascertained as a matter of simple experiment, and in this way the right size of grain, the best materials for its manufacture, the proper density and most efficient charge have been ascertained by simply firing twelve rounds. As each round costs £25, the saving of the country's money in obtaining a maximum knowledge of the capabilities of the new gun with a minimum expenditure is at once apparent. The powder best adapted for the 81 ton gun, so as to attain the highest efficiency with the least strain in its present state, has been found, in this way, to be a charge of 230 pounds of pebble powder, 1.7 cubic inches in size, and with a shot of 1.250 pounds. The utilization of electricity in firing guns at proof is equally important The guns at the government proof butts were formerly fired by fixing a piece of port-fire over the vent, igniting it, and then running under cover. On two or three occasions the guns burst, the fragments struck adjacent guns, with the port-fires ignited, and swinging them round with the muzzle pointed toward the town, discharged their shot into the dock-yard. An accident of this kind by the 81 ton gun turning round, would not be a question of a 40 pound shot dropping into the town of Woolwich, but of a projectile of nearly three-quarters of a ton falling into the heart of the city. Such a contingency, with the improved method of firing guns by means of electricity, as introduced by Prof. Abel's electric tube, is extremely improbable. The priming charge of this tube consists of sub-phosphide and sub-sulphide of copper, with a little chlorate of potash, and into this composition the terminals of two insulated copper wires in connection with a magnetic exploder are imbedded. The points of the wires are one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and when the current is sent along the wires, by pressing a button in the instrument-room, it passes from one wire to the other in a spark, by which the tube is exploded, and comparative immunity from danger is thus obtained."

HOTEL ANNUNCIATORS.—The apparatus recently invented by M. Debrayeux to be used as a substitute for the usual forms of hotel annunciators now employed, is highly commended in the *Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement.* The arrangement of this contrivance is quite simple. Under each number of the indicator there is a board with a list of the more common requirements in hotels, and an index needle, moving up and down, stops at the proper one. At the same time a bell rings till the attendant comes and restores the needle to its starting point. In the transmitter there is a corresponding table of requirements, with an index needle, which is moved by means of a small metallic button. The person ordering has merely to push the index to the particular order he wishes to give, and by this movement he effects an interruption of the electric current—by which this apparatus is worked—producing the number of emissions and interruptions necessary for the signal: afterwards he brings the needle back to its initial position again.

THE HEAT OF THE SUN.—The heat of the sun is estimated by M. Secchi and Sir J. Herschel at not less, certainly, than ten million degrees of Fahrenheit, while Prof. Thomson thinks it is something near thirty or forty times as hot as a blasting furnace which vaporizes a small portion of the iron it renders. As a calculation, too, of the exact quantity of heat given out from a furnace of known size, can easily be made so, likewise, can it be accurately calculated how long a given amount of coal will last. Comparing the sun to such a furnace, the area is ascertained: and, adopting a probable value for the rate of emission, it becomes a simple problem in practical engineering to determine how long a given quanity of coal would last if burned at its surface at the rate of combustion which would just maintain this known heat. A careful computation, based upon the above hypothesis, shows that the entire coal fields of Pennsylvania would keep up the actual solar heat not an entire second.

GRASS CLOTH.—The material out of which the fabric known as Chinese or Indian grass cloth is manufactured, is likely, it is now stated, to take the place either as a substitute for, or in combination with cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, or silk, and to be valuable also in the manufacture of paper. But a more important fact in this connection, as recently ascertained, is that the dried stems afford equal strength and durability, and only inferior in gloss, and for these the existing machinery for flax and hemp is found to be well adapted. Experiments have proved that this fibre or grass is three times stronger than the best Russian hemp, while it is much lighter, and, in addition to the great strength, it has a remarkable power of resistance to moisture. It is represented as being of as fine texture as flax, and exhibits a glossy lustre more nearly resembling silk.

It is remarked as a curious fact that men with the longest ears wear the longest ulsters.

You can never do too much to make home happy—and men never try to, adds an old maid.

Notice.

THE OWNERS OF THE REAL ESTATE taxed to J. H. Baskins, situated in the town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year 1875, amounting to $31.28, according to the tax list submitted to me by the Assessors of Taxes for said town, remain unpaid, and that said real estate, or such undivided portions thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of George S. Duell, in Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged. Said real estate consists of house, barns and about 80 acres of Land, and is situated on the road leading from Brookfield to Fiskdale, and is the same formerly occupied by Sam'l F. Bemis.

H. V. CROSBY,
Treasurer and Collector of Brookfield
Brookfield, February 3, 1876. 17

OUSEHOLD HELPS.

OMINY MUFFINS.—Take 2 cups of hominy boiled and cold; beat it th; stir in 3 cups of sour milk, up of melted butter, 2 teaspoons f salt and 2 teaspoonsful of white r then add 3 eggs well beaten, 1 poonful of soda dissolved in hot r, and 1 large cup of flour; bake kly.

OUGHNUTS WITHOUT EGGS.—½ cup uttermilk or sour milk, the same of ra.us; spice and salt to taste Add ttle yeast, flour enough to mold let it rise before frying; or if an can be put in, the yeast can be left and the dough fried at once

O BAKE BEEF.—Lay the meat on e sticks in a dripping-pan or other sel, so that it will not touch the wa- which it is necessary to have in the tom. Season with salt and pepper put in the oven three or four hours ore it is wanted for the table. Baste ften with the water in the bottom the pan, renewing it as often as it s low. This makes sweet, juicy ba- l beef. The great secret of it is, to have the meat tough the water the bottom of the pan, and baste it en. Tough, unpromising peices of ef are best cooked by steaming them hour and a half or so, and then put- g them in the oven and baking as ch longer.

READ THIS.

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

The Spencer Sun

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL

Greater Improvments

In Their Paper,

AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST

500 Extra Subscribers.

THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

CURTIS & PICKUP

Editors and Publishers.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURE.—"More manure" is a cry which multitudes of farmers raise every year. This is true not only in the East, but equally so in many sections of the West. These men recognize a great and imperative need. They know that without manure no great degree of success can be attained in their business. But it seems to me that many of these men overlook a point of equal importance with the one upon which they are so well informed. They seem to forget that quality is just as essential as quantity, and that while it is necessary to have manure, it is also very desirable to have that manure of a high grade. I hold this opinion because I see a great many farmers who are constantly wishing that they could make more manure, throwing what they have into open yards where it will be exposed for months to the sunshine, winds and storms, to be injured by each and all of them. Instead of taking pains to save and keep in its best condition the manure which they have, they allow it to go to waste, and spend time in idle regrets that they have no more. It seems to me that these farmers should change their course, and, instead of weekly calling for more, should make an effort to have better manure. They should build some cheap sheds to cover the manure which is thrown from the stables. This can be done at small cost, and it will pay. Winter is not a good time to build, but for such a purpose as this, it is a great deal better to build now than not to build at all. Plaster should also be used in the stables to prevent the escape of ammonia, and care should be taken to keep the manure in as good condition as possible. When this is done, it will be in order to call for a larger quantity. But the first thing to be done is to take care of what is already at hand.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WASTE OF LAND.—If a farm of 160 acres is divided by fences into fields of 10 acres each, there are 5 miles of fences. If each fence now is one rod wide, no less than 10 acres of land are occupied by them. This is equal to 6 1-4 per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the use of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 6 1-4 per cent. on the whole value of the farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm, and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to 20 per cent. or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass or clover, and mow them twice a year. Ten acres of clover or timothy would at least supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would in short consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such.

APPLE-SEEDS FOR PLANTING.—Colman's *Rural World*, in answering the question how to manage apple-seeds, says:

Take three or four times the quantity of sand that you have of apple-seed, and mix the seed and sand well together, and put in shallow boxes, and expose to the winter weather to freeze and thaw. They should not be too wet nor too dry. They should be stirred occasionally, and kept out of the reach of fowls, as they will eat the seed. As the warm weather approaches the seed will begin to germinate, and at the proper time for planting the ground should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized to receive the seed. Rich soil is needed, and, and if free from weeds, so much the better. Most persons drop the seeds with the sand, in rows two feet, or two and a half feet, or three feet apart, so as to admit of horse cultivation. The plants must have clean culture and thorough hand-weeding and proper thinning, so as to be ready for grafting at the end of one season's growth. A naturally well-drained soil should be chosen.

APPLE-TREES AND THE SOIL.—It is generally admitted that an apple-tree will not flourish upon the spot formerly occupied by another. M. Isidor Pierre has been investigating in this field, and reports to the French Association Scientifique his discovery that apple-trees exhaust the soil much more than has been heretofore supposed, and that it is, therefore, necessary to manure them freely every year in order insure a crop. He has ascertained the amount of nitrogen contained by the different parts of the tree to be: In the leaves, fifteen parts in a thousand; in the fruit, two and a quarter parts per thousand, and in the wood, five parts per thousand. In all, seventeen parts per thousand of the weight of the tree of nitrogen are borrowed from the soil every year, and must be returned to it, or the tree will not produce to its full capacity.

SUNBEAMS.

Diet for lovesick maidens—Tenderlines.

Cheese kept ten years must be somewhat decade.

Ought to be allowed to sit down—A merchant of forty years standing.

When birds soar they warble, but when a throat's sore it doesn't.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MARCH 10, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

A partial eclipse of the moon was visible early this morning.

B's become beautifully bountiful. Beecher, Bowen, Babcock, Belknap, Blaine, Bristow and Beelzebub.

Bristow stock is above par at present. This is a good investment and will pay good dividends.

Claremont, N. H., thinks she has the oldest person in New England in Miss Betsey Carr, who is nearly 105, and, besides this distinction, is a deaf mute and a county pauper.

Ex-Senator Carpenter appears in Washington as counsel for Babcock. His principle business for some time has been to get government officials out of bad scrapes. He knows how it is himself.

The honor of the country is perserved for another one hundred years. At the eleventh hour Marsh appeared upon the stage and said, "I cannot tell a lie," and then thought he would take a trip to Canada to exhibit himself.

Babcock has resigned his position as private secretary to the President, and Son Fred has been ordered to the plains to test his skill in fighting Indians, and in one year the President will retire to private life, his proper place.

Avery in St. Louis, Belknap in Washington and Chapin in Boston. What locality will furnish the D? Trot him out. A good start has been made on the alphabet, and these investigations might as well finish up the list.

Charles O'Conor, in spite of his recent illness, is making good headway against David Dudley Field in the six million suit against Tweed. Field doubtless wishes O'Conor had been less obstinate and taken his physician's medicine.

The worst feature of the Belknap affairs is, that a quarter part of this yearly installments of $12,000 comes from the private soldier with his scanty pay. He is obliged to pay exorbitant prices for necessary articles, in order that others may live in style and be admired. This is not confined to the army, but exists in all of the departments.

The results of the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut will be watched with interest, as to the effect of the recent disclosures upon the people. The campaign in New Hampshire is in active progress. In Connecticut both parties have made excellent nominations and the contest will be a close one. It is rather an inconvient season for such frauds to be discovered.

Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., has been appointed Minister to England in place of Schenck, resigned. Evidently the President is beginning to turn over a new leaf in his method of appointments. At all events this is a good one, as Mr. Dana is well versed in international law, and has always been a friend of reform. His last appearance in politics was his attempt to defeat General Butler two years ago, and this appointment indicates that Benjamin is not influential at the White House.

It is quite evident that by the vote on the limited suffrage bill for women, that the state of Massachusetts is not educated up to that place yet. Dr. Loring made an eloquent appeal for the bill, but the minds of a majority of the Senate were "dead set" against the proposition, although the party declared itself in favor of the rights of women. It remains to be seen what action Mr. Blackwell will take since the party has gone back on its professions. Of the Senators from this vicinity, Senator Bates voted yea and Senator Ayers nay.

Rev. Mr. Winslow, it is understood, intends to plead his services in the Rebellion in extenuation of his crimes, and one might naturally inquire what those services were. On several occasions he was detected in defrauding the private soldiers, and James Parton in his "History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf," has something to say about Winslow, at the battle of Great Bethel. He says, "the noble Chaplain Winslow and the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, with a few other firm men, *remained behind.*" Again he says, "the noble conduct of Chaplain Winslow and the men who remained *behind* to help the wounded, deserves the highest praise." Mr. Winslow's services seem to have been confined principally to the rear, like a great many others who think that their services in the rebellion should be rewarded. It is the true soldier only, who fought in the front, that should be rewarded for his services.

The Belknap frauds and others which have been unearthed during the past year can be traced directly to that obnoxious system which has pervaded the country for the past ten years, namely, the complete subserviency of the voters of this country to party and political leaders. Party has been placed before country and at the dictation of leaders. Voters, who ought to have exercised an intelligent suffrage, have yielded to party call and placed in office men whose proper place was the jail, and now they are reaping the fruits of this system, in increased taxation and of a diminished confidence in the integrity of our country abroad. This whole system is wrong. It is the duty of every voter—a duty which he owes to himself and his country—to vote for the best man, whatever may be his political connections. An honest man will do his duty, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, and it is only necessary for the people themselves to take an interest in politics to secure this desired result, and it is the only way in which a true reform can be secured.

To all appearances Attorney-General Pierrepont, in his endeavors to aid Dyer in the prosecution of the whiskey rings and at the same time gratify the President in in securing an acquittal of Babcock, has got into difficulty. None but experienced men should attempt to ride two horses. The trouble is the Attorney-General is jealous of Bristow, but Bristow stands head and shoulders above any man in the Republican party to-day, and the people begin to recognize the fact too. O. E. Moore said in a campaign speech at Milford, N. H., "I speak advisedly when I say that in my canvass of this State, which closes its third week to-night. I have found the name of Secretary Bristow first on the lips and first in the hearts of nine-tenths of the Republicans I have seen."

The hard money and inflationists of the Democratic party in Congress have finally compromised and adopted the Payne bill which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate three per cent. of the greenback issue in coin annually, till the paper dollar is equal to the gold, such accumulation to count as part of the sinking fund; that the banks shall accumulate in the same way three per cent of their issue annually in coin, to count as part of their reserve. The provision of the resumption act requiring the Secretary to withdraw 80 per cent. of greenbacks for new issues of bank notes, and also the provisions fixing resumption at January 1, 1879, are repealed. This is a mild form of inflation, and will serve as an entering wedge for further advances in that direction. There should be no compromise in that matter, but Congress should abide by the bill adopted, and resume specie payment in 1879. It is this continual uncertainty as to our financial policy which causes so much stagnation in business, and until this uncertainty is removed business prospects will appear dubious.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

If we all obeyed strictly the saying, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, comment on many of the public men would have to cease, for between you and I, there are a great many dead politicians in Washington now. It is true that the corpses walk around; the natural man still lives, but the political man is a festering and rotting corpse, of whom no *bonum* could be said. I always thought that word should have been *verum*, for if we observe the rule as it is, not only all histories but the Bible must be re-written. We must elimenate from it the remarks upon Judas Iscariot and praise him by silence for having betrayed his Master. Benedict Arnold and Julian the Apostate must pass with Washington and Constantine; Lucretia Borgia and Catherine De Medici rank with the Empress Helena and Florence Nightingale, all of which is sheer nonsense and shows that I am right in perferring *verum* to *bonum*. But to return, not to our muttons, but to our walking corpses. A saunter down the avenue at almost any hour of the day will put you in close proximity with several of these dead statesmen. Here you meet an ex-Governor, who accidentally advanced to high position and who, not having ability or cunning enough to sustain himself, has sunk himself back into his normal condition of nothingness. Here you see an ex-Senator who erstwhile delighted the gallery gods by bursts of eloquence, and had pretty girls made treasury clerks. Then he was a hero—a god at whose shrine there were hundreds of devotees daily offering sacrifices of myrrh and frankinscense, in the shape of flattering words and possibly something more valuable. Now he slouches along the avenue unnoticed and unrecognized. Yonder is an ex-Representative, an M. C., whose constituents failed to return him. Do you remember how last year or year before he was the observed of all observers; how the press glorified him and the people praised? See him now; a slight nod of recognition—a careless "How are you?" from some of his former associates—or a cool stare form one of those who felt his power in the past these are his only greetings now. Dead, dead, dead are all these now. A ton of monumental marble piled upon their mortal remains would not more clearly tell the condition of the mortal body than does their position tell that of the political body. Dead and rotten, and yet we must "not point a moral or adorn a tale," by showing that one of these men had a finger in the Credit Mobilier. Another was a defunct salary grabber, and another prostituted his appointing power for money. Yet this must be so if we accept that Latin phrase as correct, for these men are dead. "Saxon" will not abide that rule.

I was sitting in my room reading when all at once the chimes in the Metropolitan Church steeple rang out on the still night air. Widows, the chimer, has been almost immortalized by Donn Piatt in the *Capital*, and if he could be translated bodily as Elijah was and take his chimes with him "Saxon" would offer up thanksgiving, and take great pleasure in writting his obituary. When the chimes broke the stillness last night I thought of Edgar A. Poe's "The Devil in the Belfry," and read it at once, while the chimes were playing the history of the borough of "Vonnervottimeittis," while I wished that Widows was then among its cabbages and clocks. He ought to be suppressed.

There are strange mutterings in the air. Potents dire and threats of great exposures soon to be made, float around the Capital. Somebody, it is said, will be hurt and it will be none of the small fry. Well, in the classic language of the great Grecian poet, Euriyipes, "let her rip: whose afraid?" In the meantime we will follow the teaching of the best philosopher of them all, the Persian Sardanapalus, who said, "Eat drink and be merry, all the rest is not worth a fillip." And while making merry we will look into the "tower of babble" and see what the babblers are saying. There was a breeze there—a breeze from the north—when the gentleman from Massachusetts with the euphonious name pitched into the irrepressible little *mountain* from Georgia. The five minute rule was in force at that time, so the Georgian and the Yankee only had a short round. For the present the Grand Texas Pacific bill is at a stand still; the committee has agreed upon the Atkins bill with some slight changes, but has asked and obtained permission not to report for a time. This may be right, but if the measure is a good one it ought to be reported at once, and if bad not at all.

The President-makers have found a new man and are bringing him out. It is Col. James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, Missouri. The singularity of his case is that he never held office. He is an old-time Democrat, and was the recipient of the celebrated Blair-Bloodhead letter in 1866, when Frank Blair was a candidate for Vice-President. Colonel Broadhead is a man of ability and sterling worth, and if he received the Democratic nomination it would be a clear case of the office seeking the man, not the man the office.

SAXON.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

The New York Sun, claims to have in its possession a copy of a letter on satin, the original being presented to Mrs. Grant accompanied with and elegant gold watch worth over four thousand dollars, by Gen. Ingals while assistant quartermaster in New York. It claims that soon after this present was received Gen. Meigs was removed from his position as Quartermaster General, and Gen. Ingalls appointed in his stead. The Sun offers to produce its proof when required.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Close of the First Century of American Independance By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "The Great Republic," Etc, Etc.

It is well known fact that the great many of our people are compelled to rely for their knowledge of the history of their country, upon the outine works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief; designed for the comprehension of children, and in every way unsuited to the adult mind. There has been a genuine want of a History of the United States, covering the whole period from the discovery of the Continent to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and comprehensive form the history of our country through its various periods, from a higher and more thoughtful standpoint than would be proper in a school history. This demand we are happy to say is satisfactory met in "The Centennial History of the United States," a work which is evidently destined to take rank as the Standard History of our country. The author James D. McCabe, is an able and well known historical writer.

We most heartily commend this work to our readers. It is no dry mass of details no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid, and brilliant narative of the events of our history from the discovery of the American Continent to the present time. It gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth are told with graphic power. The story of the Revolution is related with all the interest of a romance; then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution, the Second War with England, the Mexican War, and the events of our history up to the commencement of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with strict fidelity to truth. The author writes throughout with calmness and impartiality, and pleads the cause of no section or party. The book contains an Appendex, giving an account of the approaching International Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large and handsome volume, of 925 pages and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood. The book is issued by the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, whose imprint is a guarantee of the excellence of workmanship. The price is low considering the character of the work, and each subscriber is presented with a handsome lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

The same old story with the improvements of modern civilization—"the woman tempted me and I did eat."

The Portland Board of Trade, Thursday, morning passed a resolution that the present bankrupt law of the United States is so complicated and expensive in its operation and unsatisfactory in its results, in the opinion of the board it should be repealed.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

Our High School closed last week there were only four graduates. The class entered, I think, some fifteen or more, and diminished down to a quartette. Miss Beach has had charge of the school for a year, and has given satisfaction. She has been engaged for another year. The committee have recently prepared two courses of study, the scientific to be completed in three years, and the classical in four. The incoming class will be small numbering not more than ten, and probably less. The next term for all our schools begins the 27th instant. All the old teachers with one exception have been secured for the next year. We had quite a fire here last Monday evening. The soap shop situated a little in the rear of the Methodist Church, was discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock, and before the engine could render any assistance, was almost wholly consumed. The fire rapidly spread to a barn near by which was soon in ruins. The sheds of the Methodist Church were soon in flames, and but for the timely and persistant efforts of the firemen, would have been destroyed. Had this been the case, the fire must have communicated to the church which was less than 3 rods distant, and nothing could have saved it. The wind began to rise, and the sparks were carried to several roofs, and two of three were set on fire, which however discovered in season to be extinguished before much damage was done. This was the first fire since the purchase of the new steamer last spring. The efficiency of the firemen is much praised, for by it, a serious conflagration was prevented.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. Senate has passed a bill pro- y the confinement of cattle, hogs or ock in railroad cars, or other ve- r a longer period than twenty-four ithout food, drink and a chance to he owner may perform the feeding ering himself, but if it is no done be liable to a fine of not less than more than $500.

RRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free ituary poetry. 10c. per line.

MARRIAGES.

ck, March 21, by Rev. E. W. n A. Nutter, Esq. of Montreal Mary Catharine Howard, ter of Geo. C. Howard.

DEATHS.

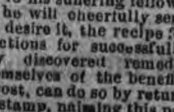
gham, Feb. 17th Lucmma B. W. Belcher, aged 25 years s.

, March 7th Mason, son of Malvina Nason, aged 6 mos.

er, N. Y., March 9th Walter. nd Martha Sibley, aged 1 year 9 days.

, March, 4th Olive Feltree 7 months, and 20 days.

, March 7th Joseph Arture s.



Governor Ingersoll of Connecticut has ordered the election in the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Starkweather, to be held on Monday, the 3d of April, which is the day when the state election is to be held.

A pine tree measuring five feet in diameter at the butt, and yielding 1,352 feet of two-inch plank, and four cords and six feet of wood, was recently cut on the Kingman estate in Brockton.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

Public Library Extension.

Will the Trustees of the Public Library give us their reason why the library should not be opened at least two evenings in the week? Evidently a majority of the voters and readers are in favor of such an extension, and there is no fear of our townspeople becoming too intelligent.

A. CIVILIZER.

HARDWICK.

—The sensation in polite circles this week was the recent marriage of Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Howard, and John A. Nutter of Montreal, the agent in that place for Fairbanks & Co., the scale makers. The reception given by the parents of the bride was numerously attended by friends, among whom were Mr and Mrs John A. Nutter, Asa Nutter, Esq., and Mr Robert Becket, all from Montreal. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends, the happy pair drove to West Brookfield, taking the midnight train for the West, where they will spend the honeymoon.

—A item going the rounds of the news-papers that the Congregational Society is taxed to pay the expenses to the tune of thirty dollars on a thousand should be corrected, as the Congregational Society pay their minister Rev. Henry. Jewell, by subscription. The first Calvinistic Society, it is true keep up the old democratic way of tax ing its members to pay expenses, taking the town valuation as the basis. The society raises $1000 by taxation which amounts to $6 on a thousand, and not $30. They have a fund of $5000 given by Jason Mixter (deceased) some twenty-five years ago the income of which amounts to about $500. Inclusive of tax, which goes to make up the balance of Rev. E. W. Merritt's salery of $1200, besides other incidental expenses. The society have a nice, neat and commodious church, built just before the war, at the very low cost of some eight to nine thousand dollars all carpeted and cushioned, which was paid for when completed by the sale of pews at auction, many of them bringing a good premium above the apprisal.

—A black and tan dog recently bit two dogs and was subsequently found dead in a barn. The bitten dogs have since died, with every symtom of being mad, and the selectmen have ordered that all dogs be kept shut up.—G. D. Trow has been drawn as jurer for the March term of the superior court.

SELECTED POETRY

What I Live for.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the bright hours left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, marters, patriots, sages,
The noble of all ages,
And time's great volume make.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold—
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine,
To profit by affliction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who knew me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

"SHE'S ONLY A DEPENDENT."

Adaline Reynolds sat alone in one of the many rooms of her uncle's splendid city mansion. Yet the brilliantly lighted parlors were thronged with a gay assemblage. Why was she the only one sad?

It was her cousin Clara's birth night, and when Clara had been asked who Adaline was, the cruel answer was, "only a dependent, a distant relation of father's."

Adaline had heard the contemptuous reply, and hence she was alone and weeping.

Adaline sat, her eyes rested on the silvery moon, which was shedding its light full upon her upturned face. That face was one of the most beautiful imaginable. Tears were gathered in the large, soul lit eyes, and one fell upon the small white hand. Adaline at this, started up as if an adder had stung her, and brushed the teardrops from her eyes, saying:

"Back, back to your fountain. Although I am only a dependent, I will win a name, and they shall yet be proud of their poor cousin!"

Slowly Adaline dropped upon her knees, asking God to guide her in the step she was going to take.

When she arose the guests were departing, for she could hear the carriages as they rolled away. Yet she did not retire until the dawn of day. Her slender fingers were flying over the paper on which she was writing.

The morning sun was shining bright and beautiful. Mr. Howard sat alone in his library. He was thinking of the past. Once more the gray-haired man was a child, seated around his father's fireside with his brothers and sisters, listening to his kind Sire's advice, or looking to catch his mother's love-lit smile. Then a cloud came between him and his life of sunshine. The death-angel claimed his fondly loved mother; another and another passed away until all was gone but his idolized sister Ada.

Her he saw just verging into womanhood. Another vision passed before him, his now proud, aristocratic wife. She had deceived him, it mattered not how; it was too late now for remedy. His daughters, three in number, had grown up to womanhood, and inherited all their mother's foolish pride.

He had heard Clara, the eldest, but the evening before, say that Adaline was only a dependent. The words had sunk deep into his heart. Was not Adaline his sister's child?

Again, and Ada passed before him, arrayed in her bridal robes. He heard her farewell words, and felt her farewell kiss. She was going to her western home.

A few short years passed by, when one dark day a letter came telling him of his sister's death, then of her husband's and asking him to rear her child as his own. Did he not love that child as his own? Yes, nobly hast thou done thy duty to thy dead sister's child. But alas! thy words were the only kind ones Adaline received.

While he sat thus, recalling the past, two soft arms stole around his neck, and a sweet voice said, "Uncle, what are you thinking about?"

"Must I tell you that it was about my little pet. Oh! how lonely I shall be when she is gone."

"Gone where, Uncle?"

"Why to Mrs. Westbrook's. Did I not promise to send you next month?"

"Yes, Uncle, but I thought you had forgotten it. I am so happy now at the thought of going back to dear Walnut Hill once more, not at leaving you, Uncle," and tears came into her eyes as she kissed him, who cared more for her happiness than for his own.

Again she murmured the words of the night before, "I will win a name for his sake." And in a few moments she was walking down the street towards the post office, bearing in her hand the treasured thoughts that she had penned when hope was almost dead in her heart.

"Mother," said Clara Howard, "do you know father is going to send Adaline back to school again?"

"Yes, I know it and I have told him that she will repay him with ungratefulness."

Just then Emma came in with a newspaper, saying, "there is such a beautiful piece of poetry written in the Gazette, it is called thoughts of Heaven; and the editor has complimented the authoress whose name is Lena."

Clara read it and poured forth her praises on the writer.

Adaline was in the next room, and her heart bounded with joy and hope as she recognized her own poem.

We will pass over the farewell, and Adaline's sadness at leaving her kind uncle. The "poor dependent" is again Mrs. Westbrook's favorite pupil. Adaline tells her secret to her kind preceptress.

The name of Lena soon found its way out in the literary world. No one suspected, however that Lena, the gifted poetess, was Adaline Reynolds.

Three years passed, Adaline was still with Mrs. Westbrook, for although she had long since graduated with the highest honors, she preferred remaining with her kind friend, and assisting her in her duties of labor and love.

A new light had dawned upon her also, she loved with a true woman's heart, and was beloved in return. Yet he knew not that he loved the poetess Lena. The world was ringing with her praise; and he too had admired the heaven-born talent of Lena.

Adaline, on her part, knew not yet that Mr. Edward Stanley was sometimes called the Hon. Edward Stanley, and was congressman from A——.

She had met him as Mrs. Westbrook's cousin, during a visit he had made to her preceptress; and they had loved instinctively. She had promised to become forever his the coming spring.

She was seated in a pleasant reverie, when she was interrupted by the servant girl, telling her that an old gentleman wished to see her. He was none other than her uncle.

In a few moments she was clasped in his arms.

Mr. Howard thought Adaline more beautiful than ever; and when Mrs. Westbrook told him Adaline was Lena, tears of joy rolled down his aged cheeks.

"Ah, uncle," she said, "who would Lena have to love her if you were gone?"

"Even now, darling," answered her uncle, "I have just given my consent to the Hon. Edward Stanley, and when you are the congressman's bride, you may forget your uncle."

Adaline could not speak for a moment from surprise, then she said:

"Never, never, will I forget your kindness to the poor orphan. I would not have been what I am now, if it had not been for your generosity. Now, in my days of prosperity I would be ungrateful indeed to forget you. But why," she exclaimed, blushing, "did you call Edward Stanley a congressman?"

"Because he really is. Did you not know it?"

"Never until this moment."

Just then Mrs. Westbrook entered. Mr. Howard told her why Adaline looked so bewildered.

"I intended telling her myself, and ask pardon for the deception I practised upon both of them," said Mrs. Westbrook. "I told Edward this evening our Lena's history just before he left."

When Mr. Howard returned to the city, Adaline accompanied him, but she did not go to his mansion. She stopped with an old schoolmate.

It was soon noised about that the gifted and beautiful Lena was in the city, and her true name came out at a grand ball, where her cousin and all their aristocratic friends were present. Adaline was attended by her betrothed husband, Edward Stanley. She was arrayed in a robe of white satin embroidered with silver. Her raven curls were confined by a band of the richest pearls whilst a necklace of the same encircled her snowy neck. Her cheeks were flushed, for she was listening to her lover's voice. But when the Misses Howard's arrival was announced, proudly, almost haughtily, did she meet them, with a calm dignity, befitting a queen receiving her subjects. She was the ruling star of the season.

* * * * * *

Time passed, Mr. Howard lay on his death-bed, prostrated by a sudden and mortal disease.

Adaline had flown to nurse him, for Clara had eloped with a worthless adventurer. Edward Stanley was also there.

"Uncle, for so I will call you," he said. "I am sorry to see you so ill."

"You have just come in time," said the old man, "to receive my blessing before I die. I have no right to ask the favor of you, yet I will. Protect my wife and children."

"I will be to them all you wish," solemnly said Edward Stanley. "For your kindness to me is dearer to me than life."

The sufferer smiled faintly.

"Oh, God, I thank thee," he cried. "I can now die contented."

Emma and Annie, the haughty ball-room belles, were awed by that scene of death, and vowed that they would live differently, as they pressed a kiss upon their dying father's lips, and saw their mother borne fainting from the room.

Clara, the disobedient child, was not forgotten.

"Give her my blessing," said the old man. "And tell her I freely forgive her."

A few months and he was joined by his repentant wife, who died blessing Adaline with her latest breath, and leaving her two daughters, now almost penniless, to the poor cousin's care.

It was a bright and beautiful morn in the early spring, when Lena, the gifted and beautiful, stood before the altar, to become the wife of the distinguished Edward Stanley.

There, too, were Emma and Annie, looking happily on, while Mrs. Westbrook smiled her congratulations.

It was in a country church that they were married. There were many there from the gay city to witness the ceremony.

Little children strewed flowers in the pathway of the bride as she returned to her carriage.

Edward Stanley not only took his wife, but her now dependent cousins.

Adaline did not look upon them as such, however, but treated them as sisters.

But where was Clara all this time? for three years she was not heard from. But one dark winter's night, a pale woman, in tattered garments, might be seen wending her way down to the Hon. Edward Stanley's beautiful residence. Feebly she knocked for admittance.

The servant stared at her wonderingly, when she asked if Mrs. Stanley was at home.

"Tell her yes," said Adaline, who always listened to the voice of distress.

The pale supplicant entered, and cast her eyes on her two sisters, who knew her in a moment, and at once Adaline received the wanderer to her heart.

Clara had come home to Adaline's to die, a deserted, heart-broken wife.

All that could be done, was done to restore her, but in vain.

Adaline's voice soothed her in her wildest words of delirium, and it was Adaline's voice that convinced her she could yet be saved.

Clara died a true Christian, with the words:

"Father, mother; I come."

Thus the proud, contemptuous beauty owed her last comforts, nay, even her escape from a pauper's grave, to the "poor dependent" she had scorned.

A HEARTLESS JOKE.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, speaking of the foolishness of a small pox scare, illustrates the effect of the imagination by the following:

You have of course heard of persons having their imaginations so wrought upon as to cause their death from some supposed disease or illness. Now, no one has, far as heard from, been frightened to that extent on account of the small-pox scare, but a case in point happened here twenty-two years ago, that will serve to point a moral if not adorn a tale. The cholera was then raging pretty generally, and numbers of people had left Fort Wayne fearing to be attacked by the scourge. Three doctors were conversing about the plague, the effect, fear and imagination had upon people, etc., etc. One of them (now dead for the last ten years or more) proposed a test of this. He named a strong, robust man, a butcher by occupation, named Dolman, who then kept his shop on the canal directly back of Columbia street. Of the many strong and healthy men, probably not one could be found who was so nearly a perfect man physically. He was also at the time in superb health, of full habit and good weight. So the trio agreed to subject Dolman to the above-mentioned test. Each of the three disciples of Esculapius was to go into the shop on pretence of purchasing meat, and then lead the butcher to talk on the subject of cholera, or in some way to impress him with the belief that he was about to become its victim.

The first doctor entered the shop, and, after passing the compliments of the day, with the proprietor, ordered a pound of steak. It was cut, and the unsuspecting man of meat began to weigh it.

"Why," said the doctor, "how badly you look! What is the matter with you, Dolman?"

"Nothing at all," said Dolman, "never felt heartier or better in my life."

"But surely something ails you; you are looking ill."

"Well," said the victim, "I'm very well; nothing at all is the matter with me."

After looking at Dolman a minute the doctor passed out.

Entered then the second of the trio, who also ordered some meat. He likewise looked searchingly at the butcher, and then said:

"Why Dolman, what is the matter with you? You are looking ill. You're going to be sick, I'm afraid."

The poor man replied that he was not ill, and felt as well as he ever did in his life.

The doctor looked dubiously at him and went out.

The last of the three who had "put up the job" on Dolman came in after a while. He requested the butcher to cut him off a nice piece of steak. As this request was about to be complied with, the doctor examined the meat, and remarked in an earnest way; "No, I won't take it, that meat has cholera in it."

This was the last straw. The poor wretch began to think he was in a bad way. The doctor, as soon as he had uttered the rash words, walked off and left Dolman to his own reflections, which were none of the pleasantest.

Dolman immediately "shut up shop" and went home. He fell sick and had, it is said, as genuine a case of cholera as was ever seen. The artifice of the medical trio had succeeded too well. Fortunately, the man's splendid constitution carried him through, and he recovered. Had he been a man of little strength, highly susceptible to disease, and at that, the result very likely would have been death.

But that was not all. The doctor who had proposed the trial attended Dolman while he was sick, and presented a bill for his services. The butcher, having no money, couldn't pay it. To satisfy his claim the doctor took Dolman's horse and cart and sold them to pay his bill, though he himself was the principal cause of the poor fellow's illness.

The circumstances are doubtless remembered by many in this city, though they will also be new to numbers of people now here.

It is easier to live within an income than without one.

ECONOMIZING ON HIS OBITUARY.

It was a very sad woman that came into our sanctum the other day says the *San Francisco News Letter*. Not to put too fine a point on it, she wept. "I am Mrs. Briggs," she murmured sadly. The sub-editor said he was glad to know it, and inquired after Mr. Briggs. "You don't seem to keep the run of our eminent citizen much," she said, with some asperity, "for, you know he died last Friday." The sub stammered out that he had indeed overlooked it. "That is just it," said the grief-stricken one, "I want an obituary rit on him, something strong you know" "Ah, precisely," said the sub-editor "I will just take down the points. He was public spirited, of course?" "Certainly," sighed the widow. "Respected, influential, high-toned?" "Way up," sobbed the relict. "Fine feelings, self-made, rich?" "Well, no," said the mourner, "he would have been rich. His partner was just elected Supervisor, but he didn't wait for the first day even—he faded away, faded away." "All right, madam; we will get up a notice that will make all the other bereaved families in your part of the town howl with envy." "On the front page, mind," she sighed. "Just so, ma'am. It will be $8." "Eight dollars for an obituary, with sugar at thirteen cents?" "But reflect, madam, that you will have an article that will make Andrew Johnson and Henry Wilson turn over in their graves." "Eight dollars—and Johnny's shoes will be $4, and Jane's pull-back—well mister, I guess the old man will have to slide through on his merits. The regular four bit send off will about do, I guess," and depositing that coin on the desk she sobbed herself down stairs.

ONIONS FOR COWS.—J. J. P. writes: There being little demand, and low prices for onions in this section, several farmers in my neighborhood are feeding them to their young stock and dry cows, as they claim with good results. The stock thrive on them, eat them with as much relish as any other vegetable, and appear to derive much more nourishment from the same bulk than from other roots. The idea may be new to your agricultural readers, as it is to me, and perhaps valuable—at least worth a trial—to those who have more onions than they know what to do with.

A number of year ago a young Iowa farmer dislocated his limb, which was not properly reduced, and left his leg two inches short, which was lengthened out with a cork sole and heel. A few days ago a wagon ran against him, the wheel-hub striking him on the defective hip, and knocking him over. When he arose his leg was two inches longer, and he was obliged to remove his cork extension, the wheel having reduced the dislocation. He walked home immediately.

A CLEVER TRICK.

There is rejoicing in the police of London over the capture of a droll scoundrel, who has long given them work to do. The fellow hung around the Lyons railway station about evening time. On catching sight of a traveler who looked simple he made acquaintance in a lonely spot, and mysteriously offered to sell patent watch chains of amazing beauty and incredible strength. Try it," said he; "you're a fine man, but even you can't break my chain." So the chain was twisted round the man's wrists and snapped to. While he struggled with it the vendor would calmly lay him flat, take all his valuables, and make off. For years this ruffian has been playing his ingenious game, going sometimes into the country. One night lately, at the Lyons railway, he found a victim, chained him up, plundered and ran away; but the countryman happened to be particularly strong and swift. He broke the handcuffs and he caught the thief.

HERE'S one of the curiosities of Mississippi navigation. The steamer Katie, which, after being carried through a crevasse the other day, stranded a half mile back in a cane field, and has since been pulled out, and reached her destination uninjured, is fully as large as one of the Hudson or Sound boats.

WATERING POULTRY.—It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case, in the majority of instances, where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry" are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thriftless and negligent parties who keep fowls that get drink when it rains.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

Gold mounted coffins are considered the thing now in New York. Wealthy people are quite carried away with them after death.

MANY of the houses in Virginia city are protected against avalanches by V-shaped structures intended to divide and turn aside the falling snow.

A new pocket compass invented in England has the novelty of pointing to the true and not to the magnetic north.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

The utilization of jute material is now an important industry in England. The waste fibre is worked into paper and even the dust from the mills is made available in the production of "Silk" hats; stair carpets, painted in bright colors, are actually made of this substance for six cents per yard, and coarse but serviceable bed covers are made proportionately cheap. It is this cheapness that gives industrial importance to the business in question and which has caused so rapid an increase in the manufacture—the amount worked up in Dundee alone last year reached 100,000 tons. The product of jute is said to be five times that amount of flax; the length of the fibre is frequently 12 feet and as it is now bleached to snowy whiteness its uses are greatly multiplying.

Artificial grindstones have been made at Worms, Germany, of grit, soluable glass and petroleum. The propotions are not given. It is said that they will bear a high pressure without becoming soft.

Ladies should remember that each number of kid gloves comes in three shapes, viz, short fingered medium and long fingured. Undressed kids are much cheaper than the dressed, though not so handsome.

A simple way to test the freshness of eggs is to put them in water. A good one will lie flat, and those musty with age will out egg Columbus's egg in standing on the small end.

A strong solution of sulphat of mages gives a beautiful quality to whitewash.

UTILIZATION OF THE SUDS FROM THE WASHING OF WOOL.—In nothing has the advance of practical science been more clearly evidenced than in the extent to which substances formerly wasted and lost are now reclaimed and made to constitute an important element in the profits of the manufacturer One of these applications consists in the recovery of the soap suds from the washing of wool in woolen factories. These were formerly allowed to run down the sewers and into the streams to the great pollution of the latter; but in Delph, in England they are not run from the washing bowls into vats, and there treated with sulphuric acid. The fats rise to the surface in a mass of fat a foot or more in thickness, which is carefully collected and treated in various ways, mostly by distillation. The products are grease, used for lubricating the cogs of driving wheels in the mills.

LIGHT READING.

Something that's bound to tell sooner or later—The woman with a secret.

Miss Bidwell, who married Mr. Bodwell, of Philadelphia, got her i knocked out during the ceremony.

The two Maryland negroes who started out in a canoe a few days ago to become pirates have been heard from. They were found in eleven feet of water.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "dun every body twice." C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day; I'll trust."

The Dey of Algiers says red-headed women are the most beautiful. And this shows that he is not a Dey of Judgment.

Von Bulow is delighted with the size and character of the American women's ear, and he has encouraged an Orange N. J. girl to take several of the tucks out of hers.

A member of the Georgia Legislature asked the meaning of the word geology. They told him it was a species of vaccination. "Well," said he, "I don't take much interest in figgers."

A citizen of Dallas, Texas, killed a man the other day with a shot from his revolver at sixty-two yards' distance. That's very nice shooting and probably can't be equaled.

A Washington physician argues that love proceeds from the stomach, and that the heart has nothing to do with it. He says that corn-beef and mealy potatoes beget love.

The Boston *Globe* doubts if the boy who disobeys his mother and goes skating and gets drowned will go to Heaven. In the first place, there isn't one chance in a hundred that he'll get drowned.

Across the walnuts and the wine: Engaging Child—"Oh, Mr. Jenkins, do let me see you drink!" Mr. Jenkins —"See me drink! What for, my dear?" Engaging Child—"Oh, mamma says you drink like a fish."

A billous Englishman relates this story: "I am sure I beg your pardon," said a young American lady to her right hand neighbor at a dinner table, after sneezing violently—"I hope I didn't splash you?"

The Princes Beatrice has just refused the heart and fortune of a young American nobleman. He wrote it all out on a piece of paper and sent it to her, in these words: "I luv' yu, as Goad is mi witnus."

Mr. Colfax tells a good story of President Lincoln; that when he was attacked with small-pox, he said to his attendants, "Send up all the office-seekers, and tell them I've got something I can give each of them."

She couldn't find the tack hammer, and Dobson complained that she looked too cursorily. He'd have to find it himself, he presumed. "Yes," said Mrs. D., "I wish you would. You won't look long before you curse orally, too." And he didn't.

A Frenchman who has lived in America for several years says: "When they build a railroad, the first thing they do is to break ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony."

A Tale of Woe—I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beauteous eyes on me; the tears did wildly flow; and with her little lips she said: "Confound you, let me go!"

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

"Have you ground all the tools right, as I told you this morning when I went away?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad, whom he had taken for an apprentice. "All but the hand saw, sir," replied the lad promptly; "I couldn't get all the gaps out of that."

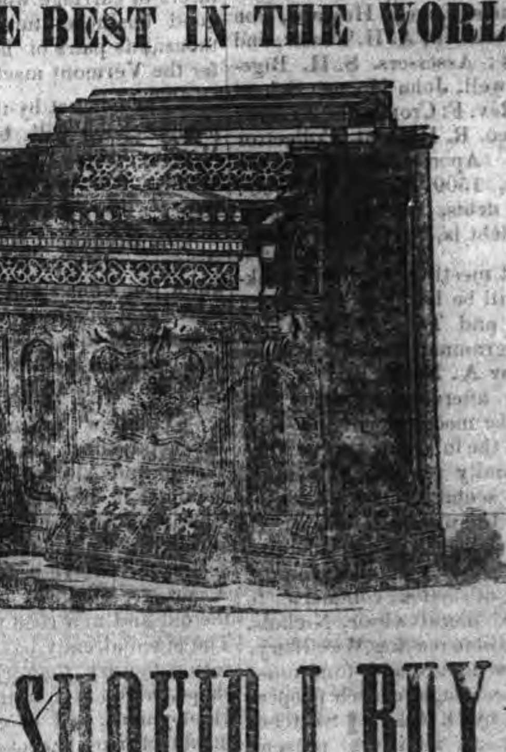
The worst biblical typographical error has just been discovered in an Old Testament in Brooklyn.—"And the Lord shot Job with four balls." In the New Testament of the same edition appears the curious declaration, from Matthew xii., 20—"He that is not with me scratcheth a board."

Piscatorial. Miss Blanche (to the old coachman)—"O, John, will you put this worm on the hook for me? I can't bear to do it!" Old John (dubiously) —"Well, I'm sure some o' the young gentleman wouldn't mind, Miss, but I've rather a dalicot stomach myself, Miss, and I 'eave at anything?"

"Who's Herbert Spencer, Pop?" asked an inquiring Brooklyn boy of his father the other morning. "He's a famous English philosopher, my son." "And what's a philosopher?" continued the lad, with the business air of a person who could keep right on asking questions until doomsday. "A philosopher," returned the father gravely, "is a man who never marries."

A seedy chap without a nickel in his pocket, ate a forty-cent dinner in an Omaha restaurant. When he had to confront the cashier he lost his presence of mind. Instead of saying "I'm an Indiana editor" and gracefully waiting for a cigar, he feebly ejaculated, "Don't kick." Result as stated in the *Bee*; "The cashier did kick, sending him from the door into the gutter on the first round.

The Staunton *Vindicator's* composition on the ground hog: "The ground hog was out Wednesday. He saw his shadow. He ran back in his hole. There will be awful weather for the next six weeks. Many persons will damn the ground hog. But he will not care. He is in his hole. If a person is safe in his hole he does not care how much cursing goes on outside. It is the same with ground hogs as with grown persons."



SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
THE BROOKFIELD NEWS
WILL BE RECEIVED AT
CARPENTER'S APOTHECARY STORE,
TOWN HALL BUILDING,
BROOKFIELD. MASS.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. Frank Fay is off for the Black Hills this week.

—A robin reminded us Tuesday of the approach of Spring.

—Dr. Swasey is having good success as his extensive practice shows.

—The Masquerade Ball last Tuesday evening passed off well and was a great success.

—A good advertisement inserted in this paper is like extending your signboard from one end of Worcester county to the other.

—Mr. C. N. Boynton has returned from the Dental College at Philadelphia, and is prepared to relieve all sufferers from the tooth ache and insert ones which never ache at prices and styles to suit the times.

—Mr. P. Kellogg and wife celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last Saturday evening. A large number were present and left many substantial tokens of their respect for the happy couple. A magnificent tea set was among the many presents.

—The Panic Club which has given so many entertainments the past three years was fully organized Monday eve and the following officers chosen: President, L. S. Woodis, Vice President, Geo. M. Duncan, Secretary, F. H. Prouty, Treasurer, Henry L. Stowe, Executive Committee, J. M. Graves, D. Cunningham, and J. Fisher.

—The following were elected town officers for ensuing year,—Moderator, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams; Town Clerk, Hiram Knight; Selectmen, M. Tyler, Geo. C, Lincoln, John B. Dewing; Overseers of Poor, Hiram Knight, Sumner Holmes, Eugene Howard, Constables, S. Bothwell, A. H. Foster, and eleven others; Assessors. S. H. Bigelow, S. Bothwell, John Hoone; School Committee, Rev. F. Cronin, for 3 years; Treasurer Geo. R. Hamant, Collecttor S. Bothwell. Appropriations, schools $6500; poor, 1500 high.ways, 2500: interest, 600; debts, 8000; contingent 2100; town debt is, 92,848.

—The next meeting of the Brookfield Union will be held in this town next Monday and Tuesday, with the following programme: Preaching Monday evening by A. Noon, and a love feast Tuesday afternoon. During the two days of the meeting will be read and discussed the following essays: Importance of family religion, Chapman. How can we secure a more thorouh knowledge of the word of God, J. B. Bigelow. What is essentialin the doctrine to the profession of faith, Gordon. Is the reading of fiction conducive to intellectual and moral vigor, Nichols. The benefit of Bible reading, Woodbury. Conscience, its nature and functions, W. A. Nottage. Ought church property to be taxed, by D. Atkins. Sketches of sermons by all ministers present.

—The town reports give the receipts of the past year as $147,000 including the $90,000 borrowed from the State at 6 per cent interest on account of the new railroad. $100 for liquor licences, balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, $3022 and $1432 income of town house above expenses. The expenditures were $140,653 including railroad shares, $90,000; interest, $2087; schools, $7404; highways, etc., $3959; contingencies, $2006 town officers, $1689; street lamps, $532 fire department, $963; paupers, $1468: uncollected taxes, $2241; the cash balance in treasury is $6436; 196 tramps cost the town $85; total indebtedness of the town including the railroad debt of $81,000 is $92,000 with available assets of $56,000, besides the 900 shares of railroad stock. In accordance with the vote of the town June 14th to pay the entire debt with interest in ten years, the first note of $9000 was paid December 23d.

—Last week on Thursday evening the ladies of the Union Church (with much aid from the gentlemen as the proprieties of leap year would allow them to accept) got up a centennial supper in Union Hall. Some of the tables were set in the manner of ye olden time and many in truly modern style all being laden with provisions and all manner of eatables from Bean Porridge Pot and Boiled Victuals to the nicest of cakes and pies. The Antiquarian room was filled with curiosities too numerous to mention, from the rod that Solomon spared, to the little boots Geo. wore when he cut the cherry tree. The old spinning wheel and hand card-rolls, was also there. Its merry hum and wondetrul mechanism was a source of astonishment to the children and a reminder to the older folkes of their own childhood days. The tickets for supper were put at the low price of 25 cents, nevertheless about $130, in money was taken which will be used in fixing up the Hall, Vestry and church. It was voted a success. Services were held in the church last Sabbath; Rev. Mr. Coolidge a former pastor preaching to a full house.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—West Brookfield trade men will find that a good advertisement in this paper will pay them better than distributing four thousand circulars in every section of this county. Extend your signboards, publicity is the life of business.

—The indian wigwam at the Centennial tea party was put up by D. C. Lincoln, and A. P. Combs. It was made of robes and furs and reminded one very much of the home of the red man. The inhabitants were two indian chiefs in full costume, D. F. Lincoln as King Phillip and A. P. Combs as Red Cloud. They were well patronized in their sale of bead and shell work and were not long in selling their entire stock. At 8 o' clock these warriors, in company with Gen. Camby, (Willis Towne) left West Brookfield for Ware, to attend a Centennial tea party in Music Hall. They report having a good time and say they were treated with respect due the noble red man, and gallant soldier both in West Brookfield and Ware.

—The ladies of West Brookfield will hold a leap year assembly on Wednesday evening March 15. The committee of arrangements are Mrs. T. J. Mower Mrs. N. Hastings, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Oscar Cushman, Mrs. H. W. Bush, Mrs. G. B. Sanford, Mrs. E. H Foster, Miss Lizzie Knowlton, Directress, Mrs. C. G. Knowlton. Aids Mrs. J. M. Shaw, Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mrs. Wm. H. Blair, Mrs. E. E. Henry, Mrs. A. Bradshaw. Mrs. Ed. W. Spear Music, Panic Orchestra, six pieces, D. Cunningham, prompter. Tickets for dancing, 75 cents, spectators, 25 cents. Opening-march at eight o'clock prompt. An oyster supper at Blair's Hotel, at fifty cents per plate.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—George Forbes & Co., manufacturers of carriage wheels, are doing a good business, turning out several thousands pairs of horse rake wheels for the Vermont machine company.

—The concert by the scholars of the public schools will be repeated next Monday evening with additional alterations. The last concert was a great success, go and hear it.

—E. Brookfield is a railaoad centre; strangers walk its streets and do not know the names and localities of its stores and business men. An advertisement in this paper will remedy this and be like a weekly scattering of your business cards all over the county.

—The new railroad is having a beneficial effect on the town. The Boston and Albany trains stop here, making it the center for Spencer, Charlton, Sturbridge. Real estate is rapidly growing in value, a lot recently selling for twelve cents a square foot. A new street is projected, connecting the old and new road to old Brookfield The place already has a wheel factory cotton factory, foundries and machine shops, which give to the people regular employment, and several buildings for manufacturing purposes are going up, this Spring.

OXFORD.

—Mr. James M. Sanford has sold his business to Mr. Issachar Shumway. Mr. Sanford intends soon going to Kansas partly for pleasure.

—The High School is to close on the 10th of the present month. The Principal, Mr. Puffum, has given universal satisfaction and it is hoped he may be retained.

—A union commanion service is to be held in the Congregationalist Church on Sunday, the Methodist Church uniting with the former.

—The Cornet Band propose giving a concert soon for their own benefit.

—There were 63 births in town the last year.

—The annual town meeting takes place on the first Monday in April.

STURBRIDGE.

—The usual monotony of our quiet town was broken by the occurence of our annual Town Meeting. The Town Hall was well filled at an unusually early hour by the would be town officers and their zealous partizans. The contest for moderator was quite lively and resulted in the choice of Simon F. Marsh, a veteran in the service. A stenuous effort to oust Amasa C. Morse from the town clerkship met with disasterous defeat, Mr. Morse being re-elected by a vote of more than two to one. Emory L. Bates our deservedly popular town treasurer was reelected with out opposition. Ethan Allen Marvin Clerk, and Elias M. Griffin were chosen Selectmen; George N Bacon, Henry Haynes and John A McKinistry, Assessors; Daniel W. White, Lewis Upham, John M. Smith and Mary M. Beaman, School Committee, for three years; James F. Whittemore, John A. Gould and David R. Bland, Constables; Noah D. Ladd. Collector; John A. McKinstry. Highway Surveyor; Rev. Clarence Fowler, William Hooker and Charles V. Corey, Libray Committee, for three years.

Appropriations.—For support of schools, $3,400; for highways and bridges, $2,000; for contingent expenses, $1,300; for support of poor, $1,200; for poor farm, barn and house, $1,100; for town library, $250. Total, $9,250.

The Selectmen were directed to purchase suitable lamps and hangers for the Town Hall. A motion to purchase similar fixings for the new school house hall was lost. The attempt to divide the town library and locate one half of it in Fiskdale, met with little favor. Various matters afforded an opportunity for a little good natured sparring between the town lawyers, but no black eyes were given no blood drawn.

The speech of the day was made by Nelson Bennett, Esq. He had paid visits to the pauper establishment, and had seen sights that opened wide his visual organs, and had smelled smells there which seriously offended his olfactory and digestive apparatus. Waxing warm with his theme, he poured forth a torrent of that indignant eloquence for which he is distinguished, and was frequently applauded by his amused audience. His allusions to the ignorance and uncarefulness of the building committee and to the proposition to put a boiler into the almshouse to heat and a refrigerator to cool the paupers, fairly brought down the house.

RUTLAND.

—The death of Mrs. Preston and son John Bullard, which occured within a few hours of each other on Tuesday of last week, is acertained to have had no connection with tea which they had previously drank, and by which it was said they had been poisoned. The tea was sent to them by a friend was perfectly harmless, and is still being used by the family. Mrs. Preston was old and infirm. and her death resulted from natural causes. Her son was also an invalid, and his death was hastened by the shock which his system received with the intelligence of his mother's death. There was no occasion for excitement in the village, as there is certainly no reason for connecting the death or either individual with suspicions of foul play from any source.

TOWN OFFICERS

Moderator, Hon J Warren Bigelow.

Town Clerk, G. A. Putnam.

Selectmen, Alonzo Davis, Moses Smith, Geo W Cowden.

Overseers of the Poor, Chas. Hooker, D. F. Smith, Sumner Putnam.

Constables, F. R. Foster, D. F. Smith.

Assesors, Chas- F. Bartlett, Wm. G. Brooks, J. W. Monroe.

School Committee, J. Warren Brigham, Esq, 3 years.

Treasurer and Collector, F. R. Foster

Appropriations, $6000 for expenses etc, 1200 for roads.

Town Debt, $1658,78.

CHARLTON

—The last Town Meeting was well attend. Mr. Otis Farnum was chosen moderator and the following town officers for 1876 were chosen; Selectmen, Albert E. Lamb, Rufus B. Dodge, George Hammond. Assessors; Jonas Bemis. Levi L. Hammond, Herbert K. Davidson. Town clerk and treasurer; Alfred E. Fisk. Constable and collector; Albert A. Jones. School committee for 3 years; Albert McIntire. Measurers of wood and bark; Emory S. Southwick, Jonathan A. Rich. George F. Cummings. Fence viewers: Gilbert Hammond, Andrus Marsh, Moses D. Woodbury. Measurers of lumber; Washington White, Nathaniel McIntyre. Highway surveyers, V. Johnson, G. Hammond, W. D. Warren, J. Phelps and nine others covering thirteen districts.

LEICESTER.

—The annual report of town officers shows the town out of debt, and reccomends hereafter the motto "To pay as we go." The entire tax of the past year was $22.416,64, The cost per week for each inmate of the almshouse has been $2,04. The number of tramps that have lodged at the station house the past year is 887, at an expense of $88,25, being a little less than ten cents for supper, lodging and breakfast. The value of property destroyed by fire during the year, amounts to $2800, of which all but $600 was covered by insurance. The steam fire engine has lately been overhauled and put in the best possible condition. The library committee report the town library in good condition; 5113 books have been drawn out during the year by 372 persons. The library is steadily growing in its benefits and advantages, The town clerk reports twenty-six marriages, sixty-three births, and fifty-two deaths, registered in 1875. The school committee report contains valuable suggestions to teachers and parents, and in general remarks favorably on the schools in town; some of them being especially commended. A great gain has been made over the previous years in the decrease of the number of tardy marks, and the roll of honor, including those who have been neither absent nor tardy during an entire term, contains 249 different names.

The Social Union was entertained last Friday evening by an interesting lecture by Rev. V. A. Cooper of Worcester, who took his hearers on a imaginary trip ',Afloat and Ashore." The interest of the evening was increased by the singing of "Larboard Watch" and the "Minute Gun at Sea" by Mrs. Joseph Trask and Messrs. Mowry and Marsh. Mrs. E. H. Flint also favored the audience with a song An opportunity to demonstrte womens rights is given by the committee for a coming entertainment; it is to be conducted entirely by ladies. Something of unusual excellence is expected.

OAKHAM.

—Oakham selectmen's report for the year ending March 1, 1876, represents the total expenditures as $10,-761,96; of which $1368,41 was for schools, $1221,07 for poor, $958,62 for repairing highways, $300,2o for breaking roads, $2282 on the debt. The present indebtedness of the town is $23,319 Of the six persons fully supported by the town during the year, one Sally Foster is aged 90 years, and another Eliza Battise, eighty-three. Eleven others have received partial support, one of whom is eighty-four and another eighty-three.

PAXTON.

—Paxton selectmen's report for the year ending February 18, 1876 represents the total expenditures as $4480,35 of which there was for schools $1126,23, highways $669,69, poor $630,98, breaking roads $345,25, contingent $625,57, The total expenses of the town farm were $1308,19 and its receipts $510,19 showing that the pauper establishment came within $798 of supporting itself Of the eight persons supported at the almshouse one John B. Metcalf is 84, Rebecca Bigelow 78, and Mary Pierce 75.

—Following were the town officers elected for the ensuing year on Monday.—Moderator, Henry H. Pike; Town Clerk, Ed. D, Bigelow; Selectmen, Silas D. Harrington, Wm. Brown Oliver Goodnow; Constable, G. W. Dodd; Assessors, Thos. B, Robinson, Chas. A. Streete, P. M. Howe; Treasurer and Collector, P. M. Howe; School Committee. Horace M. Bryant three years. Appropriations: Highways $600; schools, 500; poor, 500; contingent 500. There is $1800 in the treasury.

WARREN.

—Wilder F. Brown of Westboro has purchased the wheelwright business of the late A. A. Wilder, and will do an extensive business in carriage and sleigh making.

—Reuben H. Felton, whose funeral was attended, on Sunday, with Masonic honors, was a member of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Central Massachusetts.

—Green & Ward are about to remove their stove and tin business into more commodious quarters in Fairbank Block.

—L. J. Knowles has recently made a telegraphic connection between his steam pump works in Warren and his private residence in Worcester.

—G. F. Green, of the firm of Tyler, Green & Gould, marketmen, has sold his interest to Edgar Butterworth.

Mrs. Belknap claims to have taken the bribe without her husband's consent. Always a woman at the bottom.

$500 REWARD!

THE Selectmen of Spencer, in behalf of said Town hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid by said town. to any person, who in consequence of such offer, detects and secures the person who set fire to the barn owned by Prouty Bros. on the 19th day of February 1876.

Spencer Feb. 21st. 1876.

I. L. PROUTY,
NATHANIEL MYRICK,
HUGH KELLY,

CARD } AT THE SUN OFFICE. { PRINTING.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 17, 1876. NO. 21

The Spencer Sun,
BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
CE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.
RTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
s, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

al notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. rtisers will find this paper a valuable aid nding their business throughout western ter county.
items of news gladly welcomed from any source. Correspondents must send their with communications not necessarilly for tion, but as a guarantee to us. annot return rejected manuscripts unles be sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a m.
For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45. p. m.
For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m.
New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.
Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex, 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).
RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Rail road. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg. Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.
C. O. RUSSELL,
Sup't Spr'i :1.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A new blacking, styled "Hard Times Stove Polish," has been put into market by C. S. Palmer & Co. It is a good article.

The well-known clothing house of Ware, Pratt & Co., Worcester, have made their spring announcement in another column. They can suit the tastes and purses of all. Examine their stock.

It will be of advantage to those who intend to erect houses this season to read L. C. Kenney & Co.'s centennial announcement in another column. Their stock of lumber is large, of the first quality and cheap. Their yard is on Mulberry street, Worcester.

HOME NEWS.

Remember the ball to-night.

Six tramps were furnished lodgings Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wm. G. Muzzy has sold his house on Prospect street, to Mr. Tripp.

The store of Comins & Ames, has been completed and now awaits a stock of goods.

Mr. Thayer, night watchman at Isaac Prouty & Co.'s shop, intends to visit England this year, leaving about April 1st.

Mr. Willis has just completed a large sign for Messrs. E. E. Kent & Co.'s boot shop. Mr. Bradford is now painting it.

The Selectmen have re-appointed Norris Barribeault as police officer, with all the powers of constable. Look out for Norris.

The subject of a reform club is being agitated. but what direction it will take the originator is not prepared to state.

Louis Sweet and Joseph Bigelow think that there is more money in the Centennial than in the Black Hills, and they intend to leave for the former place soon.

Mrs. Monroe has not sold out her store as reported. Mr. Fitz intends to locate his shirt factory in Howe's new block.

Rev. W. R. Pierce of Brimfield lectured in the Congregational Church last Monday, on "Backbone." It was a timely subject and ably treated by the lecturer.

Dr. Hall has recieved a superior lot of sponges suitable for shoemaker's use. His stock of fancy articles is very large. Call and examine his stock.

A gentleman suggests that the flag staff be erected where the band stand is and that the stand be built around it. This is a very good plan.

The concert at the Congregational Church last Sunday evening was largely attended, and the exercises were of interest. An unusual interest is being taken in this department of religious work, and the school numbers 256.

The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in the Bank Block are ready for occupancy, and they will be dedicated next Mondey evening by Rev. Mr. Fowler, the Evangelist.

The committee on the 4th of July celebration are Dexter Bullard, E. E. Kent, J. N. Grout, Geo. P. Ladd. Wm. A. Sloan, Emerson Stone, Wm. Upham, Hugh Kelley and Luther Hill.

One hundred years ago to-day Washington drove the British troops from Boston, and several hundred years ago St. Patrick drove the snakes from Ireland.

E. Harris Howland, who formerly kept a store in North Oxford, has leased the west store in the Bank Block, and will keep a first class country store. Mr. Howland is a native of this town.

There will be a regular meeting of Liberty Council No. 39, S. of I., Monday evening, March 30. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to come before the Council.

The prospects of the boot business begin to brighten. Most of the shops are now running on full time. It is yet uncertain whether business will be opened in the shop of David Prouty this season or not.

We have one man in this town who says the time he spent studying grammar was all lost, for when he writes or speaks he keeps his eye on the facts in the case and never thinks of the rules of grammar.

It is reported that a wholesale liquor store is soon to be opened in "Canada." During the past year there have been about forty retail shops, and rum was as plenty as water. There ought to be a change, and a wholesale rum shop will probably effect it.

A Morris & Ireland's safe will protect the funds of the National Bank. All of the latest inventions, as protection against robbers, fire and water, will be applied. The room will not be occupied until the middle of April. Mr. Fuller of Worcester will fit up the rooms.

THE MUSEUM.—The Museum has received [illegible] presents from Mr. and Mrs. H[illegible] [illegible], brought from the plantation of Colonel William Drake of Cross county, Arkansas. Colonel Drake is a native of this town, and a brother of Mrs. Huse. Thanks.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Spencer Postoffice, March 17th, 1876: D. S. Norris, Berne Prighty, Bernard Covert, Pieno Dufault, Etienne Roi, Ameile Menard, Jennie Powers.

The leap year ball to-night should be well patronized by the public, as the proceeds are to be given to the G. A. R. to enable them to fit up their hall in the new Bank Block. The expense of this is estimated at $600, and the ladies take this method of contributing their share. Contributions of coffee, tea and sugar from our merchants would be acceptable. The ladies will appear in calico, and a grand time is in prospect. The public are invited.

John Gilman, the railroad projector, says that he is ready to give bonds to complete his proposed railroad from Southbridge to Brookfield within a year, if the towns along the line will pay their respective shares of the cost while the road is building. Providence, Southbridge and Brookfield people favor the line, but Sturbridge and Fiskdale oppose it, and advocate the Palmer line.

Last Monday evening Miss Annie A. Fay was surprised by a visit from her choir and a number of friends, who came to bid her farewell, and presented her with a valuable ring, as a memorial of their good will and appreciation of her services while in Spencer. Mr. J. H. Fitz made the presentation with appropriate words. There was some excellent singing, and the party separated after having spent a pleasant evening. Miss Fay left for Newport, Vt., on Tuesday.

SCHOOL HOUSE.—Instead of purchasing a lot in the center of the village at an extravagant price, the Selectmen have decided to erect the new school house on lot No. 3. The building will be of the same size as the one already there. They have also decided to build a play house for school No. 9, where the scholars can "hang on nails."

Two large audiences were present at the Haymakers on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and witnessed a very creditable performance, although the smallness of the stage detracted somewhat from the scenic effect and interfered with the action of the mowers and reapers. The singing was good, and the morning sounds were perfectly natural, and one could imagine the "old farm yard" with its fowls and cattle near at hand. The costumes were handsome but hardly appropriate for the hay field. Altogether it was a success and Miss Ward and her associates deserve much praise for their labors in preparing and presenting this pleasing cantata to the public.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.—William Henry Young, after spending one afternoon and evening in the Town's Hotel, was brought before Justice Duell last Friday and was asked if William Henry Young was guilty of being drunk. W. H. said he was, but thought that this right was granted by the emancipation proclamation or Habeas Corpus act. His Honor overruled this plea and informed William that he had misinterpreted these important documents, and that white and colored men were equal in the eyes of the law. William then looked sad, until a prominent abolitionist stepped forward, paid the bill, and William stepped aside for Joseph Bedour, (French) who had engaged in a discussion with a woman in "Canada," but finding that her tongue was lively he hit her a "whack," and paid his ten dollars with a satisfied look, but thought that leap year had a bad effect on women—it made them so courageous and spiteful. On Tuesday evening Thomas Hiney was arrested for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and was taken to Brookfield to receive his proper reward.

Some valuable fowls for sale. See Mr. Trask's advertisement.

A report of the condition of the Spencer National Bank March 10th, just seven months after commencing business, will be found in our advertising columns. So favorable a report will be gratifying to all stockholders.

Meeting of the School Committee.

The School committee held their first meeting Saturday, and organized with E. M. Wheeler as chairman, H. A. Shorey clerk. Voted to arrange for three terms of eleven weeks each, the first term to commence April 10th, the second Aug 28th, the third Nov 27th, with a week's recess in the last term at Christmas. The High School to commence first and second terms at the same time, and the third term Jan 2nd, the terms arranged as last year. voted to employ Mr. Warren another year, salery to be decided at an adjourned meeting. Miss. Thorndike sent in her resignation. Schools Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 9, here assigned to Dr. Wheeler and Rev. Mr. Beaven, School Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11 to Rev. M. Shorey. Voted to employ the teachers this year by the term, last year they were employed for the year, this action was taken so the committee might feel at liberty to change a teacher from one school to another, if it was deemed wise, without, any reflection on the Teacher.

Wages of teachers were fixed at from $7 to $10 per week, making the whole expense of teaching the eighteen common schools $154 50 per week, or an average of $8 58 to a teacher a week. Voted that the Clerk keep a full record of the doings of the Committee, with the number and amount of orders drawn, and report to the Selectmen at the close of the school year

H. A. SHOREY, Clerk.

Rev. Mr. Fowler, the Evangelist is to assist the pastor of the churches in this town in a series of meetings in the new rooms of the Y. M. C. A. commenceing about the 26th of this Month.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Savings Banks gives the following information of the condition of the banks in this vicinity:

	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Interest.	Amount paid for Interest in 1875
Brookfield	260	$31,158	6	$1,275
Leicester	544	239,855	6	12,074
North Brookfield	1224	292,152	6	15,476
Southbridge	2410	796,995	5	36,806
Spencer	443	127,218	6	......

The Brookfield bank is the only one which receives over eight per cent. interest on any loan. The Southbridge bank declares an extra dividend once in three years of 6 1-4 per cent. The Brookfield bank declares an extra dividend at the discretion of the trustees, the average at the last being 6 3-5 per cent. Most of the loans are paying 6 and 7 per cent. Nearly every bank has a large amount in U. S. bonds, National bank stock, state, city and town bonds, railroad mortgage bonds and first mortgages on real estate.

BROOKFIELD.

Rev. Messrs. Morse and Hanaford exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.

The mad dog excitement is subsiding.

Several from this town attended the meeting of the Brookfield Union at North Brookfield last Tuesday.

The boot business is quite brisk here that is, smart men can earn their salt if they work ten or eleven hours a day. There are too many workmen, and some of them must "go to grass" (to farming) before times will be much better.

Rising Star Division, Sons of Temperance, of this town initiated eight new members last Saturday evening The Division is flourishing finely.

Rev. J. S. Barrows, now pastor of the the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicopee, on account of poor health, is to leave the active work of the ministry for a while, and is coming to settle in this town early in April. He has bought the house and a few acres of land just opposite the cemetery, on the West Brookfield road, and we understand is going into the poultry business. Report says that he is going to erect a three hundred dollar henery.

METHODIST FESTIVAL.—It was a fine affair; got up on the right day of the month pay day; the right time of the moon—near the full; the right kind of weather—clear and calm; and the best roads we have had for a week—the mud having been frozen. What cooks those "Methodys" be. The turkey, vegetables, coffee, pies and puddings; who ever ate better? And the farmer's table; how admirably it was gotten up; but I'll not tell you the dishes, and then your mouth won't water. The farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, did carry out their part to perfection, and their interesting family was a sight to behold; all so hospitable and ready to eat you up with homely kindness. Brother Jonathan, with his bell-crown hat and calico pants, was superb; he really took you back to ye olden times and made you feel at home. The curiosities to be seen were many and interesting. Hung about the walls were ancient garments, old papers and documents of interest. Here is a thick red baptismal robe, used at the baptism of Mrs. [illegible] Burroughs in 1799; also a gentleman's cloak, carded, spun and woven by Mrs. Barlow of West Brookfield, some seventy years ago. She and her husband are still living and expect to celebrate their sixtieth marriage anniversary in a few months. Mrs. Warren Hamilton is their daughter. Well, we go along and find an old fashion fire-place with shovels and tongs, once owned by Judge Dorr, nearly two centuries old; also a toaster and roaster, hook and trammels; also a spinning wheel and spinnet for wool and flax, a pair of shoes made for a Miss Fowler in 1762, a piece of Napoleon's bathing tub at St. Helena, a sun dial, wooden shoes, old bonnets, Indian implements, and an old brass tub or bowl, holding three or four pailfuls. It was hammered out, and is several hundred years old, its history in America going back to 1631. Also a spanking stick, finely wrought and made on one side with rare power of suction. A branding iron attracted attention, with the letters "T. H." for thief on it, used to brand thieves on the the forehead. Of the papers are Worcester Gazette, 1797; Moral and Political Telegraph of Brookfield, 1795 1796. Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette, 1792, and Massachusetts Spy or Thomas's Boston Journal, 1774. In it is Washington's address at Philadelphia. Under the heading is a serpent reaching nearly across the paper, cut in thirteen different pieces, to represent the original states, with the words on it "Join or die." He is battling a dragon lion, to represent the British. The paper is very curious. An interesting document was a commission to Samuel Barnes from Jonathan Belcher, Governor-General of the Bay Colony, signed by King George II, 1733. Here is also a pair of white skin gloves, made for this same Mr. Barnes to wear at the funeral of Jebez Upham of Brookfield. (Now, please, good folks who own these things, just send them into the Museum to be kept safe for a thousand generations to follow.) Penn Tyler, Esq., of North Brookfield brought over many of these things and was present to explain them. But enough, We hope lots of money was made at the gathering, which was a crowded one. These energetic Methodist folks deserve success. There are lots of names we should like to call, whose willing hearts and ready hands are sufficient guaranty that they know no such word as failure.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SUMMER NIGHT.

BY G. EMBERT MARSDALE.

On viewless wings, with noiseless flight,
The summer day has flown,
And mystic drapery of night
Is over nature thrown.

The whip-poor-will, on nightly round,
Pursues her circling way,
And from the chosen rock and mound
Reiterates her lay.

The cricket, in the stubble hid,
His rasping vesper sings,
While din of noisy Katydid,
From tree and hedgerow rings.

The rill that like a silken thread,
Winds through the evergiade,
Hymns music, in its onward tread,
Beneath the willows' shade.

The moon flings down her silver sheen,
Through ethers broad expanse,
And shrimmers down the leaves between,
In scintillating glance.

Soft voices murmur on the breeze,
By Zephyr breath attuned,
As is the skies with flowers and trees,
In whisperings communed.

And fragrance from the wealth of flowers,
That fleck the verdant sod,
As holy incense from the bowers,
Ascended to God.

The lily's scarlet diadem
With beaded dew is wet,
And on the harebells' graceful stem
Are liquid jewels set.

And as I brush the tears of dew,
That fall while mortals sleep,
Methinks the allegory true,
That angels o'er us weep.

MISCELLANY.

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Seventeenth Paper.

It should be noted while considering the subject of physical exercise in the open air, that in addition to the benefit resulting from a healthful use of the locomotive organs, the oxygen and sunlight thus secured, are of inestimable value. Nature's provision for our needs of these life giving influences are amply sufficient, yet our dwellings are so unnaturally warmed and lighted, that if we are confined closely to them for consecutive hours we cheat ourselves of our necessary supply. How do we persistently fight to keep the sunlight out of our homes! Sweet, pure, delicious, life and joy giving sunlight! How we cover our windows with layer upon layer of out-side and inside shutters, thick shades, yards of damask and trumpery and what not! And why? To keep the carpet from fading. Let the woman's cheek turn pale and yellow for want of sunlight. Cosmetics can touch her up. Let the children pine and droop like cellar plants for want of sunlight. A mysterious Providence has decreed that they shall pass away like the morning dew. It cannot be helped. But the carpets must be kept bright. We forget that the sun puts for us colors far more beautiful than man can fabricate with all his wonderful aniline dyes. Is any painted face to be compared with the rich healthful glow of a clean child's or a clean woman's face when taking vigorous exercise in open air? Are the colors in natures carpet—the flower spangled green-sward? What if we should cover our floors with some plain article—clean and comfortable—like China matting, and rely on real flowers—house plants, and real women—sun painted healthy women, and real, sun painted healthy children, what would be the result? All other natural conditions being met, the simple result would be— an immense decrease in the drugs!

Among these "other natural conditions" we have to consider proper ventilation. In approaching this subject, upon which so much has been said and written, there comes up the story of the swearing teamster, as illustrative of the almost utter hopelessness of any attempt to do justice to it. This teamster was renowned for his oratorical powers in profanity. A fellow traveler, finding him and his team entangled, in dire perplexity in consequence of refractory horses, waited to hear a specimen of his eloquence. But the teamster folded his arms and was mute. Why dont you swear? said the bystander. I can't do justice to the subject, was the meek reply.

On the same principle I refrain from a repetition of what everybody knows about poisonous products of respiration, exhalation, combustion and decay, and will only try to repeat the opening remark of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the occasion of his address to the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Stainway Hall, March, 1872. Every one whose olfactory nerve retains a suspicion of sensibility, who has ever followed his nose into that hall by day or night, will appreciate the remark.

Said he, if men were made to recall to their mouths the one ejected saliva they would sicken at the thought. Yet they daily and hourly do a far filthier thing when they breathe over and over not only the foul air ejected from their own lungs. It there is any one virtue more preached and less practised than all others, it is proper ventilation, and the hall to-night confirms the statement. Go.

Without looking at this much treated subject through the spectacles of books, statistics and theories, let us still go to the Nature directly—and study her throug the natural eye. What are her agents for ventilation? First—the Sun—the source of all life. What wonder that the Germans with their fine æsthetic sense, depart from the Roman rule of waking "Sol" masculine to make "die Sonne" the nourishing mother of the earth!

What does this nourishing mother She agitates! She draws up the water from the face of the earth, her child gets them high up above all earthly impurities, filters and purifies them, and returns them. She Keeps both air and water in constant motion, She secures such perfect interchange of all healthful and toxious gasses, as to bring each into its allotted work shop so that man may get the oxygen which the plant gives off, and the plant takes in exchange the carbonic acid which the man gives off—or what is one's meat is anothers poison.

Let us see how the animal world learnes this lesson of agitation and interchange. Look at the bees. Domestic economy require that their dwellings shall be made nearly air tight. All the crevices are sealed with their "propolis"—their cement, and they have on McKinnels or Faines to make and patent ventilators. What do they? They agitate. They choose gangs of from ten to twenty working bees with half hour relays, whose duty it is to create a current at the door-way by constant agitation of their wings.

What does man? He stagnates. He seals his dwelling with his "propolis" is plaster, paint etc., shuts up all the chimney and window openings, makes a big fire in the cellar, whose heat penetrates to all parts of the house and roasts the filth exhaled from the lungs and skin; and instead of acting upon Nature's lesson of exchange, he sits and breathes this hot pestiferous air, until it becomes too thoroughly and stupidly poisoned to know that it's unfit for him, and wonders why he feels so sleepy. Let him now shake off his lethargy. Suppose it is morning. He has spent eight or nine hours in this room, doors and windows all closed. It's time to rise, but he is so sleepy and tired that it requires an almost Herculean effort to respond to the demand to be up and at work. Let him close the door carefully as he leaves this room and go out to "scent the morning air.' Now let him return after half an hour to the room which he has left charged with the products of his respiration, combustion and exhalation for these eight or nine hours, and unless that room is large as "all out doors" and if his nose is a virtuous one, it will be elevated with such a spontaneous and expres sive motion of disgust as one may see on the face of a sea-sick man after the mention of food during the height of his paroxysm.

Only in the natural home may we hope for good ventilation. An attempt will be made in the next paper to picture the Natural Home.

MARY J. STUDEBY, M. D.

SUNDEAMS.

When is the baby like a canister? When it is a tea thing.

Gamblers who see too much of "game" are often obliged to see their "uncle."

In Kookuk there is a man named John Plaster Alabaster.

Miss Kitty Fewclothes lives in San Antonio, Texas. Is she related to Flora McFlimsey?

CURIOSITIES FROM THE TOMBS OF EGYPT.

William Wackernagel, of the Reading *Pilger*, residing at No. 116 North Sixth street, while travelling in Egypt and Palestine some six years ago, obtained a number of interesting relics, some of them of great age. Amongst the most curious and valuable are some twelve or fifteen stones given to him by a friend, who obtained them direct from some old tombs in Upper Egypt, where they had been buried about 3,500 years. They are of different sizes, the largest, rudely cut into a resemblance of the scrabæus, or sacred "dung bug" of the ancient Egyptians, being about three-fourths of an inch long, half an inch wide, and of about the same thickness. It is of a grayish green color, and on the lower side of the base upon which he scrabæus rests, are mystical ancient characters, also rudely engraved. The other stones are smaller, of different sizes, some round and flat, not more than one fourth of an inch in diameter, and of half that thickness. These smaller ones are transparent, one somewhat resembling a greenish white bead. The others are of different colors, blue, green, black, red, dark green, white, dark brown, and grayish brown. A milky one bears a deeply cut representation of a bird, probably the sacred "Ibis" of the Egyptians; a green one bears the figure of a man, and others are inscribed with very distinct hieroglyphics. Most of them, however, are cut into imitations of the sacred scarabee, on a flat base inscribed on the under side with one or more hieroglyphics, and all have a very ancient appearance. All the scarabees are pierced longitwise, a hole large enough to admit a thin string passing under the beetle and between it and its base. The very evil tenty worn as a necklace by some priest or sorcerer, with whom the scarabee, or beetle, was a popular symbol. Some were apparently carved in great care, and even the rudest of the scarabees would at first sight be mistaken for ugly beetles. Some of the stones are beautiful in color and transparency; the others are lighter in weight. More interesting relics than these, dating back thousands of years, are seldom seen. Mr. Wackernagel presented two of the seven bees to Mrs. J. W. Conrad and Miss Florence Deininger, who prize them very highly, and will have them set in rings or brooches.

Mr. Wackernagel, who is quite a student and a linguist, as well as a traveller, has numerous other curiosities and relics, among them a whip of rhinoceros hide, such as is used by slave drivers in the East. This whip is about five feet long, tapering from an inch and a half at the handle, thence down to a point, three-fourths of an inch in thickness, almost to a point, about two-thirds, the slender portion, being quite flexible. It has a leather thong to pass around the wrist and tightly wrapped about the handle, forming a firm grip. This whip is a terrible weapon with which to inflict punishment, and no doubt the poor Israelites in the days of Pharaoh often shrunk under the blows of their cruel taskmasters. There is a mummy Egyptian tobacco pouch of tanned badger skin, ornamented with beads, much resembling similar articles worked by our Indian American Indians. Mr. Wackernagel has also a number of Hebrew and Arabic books, and some very ancient German religious books; some of which are beautiful specimens of typography, binding, and engraving.

PERPETUAL FIRE.

In the neighborhood of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, there is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, called the everlasting fire, to which a sect of Indians and Persians, called Gaurs, pay religious worship. It is situated about six miles from the city of Baku, in the province of Shirvan, on a dry, rocky piece of ground.

In it there are several ancient temples, built of stone, and supposed to be all dedicated to fire, those being one among them in which fire-worship is now carried on. Near the altar there is a large, hollow pipe, from the end of which issues a blue flame. The worshippers adjudge that this flame has continued ever since the deluge, and they believe if it were suppressed in that place it would break out in another.

At a short distance from this temple there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, about six feet long and three broad, out of which comes a constant flame of the color of that in the temple. When there is a strong wind, it rises to the height of eight feet, but is much lower in calm weather.

The earth around, for more than two miles, has this extraordinary property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface and applying a lighted lamp, the part uncovered immediately takes fire, even before the flame touches it. The flames make the soil hot, but do not consume it nor affect what is near with any degree of heat.

It is said that eight horses were once consumed by this fire, under a roof where the surface of the ground had been turned up, and by some accident had ignited. In a case or tube of paper be set about two inches into the ground, closed with earth below, and the top of it touched with a live flame, the flame will immediately force forth without consuming the tube, providing the edges be covered with clay. Three or four lighted canes will boil water in a pot, and are sometimes used to cook victuals. The flames have a sulphurous smell, but are inoffensive.

A Missouri murderer has been sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE VALUE OF COAL SIFTINGS.—The siftings and small coal at the mouth of coal pits and in coal yards have now, owing to the enhanced cost of fuel, a positive commercial value, being more and more largely used for making patent or artificial fuel. The method most generally in vogue is to mingle it with some adhesive and combustible substance, like bitumen, pitch, tar, or rosin, and then mould it into cakes by pressure. In Belgium, where this industry has attained great success and importance, the coal dust is agglomerated into blocks by adding eight or ten per cent. of coal tar, and some hundreds of thousands of tons are used annually for heating locomotive fires. These blocks are very nearly of the same density and weight as solid coal, and burn without presenting any obstacle to the circulation of air through the grate. It was nearly twenty years ago that the advantages were pointed out of blowing coal dust into a chamber lined with fire bricks, so that it might be ignited on coming in contact with red hot furnaces, after having been mingled with the quantity of air necessary for combustion. Many of the largest manufactories in the United States have for some time past used pulverized fuel for furnaces and boilers. Coal dust has also other uses; among these may be mentioned its employment in foundries for moulds, and its use as a building material mixed with one-sixth part of cement.

AN IMPROVED extinguisher for street lamps has been invented, a peculiarity of the construction in this case consisting of an arrangement by which, when the pressure upon the gas is increased at the gas house above the amount to resist which a cup is weighted, the cup will be forced upward, raising the lower end of the tube above mercury, and allowing the gas to pass through the tube to the burner. This tube is held down against the increased pressure by the catch, which is pivoted to a small block affixed to the cover; and as the cup and tube descend upon the decrease of the pressure, the edge of a flange strikes the catch, pushes it back, and passes below it—the catch immediately swinging forward under this flange, preventing the rise of the cup and tube until the catch has been drawn back. When the time for lighting the street lamp approaches, the pressure upon the gas is increased to the desired point at the gas house; then an attendant or lamplighter comes to each post, he pushes back the catch, and as the tube cup rises with the pressure, he lights the escaping gas. When the time for putting out the lights arrives, the attendant at the gas house reduces the pressure to the proper point, and all the lights are put out at the same time.

CARBOLIC acid paper, which is now used in such large quantities, in this country and abroad, for packing fresh meats, &c., for the purpose of preserving them against deterioration by atmospheric other influences, is made by melting five parts of stearine in a gentle heat, and then stirring in thoroughly two parts of carbolic acid, after which five parts of paraffine, in a melted form, are added. The mass thus prepared is then well stirred together until it cools, after which it is applied with a brush to the paper, in quires, in the same manner as the waxed paper—so much used in Europe as a wrapping material for various articles—is treated. The industrial importance of this paper is at present very considerable, the quantity manufactured being immense.

In welding iron, as is well known, the pieces are heated to whiteness, when iron is to be welded to iron, this plan answers well; but if iron is to be welded to steel, the white heat often destroys the steel. To prevent this—according to a newly invented process—the surface of the metal to be welded is moistened with water, and on the wet surface there is sprinkled a compound of one pound each of pulverized calcined borax and iron filings, and four ounces pulverized prussiate of potash, intimately mixed. The two surfaces are then wired and raised to a red heat, or about 600 to 700 degrees Fah. When subsequently subjected to rolling or hammering, the joint is completed, while the steel is not sufficiently raised in temperature to be at all injured by the operation.

PRESSURE of the atmosphere is now applied to raising coal from the mines in the Creuzot district in France. The air is exhausted from a hollow tube running along the shaft from the bottom to the top of the colliery. At the foot of this tube is a piston, fitted to it, and supporting a cage into which the coal is loaded. When the cage is full, the air from the mine is allowed to press upon the piston underneath, and there being a vacuum above the piston and the cage, the load is borne upward to the surface. Not only is the coal raised in this way, but the ventilation of the mine is vastly improved, for the contaminated air of the colliery flows up through the tube, bearing the loaded cage above it, while its place is constantly being supplied by the inflow of fresh air from the surface.

The asserted discovery of a new element, to which the name Gallium has been assigned, and which was mentioned some time since, appears to be confirmed by the latest intelligence on the subject from France. It is described as a white metal, between zinc and aluminum, in a communication by M. Wurtz to the Academy of Sciences.

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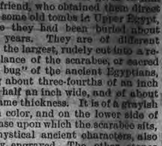
FAMILY



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I reside at Manchester, N. H., and previous to residence at Kimball, and am a native of this State. I have had Catarrh twenty-five years. I was always very deaf, but it has grown so the time. It run all that period, and it made my life a misery to me. Could not hear, had a feeling of choking, so that I would spring in bed to save myself from strangulation. It affected my head so that I felt confused, and troubled with severe headaches and lethargy a week at a time. I also had pains in shoulders back and sidesgo from which I suffered intensely. So bad were they that I was bed sick over I was obliged to lie in bed most of the for three months. I have tried all kinds of and Catarrh remedies with no particular success. For particulars address the proprietors *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* last August began to gain better before finishing the bottle. I am now on the third bottle, Catarrh is cured, my health is improved, I have no pains, aches or cough. My whole system make over new. I think it is this medicine has rescued me from intense suffering and the grave. I am so well pleased I feel it my duty and bear the greatest exposure and feel convinced any one must be in favor of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. MRS. E. J. FLANDERS Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1871.

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WASHINGTON PIE.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one cup flour. Bake in two layers, with jelly, fruit or cream between.

LEMON PIE.—The juice and rind of one lemon grated into one cup of water, 1 cup of loaf sugar, the yolks of two eggs 2 tablespoonfuls flour. Frosting—beat the whites of two eggs add four tablespoonfuls white sugar, spread on the pie and bake lightly in the oven.

CORN DODGERS.—One quart of corn meal, a teaspoonful of lard, two eggs, one tablespoonful of salt; scald the meal with the lard in it with boiling water, add with a little milk, add the eggs (beaten lightly); beat very hard for 3 minutes; make them thin enough to drop with a tablespoonful of water; retain their shape in boiling lard. We love; have the lard boiling hot when you drop them in.

HAM OR TONGUE TOAST.—Cut a slice of bread rather thick, toast it and butter it well on both sides. Take a small quantity of the remains of either ham or tongue and grate it; have ready chopped fine, two hard-boiled eggs, put the meat and eggs into a stew-pan with a little butter, salt and cayenne, and make it quite hot, then spread thickly on the toasted bread, and stew it medium.

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CENTAUR LINIMENTS

So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will alleviate any pain arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate boils, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey. Temperance is as necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition.

The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Itch, Sprains, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Sciatica, Weak Back, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sinews, Burns, Frosted Feet, Palsy, Earache, Toothache, Headache, Unlcers, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from bites and stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

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"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism, has been tired many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her." W. H. KING, Postmaster."

It is an indisputable fact that our Liniments are performing cures never before effected by any preparation in existence.—like Chronic Rheumatism of thirty years standing, stiffened limbs and joints which had been stiff for six years, taking the soreness from burns, &c.

One dollar and fifty cents invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach when an accident occurs, and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical attendance. When physicians are called they frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.

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is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell a high price for five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."

We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, and any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.

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Cross, sickly babies and children may health, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomachs and undigested food make children cross, sickness.

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PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

AGRICULTURAL.

SHALL WE CULTIVATE TRUFFLES?—For thousands of years the "truffle," hair has been considered one of the greatest of delicacies among epicures, and, even at this day, it commands about $4 per pound in the European markets. We presume that most of our readers know that the truffle of commerce is a species of mushroom which grows underground, and usually among the roots of a certain species of oaks. It is found in various parts of Europe, also in Japan and the East Indies, flourishing generally in light, dry soil. It is somewhat of an irregular, roundish form, with a coarse, rough skin, the finer part of flesh being of a whitish color, possessing an agreeable fragrance, and when cooked, a delicious flavor, besides being considered very wholesome food.

The common truffle (*Tuber cibarium*), as we have said, grows entirely underground, showing no surface signs of its presence, even in localities where most abundant; consequently, to find the tubers is no easy task, without the aid of some animal with a more acute scent than man. Happily, however, for the truffle hunter, he readily finds an assistant in the swineherd, for hogs are very fond of these tubers, and can scent them while from a great distance in the earth, and, by proper training, a pig is soon taught to assist his master in seeking out these hidden treasures, but care must be taken to point out the spots where the truffles are hidden.

Although this plant has been so long known and extensively used as a food for man, its habits in regard to propagation still remain, in a great measure, a mystery, but it is supposed to grow in multiply in a similar manner to the common mushroom. There is probably a minute mycelium which spreads through the soil, and, at certain periods of growth, the tuber, or truffle, is developed therefrom. Many theories have been advanced in regard to the origin of the truffle, and we notice in a late number of the *Practical Magazine* than M. Ravel of Montagnac, Department of the Basses-Alps, says it is caused by the sting of a particular kind of fly, which pierces the roots of the oak and deposits its eggs, causing them to produce the tubers in a similar manner as galls are produced on the twigs and branches. But the structure and growth of the truffle are quite distinct from any tree gall which is known as being caused by the sting of an insect therefore we must consider that M. Ravel's theory is as wide of the mark as scores of others advanced in years past. Still, while his theories are vague, and unsatisfactory, his practical and careful observations are both interesting and valuable. He found that the truffle was more abundant near the the roots of the Pubescent oak (*Quercus pubescens*) than elsewhere, although found sparingly about those of the *robur* and *lanuginosa*. M. Ravel claims, that from three acres of oaks, planted for four years since with the first-named truffle oak, he has already obtained some five hundred pounds worth of truffles, and he values the annual crop at about one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars. It is also said that four Montmorency trees, in 1857, fifteen hundred acres planted with these truffle oaks, and doubtless the plantation has largely extended since.

Now, as the oaks referred to will thrive in our climate, why cannot we introduce the truffles along with them, adding another valuable food plant to our already very extended list? It is quite probable that the climate of the Middle States, or that of the mountainous regions of the Southern would be better adapted to the culture and development of this excellent than the more northern; but this question needs to be settled by experience. As a high, dry and rather poor soil is said to be the kind in which the truffle and truffle oak succeed best, we should experience no difficulty in supplying the proper requisites for its extended culture without interfering with other products. It is also quite probable that some of our native species of oak might be congenial to the truffle plant, if the latter were once introduced and planted in close proximity to their roots. But the true truffle oak of Europe can be obtained at foreign nurseries for about $2 per thousand for one year seedlings; there, it would not be advisable for one attempting the production of truffles to experiment very extensively with other plants.

A LINIMENT.—R. S. Steele, Monmouth, Warren County wrote: "Some time ago I was a good deal worried with a couple of horses which had sore necks. I tried various remedies without success, and was beginning to despair when the following receipt came to my notice: Take inner bark of white oak bark boiled down in an iron kettle (never use a brass one) until it is as black as ink; while boiling add a little copperas to make the size of a hen's egg." This liniment is to be applied with a sponge, and is good for any sore or bruise; in fact, it is a safe thing to keep in one's barn ready to use when occasion requires. As I found this so useful, I ventured to send it for the benefit of others who may not be in the possession of anything so good. I think it is also an excellent plan in warm weather to clean the collars often with castile soap.

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WANTED AGENTS.—Gentlemen should secure territory at once for The Life and Public Services of Ulysses S. Grat, by Hon. Elias Nason. For terms address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELL 55 Cornhill Boston. 11 6w

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THE COUNTRY AND ITS RESOURCES

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The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MARCH 17, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

The Governor with the advice of the council has appointed Thursday April 13th as day of fasting, and prayer.

A new star will be added to the flag during the centennial year. The bill admitting New Mexico as a state having passed the senate.

Daniel Drew is among the list of Bankrupts this week with liabilities amounting to $600,000. He is unable to acertain his assets. A large decline in stocks is the cause of the failure.

Gen. Ingalls now says that the watch he gave Mrs. Grant only cost $120, and would not keep good time. Strange if this is so, that he has kept his lucrative position until this time.

The majority of the House Committee on Indian affairs have agreed to report a bill transfering the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department, and that gives the department the benefit of more fat jobs.

Congress has decided to direct the publishing of 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, to show our foreign visitors what we know about farming.

Now the Centennial wants a little more money. The last installment being used up and Uncle Sam must come down or go without the big show.

Minister Washburn is now talked of by the Republicans of Illinois as their candidate for governor. If this is so, he will prove a formidble rival for the presidency to the other aspirants of the Republican Party.

A bill has been presented in the Legislature, which authorises the judge who passes a sentance to fix the day of execution, thus relieving the Governor of a very disagreeable duty.

Morton has been explainining his views on presidential elections to the Senate, but as each senator has his theory of how they ought to be elected, that he has made but little progress in convincing the senators that his plan is the best.

In the old record book of a Connecticut church dated 1702 is this item. "For making a noise in church, Ann Bolton, spinster, is to sit three days in the poor pew, and pay a fine of five shillings." Times have indeed changed.

The Committee on Woman Suffrage, not discouraged by the recent action of the Senate on the bill granting limited suffrage to women, have presented an amendment to the constitution which gives to women similar rights as those of men. It is not probable that this bill will pass.

Ex-Secretary Belknap now wants the House of Representatives to make a thorough examination and investigation of his entire administration of the War Department. There is nothing like "cheek" to carry a man through this world.

Fifty, seventy one hundred dollars were openly offered and accepted for votes at the late election in the Granite State. The time was when such transactions would have been repudiated by either party, but the country now wags along in its downward course.

A Bill has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament, by which Indians, after three years' good behavior on a located piece of land, shall become subjects amendable to the laws and privileges of the country, the same as white people.

William S. Robinson better known as "Warrington" died at his home in Malden last Saturday' He sympathised with Chas. Sumner in his attacks on "Grantism" and thus incurred the displeasure of the leaders of the Republican party and he lost his position as clerk of the House, which he had held since '61. He lived to see the "bubble burst" and the public recognition of ahe charges made by Sumner and other Independants three years ago. In his criticisms of public men he was candid and fair and the reading public will miss the familiar name of "Warrington."

In 1872 Charles Sumner wrote as follows on "Grantism"—In the storm of misrepresentations and injustice now bearing your letter is cheering. I did not speak against Grant except after careful consideration, and with the profound conviction of his unfitness and evil example to the country. I could not have been silent without losing self respect. Whatever may be the immediate result, even if I forfeit the good will which I have enjoyed, there is reason to believe that the speech may have some influence in elevating the Presidential office, which is now little more than a plaything and perquisite. Accept my thanks, dear sir, and believe me, faithfully yours.

To day the Countryis reaping the fruit of that system, which Sumner and Schurz brought against three years ago in the Senate, and how the organs did howl at them.

During the past week a movement was made towards a short session of the Legislature, an order being presented limiting speeches to ten minutes each; it was passed in a modified form, that any member may be allowed a longer time by a two-thirds vote of the members present, which virtually renders it of little account. Speaker Long, however took this opportunity to stir the committee and urged them to make their reports by the 22d and thought that the session might be closed this month, if this were done. The legislatures of many States, which assembled at the same time as our's have finished their business and adjourned, but our's has hardly commenced. No bills of importance have been passed, indeed, there is no demand for any, with the exception of the amendment to the License Law, now pending which gives the right to search and seize intoxicating liquors illegally kept for sale, and enacts that a landlord unless he removes a tenant convicted of selling liquor, shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

Fort Sill which has come into notoriety by the Belknap frauds is located in the south western part, of the Indian territory about forty-five miles from the Texan border and one hundred and sixty miles miles from Atoka, the present terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. It was built in 1868 by Gen. Grier son. of the Tenth United States cavelry. The post was established for the accomodation of six companies, but at present there are twelve, ten of cavalry and two of infantry on the ground. It is situated on a beautiful bluff two hundred feet high, overlooking Medicine Bluff creek. The fort derives it name from a romantic story told by the natives. Miss. Sill a dusky damsel, becoming chagrined at the attentions paid by a stalwart brave to another local coquette in the far distant past, made a Tarpeian rock on the bluff and ended her career. In the neighborhood of 5000 or 6000 Indians, mostly Kiowas and Comanches, are stationed within eyesight of the post, and a brisk business is carried on between the trader and them. There are no white settlements around, and the nearest stations are Camp Richardson, in Texas about 150 miles' and Camp Supply. 200 miles to the north.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The latest reports show large Republican gains througout the State and the election of the State ticket by a majority of about 2500; and a large majority in the senate and house. Evidently the voters of New Hampshire prefer to bear the "ills we have than fly to others we know not of." The confidence of the people in the professions of the Democratic party was destroyed by their action when they had control of the State. With all of its short coming, stealing etc, the voters of the Granite state prefer to support the Republican Party, evidently thinking that the party will reform. We hope that this vote will not be taken as a support of "Grantism," which refuses to confirm such a man as Richard A. Dana because he has on some occasion voted the Democratic ticket.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Just in time for some of the people now prominent before the world in political circles, comes the decision of the English Privy Council in the case of Jenkins versus Book. That case hinged upon the question of whether there is a "personal devil"—"an old scratch." A ripping, roaring "ould clootie," who goes around seeking whom he may catch and carrying off bodily the wicked people that are caught in their wickedness. The Privy Council, after due deliberation, have decided that there is no such thing; that he only exists in the heated imagination of poets like Goethe and Burns. What a source of rejoicing it must be to the chaps who are being exposed for their misdeeds. Belknap and Robbins, for instance, one of whom sold himself to the devil for $20,000 and the other for $20. They belong to him as much as if they had entered into a bond after the old style, written on the skin of a dead monk for parchment, with the blood extracted from the veins of an innocent maiden, and sealed with a touch from the tip of the devil's tail. Such a bond could hardly have been made here, as it would have been so difficult to get the ink required in this city.

The week has been one of personal explanations in the House. So many men have been attacked in regard to Belknap and others matters that half the time of the babblers has been taken up "explaning." Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Lamar, Hayes, and Putnam have each had to rise to "a question of privilege," and say they didn.t do it, or words to that effect. What a pity that the newspaper correspondent wont let the babblers alone, but force them to get up and denounce the newspaper men as mere barnacles and excresances, too low for one of them to answer and yet they do always answer them.

The senatorial ladies are rejoicing. The skeleton in the closet of these ladies for the last three years has been a mulatta "Mrs. Senator" in the person of Pinchback's wife. She has been their *beta noir*—their honor, and they have fought Pinchback's admission on her account. Had "Pinch" been a bachelor he would have been admitted long ago, but his wife was the weight that dragged him down and finally caused the senate to reject him, and the senator's wives rejoice.

As for any business that is being done in the Tower of Babble, there is none. They meet and babble, and cackle, and kiss, and do nothing. This is their daily round, and they seem to be satisfied with it. Act as if they thought this was the chief end of man, particularly men in the Tower of Babble. They are all engaged in trying to make a President. What a pity they can't all succeed. If we could amend our constitution so as to have two Presidents, one Democratic and one Republican, and let them serve alternate days, it might enable the babblers to go on and do the work they are sent here to do Or another plan might answer. Let each one of the babblers have a private secretary—a man of sense and willing to work—and let these secretaries do the work while the babblers were cackling and hissing and President-making. It would save the people millions of dollars to pay for a private secretary for each member of Congress, provided always that some method could be devised that the secretaries should not belong to the tribe of babblers.

Seriously there is nothing in Washington in the way of news. Nothing is talked of but the Belknap case, and the expectation of others like it, and the effect of the revelation on the different aspirants for President. As I don't happen to care what effect it will have, and wouldn't know anything about it if I did care, I shall not trouble you with any guesses upon the subject. Such matters are beyond the ken of

SAXON.

BOSTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, March 15, 1876

The winter is slowly but surely drawing to a close, and a most dismal season it has been. Its changeableness well accorded with the unsettled state in business circles. Failures, both honorable and disgraceful, have been plenty. Men whose credit one one day is firm and unquestioned, the next day are reported insolvent, and they, giving up everything to their creditors, lose all but their integrity. Thank God there are some men who fall without censure, while others, paying twenty cents on the dollar Wednesday, ride to church Sunday in a carriage, behind a coachman in livery and a pair of blooded horses; it may be all right but the community thinks that it looks rather queer. One of the largest eaters of a business] man's profits is his landlord. He is like a leech drawing a man's blood, but seeming never to become gorged. But he must come down or he will kill the goose that lays his golden eggs. When rents are reduced, and not till then, will business assume that healthfulness desired.

Now that Winslow is coming "back to explain everything satisfactorily," it is ludicrous to hear that certain parties have concluded to pay certain notes, before claimed to have been forged. Without doubt, there are many who would be perfectly willing never to see Mr. Winslow again, and for my part I believe that he can make "Rome howl" if he choose. It is said that the reverend gentleman will wander back to this continent about the 21st instant, "red tape" keeping him till then. The Journal of Commerce remarks: "We don't believe a word of it. It is only to give Mr. Detective Dearborn an opportunity to 'have a good time' at the city's expense." When he does come I hope he will be "put through" with all dispatch, for he can, as chaplain at Charlestown, pay the state back a little of the money expended in his cause.

Music Hall is packed weekly by the admirers of the Rev. Mr. Murray. Every Sunday he hits some weak spot, preaching against the evil and corruptness in social business rounds. I remember one Sabbath his declaration against the costly churches erected and erecting in this city, in which he said: "To build a church in this city with such elaborate extravagance as to compel interrogations, which, when completed, can accommodate but eight hundred worshippers, and will cost half a million dollars, when on our frontiers, within forty-eight hours' ride of the same edifice, men and women, born and bred in New England, with pastors educated in our New England seminaries, and worshipping God in barns and sheds barely fit for cattle, is such an exhibition of thoughtlessness or incapacity in administering the Lord's money, that it calls for universal protest." This I thought was a protest like which we need a few more, when we see churches like the new Old South and Trinity going up. At first sight the new Old South, which is nearly completed, strikes the observer as a magnificent and fit temple for God, but when one thinks as Mr. Murray reminds us, of the want of churches on our frontiers, I believe that there will come a revulsion of feeling over your mind and that the shame of those who load their riches on themselves, without regard to the misery of many of their fellow men, will be apparent. It must call from every generous and wholesouled man an involuntary protestation. What say you.

Considering the hard times and the opening of Lent, the Titiens Opera Company have met with a grand success. The past week we have had "Norma," "Il Travatore" and "La Favorita," in each of which Mlle. Titiens was all that could be required, dramatically as well as musically. Brignoli sings with all his remembered sweetness and power, but in regard to his awkwardness he has not improved. At the second rendering of "Norma," at the Saturday matinee, the theatre was filled to its utmost capacity with an appreciative audience, who demanded a repetition of "Si Fino All' Ore e Streme," which was given beautifully. The reasonable price of tickets that Manager Strakosch selected has filled the theatre at each performance, so that this will be financially more beneficial to him than many preceding seasons.

The Centennial fever has a strong hold on Boston, everything is called Centennial from Centennial peanuts to the Centennial ball. At Philadelphia enterprising men are contracting for the right, one man to sell this thing and another that. From the correspondent of the New York Herald I find that one man has bought the exclusive right to sell soda water at the exhibition, at at a price which will amount to about $62,000. A shrewd tobacconist has paid $18,000 for the right to sell at five stands only, and not at the exclusion of other. A pop-corn capitalist has given $7,000 for the sole privilege of ruining the digestive organs of the world. Others have paid from $1,000 to $10,000 for exclusive rights in their respective lines.

The Pomeroy boy still lives and I think he will for some time to come. He is the same to us as the white elephant was to the man who drew him at a lottery; the query is, What shall we do with him? I do not believe that the Governor is to blame for his indecision, for first he has a petition from this side, then one from the other, and influences of all kinds are brought to bear pro and con. Put yourself between two men of equal strength, give each an arm and then let them pull in opposite directions and see if you do not remain about stationary. This I believe to be the case with the Governor.

Piper the belfry murderer is yet fighting for his life. The exceptions taken during the trial by Mr. Brown have been allowed by Judges Colt and Lord and are now being put in for presentation to the full court.

George Young's hotel, so famous for its unrivalled table, and, therefore, so dear to Boston and visiting *bon vivants*, has changed hands, but Messrs. Hall & Whipple, the new proprietors, promise a continuance and if it were possible, improvement in the management of all departments, that have given this hotel the foremost place in the city.

Honesty is fast becoming one of the things that were, and at this rate our grand-chidren will see the day when the word will be marked "obselete" in the dictionary. "How are the mighty fallen," was never before better illustrated. One man, high in honor, has just won a bare acquittal on a charge of misdemeanor, and now one even higher has, on his own confession, been impeached and disgraced and now only awaits the punishment that must fall on him. It is hard to tell where next we should expect a rascal. The white cloak of religion on one man proves to be nothing but whitewash, and in the highest circles that rule us corruption and malfeasance are becoming as common and as expected as integrity and honor should. The question naturally arises, what shall be done? and for my part I must confess I do not knew. Punishment seems to have no terror to evil-doers, for the very reason that is easier for a criminal to escape chastisement than it it is for the law to secure it. Where the next blow will fall from is more than man can tell, wherever it is it cannot surprise more than this last has.

C. H. P.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge; Obituary poetry. 10c. per line.

BIRTHS.

In Spencer, March 16, a daughter to rank B. and Emma Watson.

In North Brookfield, a daughter to M. Dodge.

MARRIAGES.

In Worcester, March 14, by Rev. H. D. Weston, H. P. Rockwood and Lottie D. arrington, both of Spencer.

In West Warren, March 8, at the parsonage, by Rev. Augustus C. Swain, John tewart and Amelia W. Sanford.

In Worcester, March 9, by Rev. William entecost, Ellis M. Green and Nellie M. apen, both of Spencer.

In Sturbridge March 16, at the residence f Deacon Hitchcock, by Rev H A Shorey, r A C Bushnell and Miss Jennie W itchcock, all of Sturbridge.

DEATHS.

In Spencer, March 14, Edward R., son n of Daniel T. and Mary J. Keith, aged months and 8 days.

In Spencer, March 12, Joseph, son of oseph and Georgiana Goddard, aged 11 onths.

In Spencer, March 13, Ollasim, son of ewis and Zoe Latinville, aged 2 months nd 7 days.

In Spencer, March 13, Winthrop Livernore, aged 72 years.

In Oxford, March 7. Hannah H. Brown, idow of the late Stephen Brown of Grafon, aged 74 years and 2 months.

In West Brookfield, March 10. of diptheria, Carrie, eldest daughter of O. P. Kendrick.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold by public auction in a pasture on the westerly side of the road leading from Samuel Bowen's by Daniel Fiske's and near the house occupied by John B. Bowens in Brookfield, Monday, March 20, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., One portable steam Saw Mill, about 100 Pine logs and a lot of cord wood. Terms cash.

Brookfield March 13, 1776. H. E. CAPEN, Deputy Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale.

OF

Real Estate In Spencer.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Mortgage Deed given by Henry Belcher to the Spencer savings Bank on the seventh day of March A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the county of Worcester, book 895 page 113, and assigned by said Spencer Savings Bank to Charles Belcher, will be sold at public auction On the premises herinafter described, on Wednesday the twenty-second of March A. D. 1876 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the said premises, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the mortgage debt and the proper costs and expenses of sale and conveyance of the same.

Said premises are four several tracts or parcels of land in the northwesterly part of Spencer, in said county of Worcester situate.

The first of said parcels contains thirty-one acres and thirty-six rods, more or less, and was conveyed to Henry Belcher by Mary L. Bemis by her deed recorded in the said Registry, Book 681 Page 477.

The second parcel is situated on Taft's Hill, so called, contains eleven acres and eighteen rods more or less, and was conveyed to Henry Belcher by Harvey Prouty by his deed recorded in said Registry, Book 809, Page 502.

The third parcel is situated near Hillsville, on the east side of a town road known as he Clark Hill road contains ten acres more or less, and was conveyed to Henry Belcher by Jonas Guildford by his deed recorded in said Registry, Book 709, Page 268.

And the fourth of said parcels contains thirty-two acres more or less, was conveyed to Henry Belcher by Willard Smith, and is bounded on the north by Pine Grove Cemetery and by land formerly owned by Avery Hunter, on the west by a certain town road leading from Hillsville to East Brookfield, on the south by a town road leading from Spencer to Brookfield and by land of Samuel Barns, and on the East by land of said Barns and by the Pond at its high water mark.

CHARLES BELCHER.

By W. T. Harlow, March 2nd, 1876.

Report of the Condition

OF

THE SPENCER NATIONAL BANK AT SPENCER, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 10th, 1876.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$142,357 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	54,998 95
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	125 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,178 09
Premiums paid	29,093 75
Checks and other cash items	8,408 02
Bills of other National Banks	1,516 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	171 99
Legal tender notes	3,700 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	5,625 00
Total	$373,177 48

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Other undivided profits	10,100 55
National Bank notes outstanding	112,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	93,020 79
Demand certificates of deposit	5,008 25
Due to other National Banks	2,547 89
Total	$373,177 48

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
COUNTY OF WORCESTER. } ss

I, W. L. DEMOND, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. L. DEMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1876.

ERASTUS SONES,
Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:

ERASTUS JONES
JOHN L. BUSH } Directors.
JAMES CAPEN

SELECTED POETRY

Delays.

Chide delays, they breed remorse,
Take their time, while time is lent them;
Creeping wealth have weakest force,
Fly thy fault, lest thou repent thee;
Could he best want season wrought,
Lingering labor comes to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Rash not time when time is past,
Lest speed to wishes's measure;
After wits are dearly bought,
I let slip foresaw gentle thy thought.

Chiron wears all his locks before,
Take them hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked;
Occasion adjourned have many ways,
Long demurs breed new delays.

Second Thoughts are Best.

"Look, Walter; that young girl's face would make an artist's fortune!"

"By all that's wonderful, if it isn't my cousin May!" said Walter, reining in his horse so suddenly as to throw him upon his haunches.

"Well, you gipsy, what are you doing fifty miles from home this morning? Some mischief, I'll warrant."

"Visiting," May answered saucily and concisely, from her station by the lawn gate.

"Visiting, from some ancient maiden like yourself?"

May was sixteen, and could afford to be rallied upon her age. So her blooming cheeks dimpled with a smile as she answered:

"Not so bad as that, Walter. I'm helping Susie Arnold nurse her uncle—a crusty old bachelor—who can sympathize with your sufferings from the gout."

Walter laughed. "It still takes some trouble to get the start of you, little coz. Susie Arnold here? I'll just run in and see if she has a place in her memory for an old friend. Jump on, May, and take a ride. My friend here will be most happy to escort you. By the by, I must introduce you. Phillip, this is my cousin May—Mr. Orne, Miss Alleyn. Steady Gyp; there May, let me assist you to mount."

"Thank you, Walter, I am sorry to disappoint you, but I must decline to make my *début* without a side-saddle."

"Gyp is gentle as a lamb; not the least danger in the world. Fie, May, I thought you were as brave as you are saucy."

By this time the spice of daring in the girl's nature was aroused, so she suffered Walter to assist her to a seat upon Gyp's back, saying:

"Well, I see you wish me to appear ridiculous, so I will gratify you."

She adjusted her dress and assumed an erect, graceful position, which did not toll of an inexperienced equestrian, and taking the reins in her hand, she turned her arch face toward her cousin's friend:

"Mr. Orne, I challenge you to a trial of speed—that distant oak to be the goal."

She touched Gyp lightly with the whip and started off, her curls flying in the wind. Phillip Orne followed closely, but she kept the advantage gained by her sudden start, and reached the tree first.

Phillip Orne's exterior was that of a hero of romance, but as yet himself and sentiment were strangers, and he was bold and haughty.

This was the gentleman whose claims to consideration Miss May Alleyn decided to ignore.

She read the pride upon his curved lips, and mischievously resolved to punish him for it.

May was an enigma to him—a new specimen of the human family. So pretty and lady-like in her looks—so wild and untamed, in her actions.

He looked at her much as he would at a velvety-furred kitten—pleased with her beauty, but wondering what freak would next amuse him.

"I think Walter has by this time made his call, and will be looking for Gyp's appearance. I would be good enough for him if we didn't come. Tried to break my neck, don't you think so, Mr.—Mr.—"

"Orne, at you service."

"Ah, yes, Orne—a peculiar name, is it not?"

If Phillip had a weakness, it was pride in his family name, and his tone was very cold as he said:

"I believe it is peculiar to our family. There is but one head to the Ornes."

"Adam, probably?" the fringed lips drooped demurely as Philip's blue eyes flashed out of their coldness, and touching her horse lightly with her whip she entered off with a gay—

"Good-by. Tell Walter I'll be back before night," and was away before Philip had time to recover his good humor.

"I wonder is this a fair specimen of young ladies," was Philip's thought as he rode slowly back to where he had left Walter, wondering how he would relish his cousin's jest—when there, by the gate, was the runaway girl, dismounting from her horse, and looking as dignified as though she had not mystified him in the best of humability.

"Miss Allegn, are you a magician? How in the name of wonder did you reach this spot?"

"When Mr. Orne turns priest, I'll may-be choose him for my confessor. Until that time 'guess' must be his oracle."

May was secretly delighted at the success of her ruse which consisted of a concert home that saved some distance, and taken at full speed had brought her hoof-noiselessly in advance of her companion.

Just then Walter made his appearance, and after a few parting words the two friends turned their faces homeward, and were soon out of sight.

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PRACTICAL NOTES.

Apples ought to have as sweet an air in their Winter home as any other part of food. They take in, very fully, the musty odors of close, moist cellars, that are little better than vegetable pits; and the difference between a good, high-flavored apple, and one that is flabby and poor, is often simply the difference in the storage which they have had. This fruit needs gentle handling, a cool dry room, just safely above the freezing point, and removal from all rank vegetables or unpleasant odors.

Every one should know that hot water will restore cut flowers that are faded by being worn on the dress, or carried in the hand. • Cut off half an inch from the end of the stem, and put it instantly into boiling water; the petals will smooth out and resume their beauty in a few minutes. Colored flowers revive most perfectly, for white flowers are inclined to curl and turn yellow. The thickest texture flowers will be restored the most wonderfully. Flowers will keep fresh after this treatment almost as long as they would have done if freshly gathered.

There is a vast difference in the color of eggs. Hens fed on clear, hard grain, and kept on a clean grass lot give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Wheat and corn eggs the best color while feeding on buckwheat makes them color-

Always be careful to mark the eggs with the date of setting, as one is often lay on the same nest with a laying hen, and when the brood is by to come off, extra unhatched are left in the nest, which you not account for, and do not know to dipose of except by waste, not wing when they were laid.

SILVER POLISH.—Take 1 pound pulverized whiting, 3 ounces liquid ammonia, 2 pint alcohol dissolve together, and if too thick thin with water put in ounce bottles.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—The big shop is running on full time, and is doing a large business, only twelve car loads of sole leather this week.

—The Panic Club have opened a reading room, which will be furnished with good reading matter.

—Mr. F. P. Stoddard has opened his new store in Deland's Block and is selling goods cheap.

—The recent high-school examination was very successful. The grade is being raised, and of thirty-six applicants only fourteen were admitted.

—Real estate is moving a little in town. F. P. Green has bought the Leonard Graves place on So. Main st, Joseph Snow has bought the Fairbank's place on Forest st, and D. Johnson has purchased a house of S. Mullett on Spring st.

—The adjourned town-meeting occurs on the 20th, when the questions of appropriations, the new lock up, change of by-laws, schools, etc, are to be settled, as well as the election of a treasurer in the place of G. T. Lincoln who has had the office eight years, and resignes because he is a selectman and full of business.

—The annual parish meeting of the First Congregational church was held Monday. Hon. Chas. Adams was chosen chairman. The officers for the next year are: T. C. Bates clerk, J. C. Porter treasurer, Curtis Stoddard, J. E. Porter and T. C. Bates parish committee. The matter in regard to one or two sermons per day was brought up but it was voted to pass over the article. Two thousand dollars was voted Rev. G. H. DebeBoise for the next year. Before the vote was taken Mr. DebeBoise said that he was willing to make a discount of 10 per cent in his salery, and the $200 might be used to charitable purposes. The free pew system was advocated; but did not meet with much favor, and the pews are to be rented the same as last year.

—The monthly meeting of the Brookfield Union of Methodist churches and ministers occured at North Brookfield on Monday and Tuesday. Owing to the first day the attendance in the afternoon was limited. In the evening Rev. Alfred Noon of Bondsville, Palmer preached on the subject of "Winning Men," based on Matt. 10. 12, 13. Tuesday morning the convention held a formal meeting, at which Rev. I. B. Bigelow of Ware was chosen president pro tem. Essays were presented by Revs. G. M. Chapman of N. Brookfield on the "Importance of Family Religion." I. B. Bigelow of Ware on "How to secure a more thorough knowledge of the word of God," and Rev. F. Nichols of Warren on the theme, "Is the Reading of Fiction Conducive to Intellectual and Moral Vigor." All the papers were thorough and earnest, and provoked some discussion by the members of the "Union" and also by Rev. W. A. Braman of Waltham. At noon the company adjourned to the vestry and partook of a bountiful collation, provided by the N. Brookfield church. The afternoon exercises consisted of a praise meeting and a love feast of much interest. After the exercises of the love feast Rev. J. J. Woodbury of Charlton City presented an admirable essay on "The Benefits of Bible Reading," which was followed by some discussion. Sketches of sermons were then given by various ministers.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Our West Brookfield correspondent "E. P. M." for the last 10 days we understand has been quite sick, but we are happy to hear that he is fast improving under the medical treatment of Dr. Forbes, of West Brookfield, and Dr. Fiske, of Brookfield. We cannot spare the Capt. yet, for it would dim the light of this paper very much in West Brookfield.—[Eds.]

EAST BROOKFIELD

—W. X. Stevens is to send five or six small iron cutting machines to the centennial, with the large one, and they are to be running in Machinery hall, and to cut railroad iron. The balance wheel of the largest is six feet in diameter and weighs 1700 pounds but it runs with horse power.

—T. A. Curtis has finished the grading for his new foundry and machine shop. He begins on the building as soon as the frost is out of the ground and expects to have a two story machine shop 80 by 35 feet, and foundry 60 by 40 feet running by June 1. This enterprise will give a large number of hands work, and the machine shop is already rented.

LEICESTER.

—The spring term of Leicester academy begins March 28th.

—A small party of men from this village left a few days ago for Minnesota.

—It is rumored that a new firm is to start a store in the building to be vacated by Conant & Sibley.

—The town voted at its annual meeting to allow the temperance societies in the Valley the free use of an unused room in the school house for their meetings.

—The family of Mr. Luther Gosler had a narrow escape a few mornings ago from suffocation by gas from a coal stove. All the family were more or less under its influences while one or two were seriously affected, requiring prompt measures for their relief.

—The Mutual Base Ball Club of this town intend to reorganize with the following players; Quinn, c; Sanford, p; Rice, s. s.; Hennessey, 1b; Guilfoye, 2b; Carey 3d; Bell, l. f.; Kane, c. f.; Callahan, r. f. They intend to have new uniforms, and commence to play as soon the weather permits.

—Thos. S. Sloan, the Leicester horse dealer, whose name is familiar to everybody in Worcester county, and who has bought and sold more horses than any man in America, has about completed his extensive stables at New Worcester, and herafter make this his headquarters instead of Leicester. Tom is now on his way home from a trip through Illinois, Iowa and California and is bringing with him, as he says as fine a lot of horses as ever came into Worcester county.

—The entertainment of the Leicester Social Union last Friday evening consisted of a pantomime "Old Robin Gray," in which Mrs. E. H. Flint furnished music. The Merrifield Bros. of Worcester, who have been in Leicester before, gave some very pleasant selections on the piano and violin; much improvement was noticed in their playing since their last visit. Miss. L. White and Mr. C. D. Monroe gave a duett. "Love and War," which was finely sung, although Mr. Monroe was suffering from a severe cold.

—The school room of the academy have been overhauled, and the position of the desks wholly changed The teachers' desks are now on the east side of the school rooms, and all the scholars will sit facing the east instead of the north as formerly. The change was made at the instance of the principal, and it is thought the light from the windows will be better for both teacher and scholars. Masons are at work making repairs on the academy chimneys, some of which have become too shaky to resist Leicester gales. Other minor improvements will be made on the building during vacation.

—The G. A. R. entertainment Thursday evening was not attended by a large audience on account of the storm, but those who were present, were well entertained. The play was Neighbor Jackwood and it is rarely that so excellent an performance is furnished by amateurs. All of the parts were well taken and in spite of the small audience the players took an interest in the success of the entertainment. It is to be hoped that the Leicester Post will produce the play in adjoining towns, before the close of the season.

—Tuesday evening of last week nearly a hundred of the students and freinds of Leicester Academy gathered in Smith Hall for a good-bye sociable. Quite a number of the graduates of the schools were present and enjoyed the same games and the society of the same friends as in years past. The hall was cleared of settees, except around the sides, and the open space was freely used for promenades and various games suited to keep up a healthful circulation. During the evening Miss Lizzie White sang several songs, doing great credit to her fine voice. As the term was over and books closed, it was thought best to renew study by sitting up to see the eclipse, hence the company broke up at a reasonable hour, feeling a strong attachment to the old school, which has been the scene of pleasant days to so many during the past ninety years.

WARREN.

—Daniel G. Hitchcock and wife are in Nassau, N. H. for a month or two.

—The Women of the Universalist society held a tea party at Brigham's hall Thursday evening.

—The West Warren Congregational women hold a fair and festival Crossman's hall Friday night.

—At a recent auction the best English hay sold for $16.25 per ton at the barn and a lot of cows at prices ranging from $35 to $50.50.

—There is not a little grumbling among the farmers over a proposed partial reduction in the price of milk for the coming season at the Boston car.

—Sayles, Owen & Brownell's woolen mill began running on three-fourths time on Monday. A dozen hands were discharged the same day, from the foundry.

—Widow Hennessey has rented her large farm on Coys Hill, with 20 cows and a yoke of oxen, to a Mr. Williams of Wales for something over $600 a year.

—The Father Matthew society elects these officers; President, John P. Foley; vice president, J. W. Quinlan; treasurer, John Daily; recording secretary, Pat Cunningham; financial secretary, Thomas Cunningham.

STURBRIDGE.

—Officer Dillaber received a severe mauling in Parker's rum shop Sunday night from four drunken roughs.

—The Temple of Honor held another public temperance meeting at its hall Monday night. These meetings are becoming quite popular.

PAXTON.

—The Paxton Lyceum held its last meeting of the season Thursday evening. The exercises consisted of music, declamations, recitations, select readings, the discussion of a question, and the reading of the Lyceum Chronicle by the editress, A. H. Newton. At the last meeting the hall was filled.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freeman entertained a large number of freinds at their residence last Friday evening. Games and social conversation occupied the earlier part of the evening. A very bountiful turkey supper was provided by the host to which ample justice was done. The floors were kept cleared for dancing, which was kept up quite late. The occasion was a very enjoyable one to all.

—A very pleasant Sunday school concert was held Sunday evening in the vestry of the church. The subject was "Cross and Crown." After appropriate selections from the Bible and singing, a large number of the school took part in the exercises which had been prepared. A white cross and arch, trimmed with evergreen, was on the platform and as each scholar stepped forward with an appropriate verse of Scripture, a large letter was hung on the arm of the cross or on the arch, making, when complete the motto, "Bear the cross; wear the crown." Above this a beautiful floral crown was set, making the striking emblem of the truth presented.

OAKHAM.

—The dwelling owned by Edward Keys and occupied by Mr. Joel Ballard, came near being destroyed by fire last Tuesday evening, the fire was occasioned by the breaking of a kerosene lamp. M. M.

—We understand that Dr. J. G. Shannon is about to remove to Westminster. His many freinds will regret his removal very much. He is one of those few men in whom the Doctor and freind are most happily combined.

—Our enterprising townsman A. F. Holden has erected a windmill, which, when the wind blows does considerable business. Attached to it is a giger saw, circular saw, turning lathe, and grindstone; All of which run with more or less rapidity, according to circumstances.

—John Q. Adams gave one of his popular and entertaining lecture on rural affairs in Memorial Hall, last Wednesday evening. Although it was one of the worst evenings to come out, still the hall was quite well filled on the occasion. Mr. Adams is one of those easy speakers who will hold the attention of his audience just as long as he is speaking. His faculty of getting something funny out of the most common things by which, he is surrounded is hardly ever equaled, and never surpassed.

—The members of Crawford's Cornet Band, were most hospitably entertained at the residence of their leader, Wm. S. Crawford last Friday evening. The entertainment consisted mostly of music, with the usual amount of small talk, thrown in, refreshments consisting of oysters, cake, ice-cream, and lemonade, were bountifully served, and the occasion is one long to be remembered, this social meeting only still more firmly unites the leader, and members, in that bond of friendship which has so strongly held them together for the last twenty years of their association. as a band, not only of musicians, but of brothers.

HARDWICK.

—The members of the First Congregational Society of Hardwick held a very successful centennial tea party at the town hall Thursday evening. More than 300 were present and the receipts were over $100. The great event of the evening was the refreshment tables, which extended across one side of the hall, and loaded with "Bean Porridge hot and Bean Porridge cold," an old-fashioned boiled dish with vegetables of every sort, with brown bread, fried pies, doughnuts, old-fashioned apple sauce. Gen. George Washington and lady, Gen Lafayette and Gen. Putnam, who had been invited to be present, arrived on the late train in season to take command of the forces. One corner of the was devoted to antiquities, which were of great variety, among which was a pewter communion service 100 years old, a jug said to be 2,000 years old and taken from the tomb of a mummy where it was placed to catch the tears while the mummy was passing through the vale of tears. The old-fashioned spinning wheel was set in motion, and a head of flax spun into thread by Miss Lucia Morton, much to the amusement of young America. Some of the old tunes were sung with good effect, which added to the pleasure of the evening. The ladies of the society, and others were most of them dressed after the style of "Ye olden time," according to their own taste. About eleven the floor was cleared of the seats, and the old and young joined in a merry dance to the music of Yankee Doodle." The president then thanked the company in behalf of the society, and declared the centennial tea party ended.

TOWN OFFICERS.—Moderator, Samuel S. Dennis; Town Clerk, Albert E. Knight; Selectmen, Samuel S. Dennis George Manly and George Warren; Town Treasurer, Albert E. Knight; Assessors, Samuel D. Kendall, John J. Newcomb and Joel Powers; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel S. Dennis, George Manly and George Warren; School Committee, Lucian D. Trow; Constables, E. H. Paige, Fred P. Snow, Albert B. Ward, C. E. Southworth and Joseph N. Lincoln; Road Commissioners, Joel L. Powers, Frazier Paige and Harry Barnes. Meeting adjourned to the first Monday in April next.

READING NOTICES.

"Spelling-Bees" are carried on to a greater extent in Great Britain than was ever known in this country. A late London paper says;

"To bee, or not to bee, *that* is the question." It is heard in all parts of our island, from Brighton to Aberdeen and it is answered in the affirmative in all sorts of places—lecture-halls, school rooms chapels, town-halls, mechanics' institutes, even vestry-halls. Piles of dictionaries are to be seen prominently displayed on the bookstalls, every publisher of a dictionary is advertising the merits of his particular book, and Dr. Austin Nuttal has actually published a shilling volume telling how spelling bees ought to be conducted, and giving a list of 3,000 words suitable for their purpose.

The Minnesota Legislature which wound up on Friday, passed just 404 bills.

The original ulster overcoat was invented at Valley Forge. It consisted of a bed blanket, with holes to put the arms through and a mule's halter for belt. Washington's was a manly form, and he never looked so inspiring as when he wore this simple garment.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 24, 1876. NO. 22

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.

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Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col.
1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
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8 "	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
3 mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
6 "	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
12 "	12 50	18 68	24 50	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additonal, Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.

Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarilly for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 5 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a. m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a. m., and 4.45. p. m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a. m. and 4.30 and 10.35 p. m. New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p. m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex. 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South-Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.

C. O. RUSSELL,
Sup't Springfield

THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Comins & Ames open their new store to-morrow evening. The town is invited to walk in and see the sights.

John O'Gara is prepared to do Slate roofing in this vicinity Mr. O'Gara's work in town recommends him as a superior workman.

Mr. E. A. Laskey has leased the southeast corner room on the second floor of the Bank Block and will occupy it about the first of April.

A report has been going round that J. F. Donnelly was going to close up his business. This is untrue. Mr. Donnelly has too much business enterprise to take any such course as that.

The season for building has arrived and at the yard of Charles Baker & Co., Grove street, Worcester, can be found a good assortment of lumber at bottom prices.

See Wm. B. White's notice of a spring opening of carpets at 513 Main street. Worcester. Housekeepers should read it. All carpets of new designs and at low prices.

HOME NEWS.

The town clock was on a strike this morning.

The Postoffice has received its quarterly scrubbing.

The receipts from the "Hay makers" was some over $200.

Mr. Jerome has closed his dining room in Howe's block because it did not pay.

The Sportsman's Club are making arrangements for a target shoot on Fast Day.

The street sidewalks and fields were flooded in many parts of the Town on Tuesday.

Mr. Mullins new barn on Irving street is nearly completed and he will occupy it soon.

Comins & Ames will open their new store to-morrow evening. Ladies walk in *en masse*.

The Cemetery Corporation holds its annual meeting Saturday. See the warrant in another column.

Unclaimed letters remaining at Spencer Post Office March 24th, Margaret Luchey 2 Johnie Finnen.

Selectmen have appointed engineers of fire department this year, instead of fire wards as hertofore.

Messrs Bullard, Boyden & Temple shut down last Saturday for a short time in order to take an account of stock.

Lewis Sweet has not left for the Centennial or the Black Hills. He prefers the hills of New England.

Mr. Charles N. Prouty with his wife and oldest child has gone South for a few weeks on account of his health.

The personal property of I Rich Kent, consisting of a superior lot of household furniture, will be sold at public auction next Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

The Selectman will meet at their rooms in the Town Hall the first and third Saturday evenings in the month at half past seven o'clock.

The water took possession of the sidewalks in different places in town on Tuesday, and as a result they were covered with ice on Wednesday.

William Henry Young entertained the G. A. R. sociable Thursday night with a dance peculiar to colored individuals, and W. H. Y. can do it.

The residence of the late I. Rich Kent has been purchased by Mr. E. Harris Howland, who has leased the store in the Bank Block. The price paid was $6,000.

One man at least was reconciled to the situation as he looked at the falling rain with one eye and his navy with the other. Sloops are convenient to have a round in such spells of weather.

A man, who has an eye for business thinks that a Knowles' Steam Pump would not only be good in case of fires, but it might be used also to clear the sidewalks of snow.

LEAP YEAR.—A young lady at the ball overcome or confused by the privelege of Leap Year' got mixed up and was escorted home by two gentlemen, as they were invited to do so.

CRIMINAL.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Falvey was brought before Justice Duell on account of various misdemeanors committed in "Canada" the previous evening. He gave the court $19 and the costs and departed.

Mr. Butler of Westboro, who has purchased the Methodist parsonage, is fitting up the basement as a harness and carriage trimming shop. He comes recommended as a superior workman.

A temperance meeting was held in the Congregational Church, Sunday evening. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and a renewed interest was manifested in this cause.

Mr. A. Kittredge on the Town Farm has thirty White Leghorn hens which cannot be beaten for beauty or profit. For two months ending March 20, they have laid twelve hundred eggs, and some for nest eggs.

One of our citizens came into this office a few weeks ago and ordered a copy of this paper to be sent to a relative in Stockport, Columbia. Co, N. Y., and in return, received a large, and splendid package, of Columbia, Co, wine. They appreciate good things in "York". Ditto in this town

Union revival meetings will be held as follows: On Sunday, prayer meeting at 9:45 a. m., preaching 1:30 p. m., lecture 7:30 p. m. Week day meetings: Prayer meeting at 2:00, lecture 2:45, prayer meeting 7, preaching 7:30 p. m.

Joseph Leboeuf of Cohoes, N. Y., gave an interesting address in the Town Hall Wednesday evening, on "Naturalization." He treated on the disadvantages of the present system of naturalization, and offered various arguments in its reform. Mr. Leboeuf is a fine, fluent speaker, and drew quite a large audience.

Rev. Mr. Fowler will commence his religious works in town next Sunday, preaching at the Methodist Church in the afternoon, and at the Congregational Church in the evening. During the week evening meetings will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Mr. Fowler has been laboring in the eastern part of the state with great success.

HIGH SCHOOL.—This school closed Thursday, and will commence the spring term April 10th. The salary of Mr. Warren has been fixed at $1250, that of the assistant at $500. The school committee voted to ask Miss Thorndike to reconsider her resignation, if she declines that, they request her to remain another term, so to close the school year.

The members of Post 37, G. A. R., propose to close their series of sociables, which have been so thoroughly enjoyed by their friends during the past winter, by giving a sociable dance on the evening of April 12th to which the public are cordially invited. As this will, in all probability be the last dance of the season, the committee having it in charge are determined that no effort shall be spared to make it an enjoyable occasion to all their friends.

The Worcester County Poultry Association at its annual meeting, last Saturday, elected the following officers: President, Charles H. Allen; Vice-President, G. F. Parker of Leicester; Recording Secretary, Dr. C. P. Barton; Treasurer, W. A. Barr; Executive Committee, W. S. Crawford of Oakham. A. N. Lamb of Charlton, E. Patridge of Leicester, C. H. Giffen of Brookfield, R. S. Watson, L. F. Sumner and H. A. Shorey of Spencer. The Association intend to have another exhibition this year which will be superior to their last one.

The Leap Year Ball last Friday evening drew a full house and the ladies managed the affairs admirably. Everything passed off well, the music was good, the dresses of the ladies neat and tasty, and every one had a good time. and the male portion wished that Leap Year might come often About seventy-five dollars was realized for the benefit of the G. A. R.

The Legislative Committee on redistricting the state have prepared a table on which to base their new bill. The whole number of voters in the State is 351,066 and the ratio for one Senator is 8765 votes. There is no change in the third district and it is constituted as follows; Auburn, Brookfield, Charlton, Dudley, Leicester, Millbury, Oxford, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield; total voters 8340, The Fourth District consists of Athol, Barre, Boylston, Dana, Gardner, Hardwick, Holden, Hubbardston New Braintree, N. Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, West Boylston, Winchendon: total voters. 8679.

At the Probate Court on Tuesday the following business of this section was transacted: Wills proved—O. Clinton Howard of Hardwick, Elbridge Riggles, executor, $630 real, $2000 personal, of Palmer Adams of Oakham, Cheney R. Adams, executor. Executors accounts rendered—Of C. A. Lyon and F. A. Lyon, of the will of Loren Lyon of Leicester. Administrators appointed—Betsey Rodman, of the estate of Joshua Rodman of Oxford, real $500; Harriet L. Balcom, of the estate of M. J. Balcom of Oxford, real $200, $100 personal; Chas. V. Corey of the estate of Hannah Sanger of Sturbridge, $150. Guardians appointed—Geo. O. Wilson, of Anna M. Wilson of Leicester; Herbert Gendreau, of Mary, Herbert, Rose and Lawrence Gendreau of North Brookfield.

THE WORCESTER CHORAL UNION.—The Choral Union of Worcester are preparing to give a musical entertainment in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, April 6, which shall excel any previous performance given under their auspices. It is proposed to give the oratorio of St. Paul in a style of perfection never excelled in this country. To bring this to pass the services of Miss Abby Whinnery, soprano, of Boston, Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto, of New York, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, tenor, of New York, and Mr. John F. Winch, the Boston basso, are to be secured; also Theodore Thomas and his great orchestra. The recent performances of the Choral Union give assurance that the choruses will be admirably sung. Of course such a combination is not effected without many pecuniary risks. The people of this vicinity will, we opine, so respond that the Choral Union shall not get in debt by it. The subscription books are now open at the music stores in Worcester.

The new rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in the second story of the Bank Block were dedicated last Monday evening, a very large audience being present. The exercises consisted of singing, reading of passages of Scripture, dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Shorey and remarks by Rev. Mr. Atkins, Messrs. Ball, Upham, Stone, Crawford, Warren and Ladd. The rooms have been furnished with neat and substantial furniture, purchased by the proceeds of the fair of the "Merry Workers." A banner of blue silk, hung on the wall of the room opposite the main entrance, will remind the association of the work of these young ladies and their leader. At the close of the services the association thanked the "Merry Workers" and their leader, Mrs. H. P. Starr, for their labors in their behalf. The association has had an existence of eight years and has done good work. The rent of the room is guaranteed for five years by several citizens.

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 13.

Lent. Its advent is timely. It ought to be a penitential season in church and state in Brooklyn and in Washington. In high places and holy, in low places and wicked sin and fraud, extravagance and hypocrisy abound. Dr. Lord gave us Friday, at the Atheneum, a vivid picture of the fearless Florentine martyr, Savonorola. More of his style of preaching would do good to day.

Dr. Storrs' attitude in reference to Congregationalism is watched with deep interest. His emphatic censure of the Advisory Council is endorsed by multitudes.

Dr. Cayler, at his pound festival, received among other things, a parcel which proved to be a live rabbit.

The osculatory florist, Mallon, is willing to apologize. He thinks that $5,000 is too much for a stolen kiss. If he has taken a kiss that don't belong to him he should at once give it back. Let us have peace.

The horrid holocaust of last week emphasizes the need of fire escapes in every house, especially in institutions.

Dr. Simon's "Filth Diseases," is a timely revelation of the cause of the epidemic of diptheria and other malerial scourges. Every housekeeper should read it.

The City Mission is obliged to pause in its good work for want of funds and a debt of $13,000. If the immense amount of money swallowed up by the Plymouth scandal had been given to this charity it would have been assured a vigorous existence for years to come. Dr. Simon might write another work on "Moral Filth Diseases," with special reference to the need of deep underground sewerage to carry them off. This beautiful city would be grateful if such relief could be had.

MERLIN.

According to Murat Halstead and Richard Smith, editors respectively of the Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette, the Hayes movement in that State has not yet acquired definiteness nor strength to any great extent, and Ohio will not insist in the national convention upon the nomination of her popular governor as the only man who can carry the State for the republican party. Bristow is Halstead's first choice and Smith's second.

A Chicago newspaper says, We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day, returned with the following which he said was the best he could do: "Yesterday we saw a sight which froze our muscles with horror. A hackman driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, came near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heart-rending catastrophies ever recorded, had not the nurse with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a drug store just before the hack passed. Then, too, the hackman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something that he had forgotten, and turning about drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurance of favoring circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unuterable funeral expenses. The new reporter will be retained."

The New York Herald finds that of 98 republican newspapers that have declared presidential preferences 20 support Blaine 19 Conkling, 16 Bristow, 10 Hays, 3 Grant, and 30 scattering. Of 51 democratic and independant journals 17 are for Hendricks, 9 for Bayard, 8 for Thurman, 6 for Tilden, 4 for Hancock, and 7 scattering, one of the latter naming Chas. Francis Adams.

The latest figures from New Hampshire with about 300 towns to hear from, give Gov. Cheney 3082 plurality over Marcy and Kendall. The republicans have gained majority in the House which will give them 34 majority on joint ballot.

The attorney general of Maine reports very favorably upon the results of the recent special efforts to enforce the prohibitory law there. These results are, however, chiefly in the rural districts. In Portland, and the other cities a very [illegible] improvement is observed.

Our Visit to the Centennial.

[Special Correspondence.]

Returning thanks for his release from a thronged street car, the visitor to the Centennial grounds briskly alights on the concourse of ruffled turfs, near the entrances to the main building and machinery hall, and hastens to the entrance to

THE MAIN BUILDING.

"Got a pass?" is the imperious question spitted through the thick, fierce mustache of a lofty-sized dignitary, with a glazed cap, gray surtout and breeches and high boots. Having meekly answered in the negative, the visitor is ordered to halt, but finds an opportunity to observe that the great fence, which surrounded, for Custom House purposes, the southwestern corner of the building, had been torn down to make room for the Swedes and Norwegians, whose carpenters, now at work there, do not detract from the proverbial hardiness and skill of those races, if judgment may be formed from their operations upon the workman-like constructions with which they are inclosing their space for exhibition. Near by is the Chilian pavilion, a structure of the garden summer house style, receiving its finishing touches, and, though small, exhibiting a degree in the carpenters' art that other parties will find difficult to excel. Half way up to the centre of the vast expanse of flooring stands the emblazoned and elaborate structure enclosing the Spanish section. If this were not a building within a building—and such a building—it would assume considerable importance, but as it is, contrast makes it diminutive. Away at the northern end, over one-third of a mile in a straight line across the floor from the point where the visitor cringes under the surveillance of him of the gilt cap and potent mustache, are the constructions, almost finished, of the American Book Trade Association, (which, being unable to obtain sufficient space on the floor, is fitting up a story overhead, supported on two colonades of iron) the New England Carpet Company, and the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass. Strongest is the decrease of the interior, in perspective, that the workmen at these points look smaller than so many infants, and while their quick movements form a novel sight, their tools are scarcely discernible. One of the first

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SPECTATOR

as he turns his admiring gaze from point to point, along the nave, across the transept and up into the towers of this almost indescribable building, is regret that a view so noble is to be broken by the great number of structures skin to those above referred to, and thus a prominent feature of the Exposition entirely lost. Gracefully raising his hat in homage to the courteous guard, the visitor turns and runs across Asphaltum (known also as Belmont) Avenue, to peep into Machinery Hall. This time the eye surveys another

GREAT WOODEN FRAME,

more than a quarter of a mile in length, and broken in scores of spots by very attractive machinery foundations of brick or stone, and by excavations in progress for others, with their groups of brawny-armed delvers suggesting so many prairie coniss preparing haunts for themselves and their storied guests, the owl and the rattlesnake. Great boilers for the gigantic Corliss engine and heavy machinery made ready for installment occupy a considerable portion of the floor space, and up near the iron framework of the roof over the centre of the building, the ponderous walking-beams of the engine, now almost completely put together, are supported on cast iron uprights, the whole so great in its massiveness as to inspire fear of approach, lest it should fall and sink through the earth down to the regions of Pluto, carrying with it the spectator. Off goes the persevering man to Memorial Hall, where he is informed that none are admitted into that building, with passes or without passes, as the workmen, now laying the tiled floors, must not be interrupted, and those decorating

THE INTERIOR OF THE DOME,

perched on the summit of a network of scaffolding, at a height of one hundred and forty feet from the ground, could not work from the embarrassment caused by people coming in and looking up at them. So he gives up here and skips down to Centennial Lake, to ponder on his reflection to see whether impatience is portrayed in his countenance, and, satisfied that he has not fallen from grace, strides past the Art Gallery annex, which is advanced about one-fourth toward completion, and is the only one of the principal buildings whose condition suggests the fear that everything will not be ready by the opening day; Horticultural Hall, around which the grounds are being rapidly set in order, and will be ready for the reception of exotic and other plants and trees, when the proper time for transplanting arrives; the Women's Pavilion, which is to be immediately turned over complete to the Centennial Commission, and the United States Government Building, smiling the security it feels, guarded by two full uniformed soldiers from the regular army, and a score or more of ponderous cannons, carrying in weight from two to forty-three tons and mounts wide open a fearic mockery at the bacchanalian operations at Agricultural Hall, across the way. However, in case of no mishap,

AGRICULTURAL HALL

will be ready for occupancy before St. Patrick begins his Centennial labors. The visitor is now attracted by a crowd at the foot of George's Hill, and he makes the number one greater. Everybody is looking upon and trying to form some idea of one of the oddest, and, perhaps, the only affair of the kind ever seen in America. It is

THE JAPANESE DWELLING,

now almost completed. No passes are required, but everybody not of the Mongolian race must stay outside of a rheumatic complication of twigs, grass ropes, and solitary fence rails, which runs crazily around the inclosure containing this—for want of a better name—will it a house. To get an idea of its appearance, take two cigar boxes and two square soup plates, each with dimensions twice as great as those of the top of one of the boxes; place a box with a plate on top of it with the concave side downward; then put the other box on the plate, capping it as before, and you have a pretty good representation of the main part of the structure. In front is a pavilion-like porch at the entrance and in the rear a wing of the same style as that of the main part, running back from each end. Wooden piles form the foundation, and the superstructure is composed almost entirely of a species of cedar of a corky nature. Instead of chimneys there are a few openings in the sides of the building to allow the smoke to escape, and these are almost choked by storm guards of wood, hung from the top of the openings, and projecting slightly outward. In one thing these Japs are decidedly successful—relief carving on wood. The door frame of the main entrance and the pediment of the porch are composed of a kind of wood very like oak, and on them are carved, in the most skilful manner, arabesques, brackets, and a lot of birds in various conditions of motion, some of them, with heads and legs hanging lifelessly, dropping to the ground as if shot.

It has been declared untrue that this building is put together solely by a dovetailing and wooden-pin process, and that no nails are used. So it is untrue. Two nails and a twenty-penny spike were stealthily stuck in last week by a sly Jap, who had learned the process of negro railing. No white man knows, or can yet learn, what the interior is to contain. That will form a curious chapter of the information to be obtained by visitors to the Exposition

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 23, 1876.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The novel industry (that of keeping ostriches in a state of semi-domestication for the sake of their feathers) which has, during the last decade, sprung up at the Cape of Good Hope, was the result of an accidental discovery. One of the native traders in ostrich feathers and eggs, having more eggs than he could conveniently carry, left four or five of them in a cupboard adjoining a bake house in some Algerian village; on his return about two months afterward, he was surprised to find the broken shells of his ostrich eggs and a corresponding number of young ostrich chicks. The birds were, of course, dead, from want of attention; but the fact was undeniable that the fresh eggs of two months ago had, under the influence of the high temperature, actually produced fully developed chickens. The circumstance came to the knowledge of an officer of the French army, who, immediately perceiving the practical use to which this discovery might be put, set to work to devise "artificial incubators," for the purpose of hatching ostrich eggs, while at the same time he procured some pairs of adult birds, with a view to rearing them in a state of semi-domestication. The task was not an easy one, but after many disappointments he had the satisfaction of finding a live ostrich chick actually hatched in his apparatus; and thus his assiduous efforts were crowned with triumph. About fifty-three or fifty-four days is the full term of incubation, and to such perfection have artificial incubators now been brought, that the whole "sitting" of eggs may be hatched with more certainty than if left to the natural care of the parents. The baby chick, when it makes its *debut*, is about the size of a small common fowl, and begins to pick up food at once. This food consists of lucerne and thistles, and tender herbs and grasses indigenous to the country. Old birds are fed on more matured shrubs and plants, the leaves of which they strip off with their beaks. They are also fed on Indian corn, known at the Cape as "mealies," which the ostrich is an exemplary parent; father and mother take it in turn to sit on the eggs, and when the ostrich takes his female companions out for their daily airing promenade, one of them always remains by the nest. This fact is sufficient to induce many breeders to leave the eggs to be hatched in the natural way, and merely to devote their energies to the rearing of the young birds and the collection of the feathers, these operations requiring great care. But the success which has attended the use of artificial incubators is so great that there can be no doubt but that, in future years, a very large proportion of the ostriches reared by this means than under natural circumstances, and the use of incubators is becoming every year more extensively produced; are so healthy as to evince that they do not suffer from this mode of treatment. It is said that the ostrich is able to discover when an egg becomes addled, and that it immediately ejects it from the nest; thus showing an amount of wisdom which has hitherto been attributed to a bird which is popularly supposed to thrust its head into a bush, when being hunted, in the vain hope that, as it cannot see, it cannot be seen by its pursuer.

SIZE IN THE EYE.

Size with the eye, as with the brain, is generally conceded to be a measure of capacity. A large eye has a wider range of vision, as it unquestionably has of expression, than a small one. A large eye will take in more at a glance, though, perhaps, with less attention to details, than a small one. Generally speaking, large eyes see things in general, and small eyes things in particular. The one sees many things as a whole, considering them in a philosophical or speculative way, often seeing through and beyond them; the other sees fewer things, but usually looks keenly into them, and is appreciative of detail. Some eyes, however, look at everything and yet see nothing. Fullness of the eye, causing a bulging of the lower eyelid, is a well-known sign of language. Persons with this sign large, have not only a speaking eye, but also a speaking tongue, wherever their fellows do not long remain in ignorance.

A general projection or fullness of the eye above and below, which brings the eyeball forward on a line with the face and eyebrow, denotes the quality of physical perception, or the capacity to see quickly whatever appears upon the surface of things. A person with such an eye on entering a room for the first time, would note rapidly the shape, size, arrangement, and general appearance of the different articles of furniture in it, the color of the walls, curtains, etc.; take in with equal facility the features, the color of eyes and hair, size and appearance of any person who might be present. In looking at a picture such a person would at once incline to examine the details of color, number, grouping, attitude, and costume of the figures composing it.

THE ROMANCE OF LAMARTINE'S MARRIAGE.

The story of the marriage of the great French poet and statesman is one of romantic interest. The lady was of an English family named Birch, and very wealthy. She first fell in love with the poet from reading his "Meditations Poetiques." She was slightly past the bloom of youth, but still young and fair. She read and re-read the "Meditations" and nursed the tender sentiment in secret. At length she saw Lamartine in Geneva, and her love became a part of her very life. Not long after this she was made acquainted with the fact that the poet was suffering, even to unhappiness, from the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. Miss Birch was not long in deciding upon her course. She would not allow the happiness of a lifetime to slip from her if she could prevent it. She wrote to the poet a frank and womanly letter, acknowledging her deep interest and profound respect, and offering him the bulk of her fortune, if he were willing to accept it. Of course Lamartine could not but suspect the truth. Deeply touched by her generosity, he called upon her, and found her to be not only fair to look upon, but a woman of a brilliant literary and artistic education. He made an offer of his hand and heart, and was promptly and gladly accepted, and in after years Alphonse De Lamartine owed not more to his wife's wealth than to her sustaining love and inspiring enthusiasm.

THE ABOLITION OF LENT.

An effort is being made in the Reformed Episcopal Church to do away with the observance of Lent as a church fast. At a recent conference of Clergymen of that denomination in Philadelphia it was decided to recommend the policy of abandoning the service to the General Standing Committee, on the ground that the indulgence in worldly pleasures before and after Lent is increased by way of compensation for enforced abstention during the season of fasting, and upon the further ground that uniform moderation of life is the church's great need, and that this may be better secured without Lenten observances than with them. The change, if it shall be made, will be a radical one, and will work a wider breach than ever between the two Episcopalian churches in this country.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Is West Roxbury, Mass., a few days ago, George Lord got a piece of meat in his throat, and was in a fair way to choke to death, when a doctor pulled it out with his fingers. There is a current of air began to circulate between the skin and flesh, puffing the man up even to his fingers and toes, and causing him intense pain. He soon died, after which his body resumed its normal size.

CENTENNIAL DATA.

100 years ago—American Independence.

200 years ago—King Philip (the Indian) defeated and slain; Albany corpus in Boston.

300 years ago—Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Spanish Armada preparing.

400 years ago—Printing invented; Isabella the coming queen.

500 years ago—The Days of Tamerlane, the Turk, and Chaucer, the English poet.

600 years ago—Baliol and Bruce, Richard Bacon, St. Thomas Aquinas; House of Hapsburg founded.

700 years ago—Richard Coeur de Leon and Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, measuring swords in Palestine.

800 years ago—William the Conqueror, of England.

900 years ago—Hugh Capet, the Frenchman.

1,000 years ago—Alfred the great.

1,100 years ago—Charlemagne and Haroun Al Raschid.

1,200 years ago—Mohammedanism established, and making lively work in Constantinople and other places.

1,200 years ago—Old Chosroes, the Persian, lives by murder, and the Pope is made a secular judge among kings.

1,400 years ago—The Saxons make lively work in Britain; Clovis establishes the French monarchy, and the Visigoths conquer Spain.

1,500 years ago—The Roman Empire, having legislated many years in favor of capital and against labor, divides and begins to fall to pieces.

1,600 years ago—The world had nothing better to do than to broach and denounce heresies and get up religious persecutions.

1,700 years ago—Marcus Aurelius, Tacitus and Plutarch made a smart trio of philosophers.

1,800 years ago—Jerusalem was destroyed, and Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried in the ashes of Vesuvius.

1,876 years ago—All the world was at peace, and Christ was born.

6,000 years ago—Adam, only a common clod, rose to the dignity of a large real estate owner, but by poor management was driven into involuntary bankruptcy.

SOME CENTENNIAL CURIOSITIES.

Mrs. M. B. Hayes, of Rock Island, says the *Daily Union*, has a collection of curiosities which she proposes to have exhibited in the Illinois department of the Centennial. There are three water color drawings, in curious wooden frames, which she has had forty-five years, and which are over a thousand years old. They were procured, with three others, by her husband in Italy. All represented Scripture subjects, and Mrs. Hayes regrets that half the set disappeared years ago, while her house was in charge of careless strangers. There is also a Latin Bible, three hundred years old, a lachrymal vase, taken from a Grecian tomb, and said to be two thousand years old; a piece of rock from the Tarpeian hill, whence Roman malefactors were flung; a piece of Mosaic floor set in lava, from the ruins of Pompeii; some small Egyptian idols, and a lot of ancient coins.

SUNDEANS.

Josh Billings says:—"You can't chiange a date by cussing after an edition has been worked off."

An Iowa witness admitted being drunk as a lord, but denied being drunk as a fiddler.

A New Jersey woman sleeps with her feet out of bed, so that the cold air may awaken her if a burglar opens the window.

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PRACTICAL NOTES.

Faded silks may be renovated by ponging them with soft water and soap then rub them with a dry cloth on a flat board; and afterward iron them on the inside with a smoothing iron. Old black silks may be improved by sponging them with cider. In this case the ironing may be done on the right side, thin paper being spread over to prevent glazing.

TO POLISH CUFFS AND SHIRT FRONTS.—Procure at the hardware stores a polishing iron, that with a bulge at both ends is the best, and will cost $1. Iron the linen as usual, then place it on a board with a layer of muslin on the board, pass a damp cloth over the linen, and rub with a polishing iron until the desired degree of glossiness is obtained. The iron should not be very hot or it will scorch; if it is too cool the polish will be long coming. Gum arabic dissolved and added in small quantities to the starch improves it a lump of sugar is almost as good and so is sperm, or soap, or butter, or white wax.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Cut the paper in pieces of the proper size, and wrap each egg top, the paper being folded closely around it and twisted firmly at the *large end*; the eggs are then packed in a vessel with the *small end* down, and kept as cool as possible without freezing. The eggs packed in September to November keep until April.

MORTALITY AMONG TREES.—The great mortality among trees, evergreens and deciduous shrubs for the past few years has been due to the fact that the soil was very dry when winter set in, and trees died out quite as much as they froze out. It is several years since trees were so well prepared for a hard winter as last fall; the wood ripened well in the genial autumn weather, and the ground was abundant moist, or as old people say, "the springs were filled up before winter set in."

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The Spencer Sun

CENTAUR LINIMENTS
So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will *alleviate any pain* arising from heat, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or exterminate boils, but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is poisoned with whiskey, tobacco, opium or morphine, necessary to a proper physical, as mental condition.
The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pyrsipelas, Itch, Scratch, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Scalds, Wounds, Pains in the Side, Wounds, Weeping Sinews, Burns, Frosted Feet, Palsy, Headache, Toothache, Headache, Unlcers, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, etc. The effect of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will extract the poison from bites and stings, and will cure burns and scalds without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:
"ARTHOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.
"My wife has for a long time been a terrible sufferer from a bad breast. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say that she is now well.
W. H. KING, Postmaster."
It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing cures never before effected by any preparation in existence.—Ike Chronic Rheumatics of thirty years standing, stiffening fingers and joints which had been stiff for six years, taking the soreness from burns, &c.
One dollar, or seventy cents, invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach. Cures are accident occurs, and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical attendance. When physicians see the good results from using this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.
The Yellow Centaur Liniment
is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big-Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.
Messrs. J. McGinty & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:
"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell a high as four to five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."
We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big-Head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.
Sold everywhere, but prepared only at the
Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.
DESIRE TO MAKE STILL
Greater Improvements
In Their Paper,
AND TO THIS END REQUIRE AT LEAST
500 Extra Subscribers.

Chas. W. Russell
MACHINIST,
Wolcott Mills, East Brookfield,
On the road leading from East Brookfield to North Brookfield.
Attention given to light Machine Jobbing, Steam Engines, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, &c. repaired and put in order.

MERCANTILE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 58 Washington St., Boston.
All deposits made in this Institution commence to draw interest on the first day of each month. The Institution has a
Guarantee Fund of $205,000,
or the protection of its depositors. 14-3m

TEA, COFFEE
AND SPICES.
People of Spencer and vicinity will do well to call at the
New England Tea Store,
OLD STAND,
390 Main St., Worcester,
For the best
TEAS, PURE COFFEES AND SPICES.
To be found at the Lowest Prices, at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Coffee Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.
13-6m A. HOLDEN & CO.

CASTORIA.
Cross, sickly babies and children may be healthy, and mothers have rest, if they would use Castoria. Castoria, Paregoric, Soothing Syrups, Worms, feverishness, teething, wind colic, sour stomach and indigested food make children cross, sickness.
Castoria will assimilate the food, expel worms and correct all these things. For twenty year Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Carminative and stomachic regulator which would be as effective as Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or result.
The reputation of his experiment extended. Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of Castoria.
Castoria is as pleasant to take as honey, regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe it is adapted to all ages, and contains no alcohol, and is absolutely harmless to the most tender infant.
Prepared at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York. 18-13t

AGRICULTURAL.

OIL-CAKE FOR MILCH COWS.—A correspondent of the Toledo *Farm Journal* gives the readers of that paper the benefit of his experience, as follows:
Dairymen in this vicinity, where confined feeding of milch cows is requisite from five to seven months of the year, who have not tested the virtues of oil-cake as an economizer in fodder, can scarce believe how profitable its results are, especially during long, cold, severe winters. Owning about forty cows several years since, all of which were stabled during the winter season, the writer's attention was called to the value of cotton-seed oil as an economizer of fodder, and a trial was given it, a ton or two being purchased at St. Louis and shipped to Toledo in January. Several bushels were thrown into a barrel, which was then filled with water; and when the oil-cake had become dissolved about a quart of the fluid was poured over the quantity of middlings, cut hay, or whatever fodder was given each animal at one feeding; great care being taken not to give too much, in order not to clog the appetite—a result which follows if caution is not observed in this respect. The consequence was that the cows grew sleek, were perfectly healthy gave more milk, and required far less food than before; a very desirable result at that time, as the winter proved a long one and feeding had to be kept up until the middle of May. So long as I continued dairying I remain engaged in dairy business I never again gave up the use of oil-cake, although it became difficult to obtain the cotton-seed cake, and I tried linseed cake, using it in the same manner, with good results, although I prefer the former, but would always use the latter when that is not obtainable. Linseed fodder is scarce and dear the value of this experiment is great, indeed, especially in winter; and I would advise all who are engaged in the production of milk for city markets to give it a fair trial, well convinced they will not regret it. So far as regards an increase in the quantity of cream, I cannot say from experience, though it is alleged to produce cream of better quality and of increased quantity. Those who sell milk and keep cows for this purpose cannot fail to derive great benefit from the use of oil-cake in the manner above described, as it is a saving of money, while it also serves as an aid in making it.

If you want a good stand of grass, sow plenty of seed. My rule is to sow one bushel of timothy seed on eight acres of land, in the fall when I sow my wheat; then in February or March, when the ground is frozen, sow the same amount of clover seed on the same land. As a general rule, February is the best time to sow; the subsequent thawing and freezing sinks the seed deeper into the ground. Seed sown in February will not come up as soon as that sown in March, for this reason: If you can guess when the last freeze comes in March, and sow then, you will be all right, provided no drought sets in.

Some may think that the above amount of seed is too much, especially when they have to buy at present prices. But it will pay, were the price higher than it is. The more seed sown, the more plants you obtain. When you obtain a good stand it is well worth the seed the first season. Be very careful not to pasture closely in the fall. I have known even old pastures to be badly injured this way. If you wants good winter pasture, take a blue grass field. Take your stock off of it, say about the middle of August, and let it grow until it is time to turn off of your other pastures. Then turn on the blue grass.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To Sow Tobacco Seed.—Select a plot of land with a slope to the south, where it will receive the sun's rays all day, especially at morning, burn well with brush and some heavier wood, after cooling off, remove brands and coals, leaving the ashes to be worked into the soil; dig two and a half inches deep with a hoe, pulverizing the ground thoroughly, and mix the ashes well with soil, then rake smooth and level, removing all the roots and other trash therewith the rake handle, mark it both ways, four feet between marks. Put a tablespoonful of seed into a gallon of sieved ashes; sow one way, and then sow across the other which will make the sowing regular. After sowing, tramp or roll so as to imbed the seed well, ditch around the upper side to keep off water, and cover with brush cut from a living tree, or green hazel bushes, sufficiently thick to protect them from the wind. Sow any time from first of January to first of April, when the ground is sufficiently dry. If sown as late as April, sprout the seed before sowing.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

MEDICINES.—The following table is according to Ray's Arithmetic, which says a bushel contains 2,150 2-5 cubic inches:
A box 16 4-5x16 inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 6 2-5x6 inches, 6 deep, contains a half-peck.
According to the above table the boxes will be perfect measures. A bushel by either one contains just 2,150 2-5 cubic inches.—*Ind. Farmer.*

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY
For Sale by Druggists generally, and by 15-8w
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ADVERTISING CHEAP. Good, *Systematic* Advertising at a small cost. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*twenty-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 3,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for the entire press of the United States at the lowest rates ever offered by publishers' rates. Gey. 11-7

INVENTORS If you want a patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, we will send you papers and advice, and conduct your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases $25. *Advice free.* Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. ☞ Send Postal Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 150 pages. 42-1y

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people in their own localities, of either sex, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own locality, during their spare time, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay hundreds of dollars in your own locality. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you learn what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-y

NIP AND TUCK!
(Chromo.)
The Great Atlantic

The Spencer Sun

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MARCH 24, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun to-morrow afternoon between 4 and 5.

It is proposed to buy out the Indians claim to the Black Hills and support them on years for their right.

The license law is to have another year's existence at least, the Committee on the Liquor Law having reported against the petitions for its repeal.

Now it is reported that the General Court will adjourn early in April. If they are out by the 13th, the people can fast to some purpose.

The Woonsocket Reporter is now appearing in a new dress and in an enlarged form. Although brilliant and compact before, it now more than ever basks in the centennial enterprise of its proprietor.

The exception in the Piper case, who was convicted of the Belfry murder, have been overruled by the Supreme Court and the Governor will have an opportunity to express an opinion on capital punishment,

Brother Orville has been explaining his connection with the Post Trader ships, and to all appearances he has improved his opportunities and placed these lucrative jobs where they would do the family the most good.

Now that a bill has passed the Senate reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 after March 4, '77, there will be little talk about a third term on the part of the present occupant of the White House.

Roscoe Conkling has apparently captured the majority of the delegates to the Republican Convention of New York, which elects delegates to Cincinnati. With New York and the White House to back him Roscoe has a brilliant future before him.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, ex-Minister to England, arrived in New York Saturday, and his safe arrival was a matter of great rejoicing to poker players and verdera of stock in worthless gold mines. He ought to have experienced a few years of English prison life.

Investigation is the principle occupation of the present Congress, and perhaps they could not be at better work. Twenty-seven committees are smelling around, but they seem quite anxious tell only that part of the story which is favorable to the majority of the committee. A large amount of money will necessarily be spent in witness fees and other expenses. Of course some benefit must result to the country at large, but it will be principally used for electioneering purposes in the fall campaigns.

The main objection to the confirmation of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England, was that he was not so strong in the faith and had dared to run in opposition to a Republican nominee, and had voted the Democratic ticket. Of course it is better to have such men as Schenck represent us abroad than a man like Dana, who has an opinion of his own and will not swallow every improper nomination. Such conduct is contrary to the rules and regulations of the party, and they must be kept, although unfit men are placed in office.

The "mule story" about Secretary Bristow has fell through; no thanks, however, to certain Presidential aspirants. They have endeavored to connect him with the Louisville Whiskey Ring but failed, so they charged him with putting a fraudulent mule claim through the U. S. Courts, and that he, as Solicitor-General, presented an appeal to the Supreme Court and received therefor large fees. It appears that the case was stilled before Bristow had any connection with a public office, and that he simply performed a duty for his client and received his pay. The Secretary will prove a hard case for the investigation fever to work on.

New Mexico, which was made a state last week by the Senate, has a population of about 100,000. Of these only 1,500 are Americans, 88,000 are Mexicans and 20,000 Indians. It is estimated that only twenty-five per cent. of the population can read, and Santa Fe has nearly one-half of the entire population. The bill provides that the constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory for ratification or rejection on November next, and if it is ratified the acting Governor shall certify the same to the President, who, without further action on the part of Congress, shall declare the state admitted. The admission of such a mass of ignorance and lawlessness into the Union is to be deplored but it seems to be received with favor by both parties, as each is confident of having the two Senators which will represent the new state. The present Congress thinks that its duty is to look after party interests rather than those of the whole country.

Harper's Magazine for April contains a rich variety of matter, with eighty-five illustrations. The end of the Second Book of "Daniel Deronda," George Eliot's new novel, is given in this number. In these chapters the hero of the story first appears. Miss Hawthorne's "Garth" is continued. An excellent Southern story, "Old Gardiston," is contributed by C. F. Woolson. There are short stories also from popular writers. Benson J. Lossing has an article on "The Romance of the Hudson," which is beautifully illustrated. In view of the Centennial Mrs. R. H. Davis' paper on "Old Philadelphia" will be read with interest. It is profusely illustrated and relates entirely to the social life and customs of ante-Revolutionary times. Professor Lockwood contributes a second paper on "The Microscope" which is full of interesting illustrations. The "First Century" paper is devoted to the "Progress of the Fine Arts." Dr. Osgood has an illustrated paper on "St. Johnland," a charity conceived by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and now in successful operation. There are a number of pieces of poetry from well known writers.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The meeting of prominent citizens of the State at Worcester last week, and the call for the meeting indicates a new departure in the politics of the state. The circular announcing the meeting states its object to be, "that the voice of Massachusetts in the next National Republican Convention shall advocate the nomination of some man for the Presidency of that high character, ability and statesmanlike independence which the times demand." Before this, new departures have originated in Worcester which, in time, have been beneficial to the whole country, and there Charles Sumner has made his eloquent speeches in favor of a true Republican Government. It is evident that something must be done to bring the country out of its present condition and place the government on the firm foundation of honesty; that politicians merely should take a back seat, or as one of the speakers expressed it, "no chronic aspirants for the Presidency need apply at Cincinnati." The language of the call and the speeches made were all in favor of a radical change in the present system of nominating unfit men for political offices. A system which has brought about the frauds and jobs of the past eight years, which has been a disgrace to the country; a system by which the country, in a few years, has lost more money than would be sufficient to pay the national debt. The Whiskey Ring took $800,000,000 from the revenues of the country, and other defalcations have been large and numerous. Such will be the results so long as the government is run in the interests of one party, and that abominable maxim prevails, "that to the victors belongs the spoils." If this government is to exist, the demagogues, who at present are running the machine, must step to the rear, and honest and qualified men to the front. The times demand "some man for the Presidency of high character, ability and statesmanlike independence," and that man is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. There are other men in private life of a character and capacities equal to those of Mr. Adams, but his connection with important public affairs has been such as to qualify him especially for the office of the President. During his long public career, with excellent opportunities to defraud the government, the charge of dishonesty has never been connected with his name, but he has always conducted his duties to the best interests of the country. The only charge against him is that he "is not popular," or in other words, does not seek office and associate with political bummers and wire-pullers in order to get it. Mr. Adams is above such dirty work, as every man of character will be. But notwithstanding the croakings of politicians, we think that in a good square campaign Charles Francis Adams could carry the country against any other man, either of the Republican or Democratic party. Let the people of this State demand a reform and present a man whose name is a guarantee of its achievement.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

One of the *causes celebre* for the future is now the principal topic of conversation here. This is the case of Hallett Kilbourne a real estate dealer of this city, who is now in the district jail for refusing to answer questions and produce his books and papers on the order of the Committee of the house before which he was being examined. The case is this. Some years ago, several parties whose names are unknown subscribed money and formed a pool to speculate in real estate Hallet Kilbourne was the trustee who held the title to the property belonging to the pool, a great deal of talk has been made about this pool and its transactions. Many prominent men have been mentioned as members of the pool and it was said to have means of obtaining information as to projected improvements that would probably increase the value of property, by which it was given great advantages over property holders and other speculators and thus was enabled to make a great deal of money. It was alleged that Jay Cooke was a member of the pool, and as he was heavily indebted to the government, this was the ground for an investigation of the affairs of the pool, and Kilbourne was summoned before the Committee on the District and directed him to bring all his books and papers relative to the pool transactions. Kilbourne appeared before the committee, accompanied by the celebrated Jere. Black as his attorney. He professed a readiness to answer all questions relative to Cooke's connection with the pool, but refused to produce his book or papers or to answer as to who were members of the pool, claiming that these were private affairs into which Congress had no right to inquire, unless an affidavit was made by some responsible person alleging an interest of the government. The committee insisted on their questions, Kilbourne refused to answer, and on Tuesday was carried before the bar of the House, where he reiterated his refusal and was ordered to jail. He is now in jail. A writ of *Habeas Corpus* will be asked for and proceedings commenced against John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for false imprisonment. All the questions of law will thus be raised, and Judge Black announces his intention of carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and obtaining an adjudication that shall forever determine the powers of Congress on this subject.

It is certainly a dangerous power, if it exists, that allows either house of Congress to send a citizen to the common jail and keep him there for an indefinite period because he refuses to answer. It is true that the judge of a court can confine for contempt, and at on time, under common law, this power was thought to be unlimited. Later decisions and more enlightened views have changed this, and even judicial officers are restrained in the exercise of this arbitrary power. There is, too, a vast difference in allowing its use to the judiciary, who are supposed to be removed from the regions of partisan politics, and to decide according to law and precedent, without permitting personal feelings to have the slightest influence, and in according the same power to either of the legislative bodies, who are necessarily political, and are oftener governed in their decisions by considerations of party policy than by the strict letter of the law. For these reasons the decision of the Supreme Court will be looked for with great interest. Another and much more important question might be raised by that decision. The court might decide that neither branch of Congress could exercise this power, and Congress might reply that it was a co-ordinate branch of the government, equal in rank and power to the judicial branch, and it would settle questions relative to its own protection in a way to suit itself. This would cause a conflict between these two bodies, and for this our constitution provides no remedy. So important questions might arise out of the arrest of an humble citizen.

Nothing of interest in the way of investigations or law-making has transpired lately. The talk about Belknap is dying out, the flight of Marsh to Canada leaves the House without evidence on which to impeach, or the Grand Jury to indict, though bodies are in search of other evidence, and an effort is being made to secure the return of Marsh, by offering him indemnity against a prosecution under the bribery laws.

The news from abroad is somewhat interesting. Napoleon once said "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." I believe the phrase could be paraphrased and applied to French Republicans thus: "Scratch a French a Republican and you will find a Communist." Gambetta in his speech at Lyons and by some of hisacts in the French Assembly, seems to be "hankering" after the days of the "Bonnet rouge" and sans culottism. The Egyptian army has achieved a great victory in Abyssinia, the officers in command of it being Americans. The indications are that in a very short time the Servians will be engaged in helping the Herzegovinians in their war against Turkey, and if they do the "sick man" of Europe will die. SAXON.

ADVERTISMENTS AS NEWS

Probaly our advertisers will think it none of our business—that as long as they pay for their space, they should be permitted to fill as they wish: but we are really anxious that advertising should pay those investing in it; and this leads us to call attention to a fault which many commit to the prejudice of their own interests. We would at any time, rather not have a man's business than take his money without receiving a full equivalent for it in increased trade.

The fault we speak of is *indefiniteness* and *dealtoriness* in the preparation of advertisements. If a new store is opened, it may be well enough for Jones, Brown & Co. to enumerate in their earlier advertisements the various lines of goods they keep but after the public have become well aware that they are in the hardware or dry goods business, something different is needed. Then the announcement must be made to contain *news*, in order to be read and acted on. Who would regard the news and columns of a newspaper which dealt only in the broadest generalities, reporting day after day facts that the public were well aware of. Of course, no one would want such a paper. It is the freshness and striking character of the news which draws readers and makes newspaper sought for, and just the same principle applies to advertisements. The business man, to benefit fully from them, must make them contain some thing that the people want to know fresh and detailed information. Bold and ingenious display will never alone effect the object.

In a long and observing experience we have noticed that people pay little attention to generalities. A dry goods dealer may advertise from now till doomsday that he keeps a full line of cottons, linens, and woolen goods, silks, velvets, ribbons, laces, etc., and observe scarcely any increase in his trade, but let him announce that he has opened a case of cashmeres which he has marked at 25 cents a yard below the previously current rates and see how his store will be thronged. But is is not necessary always to cut prices to make advertisements tell. A leading Chicago book house fills its advertising space with price lists of all the new publications of the day. All bookworms read them with interest and no doubt weigh the price in their minds till they are compelled to go to the store and purchase. In other departments of trade there are few advertisers who do not have something in their stocks that graphically described would draw hosts of people to their stores to inspect if not to purchase, and inspection commonly leads to purchase.

The aim should be to *interest* the public. It no doubt requires skill, and thought, and study, but this positive news feature is essential to the profitableness of the advertisement, and can be always be depended on to pay handsomely. Of this we have no doubt whatever. The newspapers simply diffuses the information which the advertiser furnishes. That the information ought to be of a character that shall draw custom. If no such information can be given, it is of very precarious advantage advertising at all but a good live advertiser ought directly to get his money back many times over. It can be done and it is the advertisers wn fault if he does not.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., the enterprising advertising agents of New York, will erect a newspaper pavilion on the Centennial Grounds at Philadelphia where will be placed on files copies of each of the 7,870 periodicals published in the United States. The pavilion will be sixty-seven feet long, and forty-six feet wide, and a total height of thirty-three feet. From the exterior it will appear in two stories with ample space and light. Like every enterprise this firm takes hold of, the promise it shall be the grandest thing of the kind ever undertaken and a haven of rest for the weary of the newspaper fraternity.

On Tuesday the Senates committee on Foreign relations reported adversely to the confirmation of Mr. Dana as minister to England. An effort will be made in the senate to confirm him but it is difficult to get an honest man into office at present It is all but luck and chance

Senator Dawes is reported as favoring Bristow—How they do go for him.

The second annual religous gathering of the Baptist vine-yard association will be held at Martha's Vinyard commencing Aug 19th, and ending Aug 30th.

James Redpath sends the following interesting bill of news from Washington. It is "exclusive:" There never was so pure a condition of public morals in this country as there is to-day.

MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge. Poetry, 10c. per line.

DEATHS.

Braintree, March 15th, Sarah

Braintree, March 19th, Susan

March 12th, John A. Fisk, 8 days.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE BROOKFIELD Railroad Company respectfully represents that said Company is Railroad across a corner of the northerly side thereof, near its depot in the village of North Brookfield in a westerly direction across the Town of Brookfield, to a point opposite the Town House of said town, thence westerly along School Street, thence northerly along said School street to a point opposite the house of E. A. Hill, in said Kim and School streets being in the town of North Brookfield; and your petitioner prays that said crossing should be at the same level; that the street should be altered so as to allow the road to pass at that site thereof; that School street should be altered so as to allow the road to pass at that site thereof; that School street should be altered so as to allow the road to pass at that site thereof; opposite the estate of Saul Miller opposite the shop of E. & A. Hill, so as to permit said road to pass at the site thereof, except at the point where School street; that public houses that said Railroad should cut the entrance of Grove street; that said alterations of Kim street will not materially injure that such portions of said streets within the location of said railroad are the said railroad crosses School discontinued.

Your petitioner prays your Honors to view the premises and make a decision and requiring said Company to do at the same level and altering Kim and School streets so as to allow the road to pass at the site thereof as described in the manner and time of said alterations, and discontinuing said streets, on the site thereof, and the location of said railroad, and the necessary orders in the premises.

Dated this day of March, A. D. 1876.

BROOKFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

E. K. Presidents.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. WORCESTER, ss.

To the Honorable County Commissioners, begun and held at Worcester, within and for the county of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of December, A. D. 1875, and by adjournment on the twenty-fifth, A. D. 1876; on the petition of Thomas Kelley, That notice be given to all persons interested therein, that the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall, in North Brookfield, on Friday, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, by publishing a copy of said petition and of this order in the Spencer Sun, a newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively in the last publication to be made, at least, before the day last mentioned, and by posting up attested copies thereof, one in said town of North Brookfield, at least, before the day last mentioned, at a time and place the said Commissioners shall proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, and to hear all persons interested therein, who may then and there attend, and if they shall find the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, they will make such order as they shall judge proper, relative to the alteration of said Railroad Crossing, the manner and time of said Kim and School streets so altered, and to provide such other and further alterations, and to discontinue such parts of said streets on the site thereof, as they shall judge proper, and to assess all such damages or compensation may sustain by reason of said alterations and discontinuance, and to do whatever else may be proper in the premises.

JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend to the duties of said office.

JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.

Attest:

J. F. DELANO, Ass't Clerk.

SELECTED POETRY

A PRIZE FOR HONESTY.

BY W. O. BEMIS.

Who'll offer a prize for a honest man?
"The noblest work of God."
Though toiling with the plow and spade,
Or bearing the heavy hod;
Or find him living in palace grand,
Endowed with learning wise—
If he's in truth an honest man
Who'll offer him a prize?

The man that bows his head to pray
Humbly with downcast eyes,
The world has never turned away
Without a golden prize.
What though he cheat his neighbor sly,
Skilled in cunning lies,
The people say he's the better man,
With all his dark disguise.

A marble palace for a home,
In silk and satin dressed,
May be the portion of a wretch
One moment never blessed;
And Satan hath a welcome there,
But never knew a plan
Whereby he could enter in
Where dwells the honest man.

Methinks the world, to better grow,
Good deeds should ne'er displace;
The world ne'er offered an honest man
The semblance of a prize.
Diogenes put out your light,
And heed this easy plan,
Offer a prize for truth and right,
And find your honest man.

[Original]

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Or a Week in Washington.

BY PAXTON.

Having just returned from a brief visit to our National Capitol, I have thought it best to give a condensed description of what I saw and heard there. I have several reasons for doing so—one, and the most important one, is to keep all interviewers from my front steps. The nuisance had become perfectly intolerable, so much so that I had a notice hung on my door knob with the words "Not at Home" printed in large letters.

This notice seemed to take amazingly—every interviewer that called took one. The last one went this morning—a reporter took it. He mounted my front steps with the air of a Fourth Ward politician and commenced kicking my new black walnut door and wrenching the bell pull in such a manner that my mother-in-law fainted three times in succession. I grieved at the intermission of each faint.

After the knave had mobbed about my front yard for about nineteen minutes, he put the "Not at Home" in his pocket, kicked over a very rare plant, entitled the mesemburyanthemum, and started off down street, whistling "I Want to be an Angel."

I at once sat down and composed the following notice to have inserted in the morning paper:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A full grown bull dog—a regular man eater; one that can scent a book agent or an interviewer and all other tramps. Address P. O. Box 151.

Then I wrote another notice and posted on my front gate, which read as follows:

☞ This house is furnished with a modern invention known as the Spring Gun. Also, a bull dog, the largest and most savage of its species, roams in these grounds.

This had the desired effect. I never knew what happiness was before, and when I want a good hearty laugh I set at the front window and watch people read that notice. Travel on my side of the street is nearly suspended, and I haven't any spring gun or bull dog either. I wish to remark here (in parenthesis) that I shall be able to furnish my autograph at reduced rates until further notice. I have a private secretary that can sling more ink than any other man I know of, and can build my autograph in seven different languages. A good variety constantly on hand.

But I have digressed somewhat from the subject I was to expatiate on.

As the setting sun was sinking behind the western hills and capping the dome of the Capitol, also the Washington monument, (which is not finished yet,) with her golden rays, we thundered into the B. and O. Railway station, having made the journey in safety.

As I was about leaving the depot a horrid spectacle met my astonishing gaze. There were, I should say, "ninety and nine" brigands or more commonly called hackmen.

They were reciting from memory, in a high key, all the names of hotels on this continent and in Europe.

My courage began to fail me. I dared not proceed; but there was no other alternative. So, with a firm grasp on my carpet bag, I approached the edge of the mad ring crowd. Then began a struggle. I was pulled and mauled for the space of about ten minutes, when I concluded I would take a hack for Willard's—or the man that had hold of me concluded I would—for I was forced into his carriage, minus one sleeve and only half of my carpet bag left. As I alighted in front of the hotel I asked him what he intended to pay for making such a wreck of me.

"Pay!" said he, pulling up his coat sleeve. "What do you mean? I'm in a villianous hurry, so hand over."

"How much?" I asked.

"Three seventy-five," was the reply.

"Now, see here, don't you call that rather steep? Still I don't find any fault with your price, but how about my coat and carpet bag?"

"That's all right; just you make out your bill and I will call and get it."

That settled the matter; I felt relieved. As I entered the hotel no one took any notice of me in the way of waiting on me. Soon I saw a man behind a desk with a quill behind his ear. When I approached him in a sort of a one-sided way and asked, "Are you folks all at home?" he didn't take any notice of me any more than if I hadn't spoken. "Young man," I said, "can you give a weary traveller supper and lodging?"

He didn't say whether he could or not, but gave me a pen, and pointing to a big book said, "Sign."

I signed. A change came over him; he was all smiles. He pushed his thumb against the side of the house, four colored waiters made their appearance, and by the clerk's orders showed me to No. 8, up two flights.

In my room I began reckoning up my loss. I had almost decided on what one side of my carpet bag would "cost," when I heard a rap at the door. On opening it I found an autograph seeker—my name had been seen on the register and the news had spread. Others began coming; the carousal was kept up until a very late hour. Wine flowed freely as we drank each other's health.

I retired to rest that night with a table completely covered with invitations from men who to-day hold the American Republic in their iron grasp. Also pleading notes from disappointed political bummers, asking me to aid them in their endeavors to again regain what they had lost. But the only consolation I could give them was that if they had only kept within their sphere they might have been useful men, but as it was the country had lost some good farmers and mechanics. For this expression of my sympathy they went out on the curb-stone and scattered my autographs to the winds. Some people don't know when they are used well.

The next morning dawned bright and clear, just the kind of a morning I had wished for; this was the day I was to call at the White House.

I Strolled about the grounds till about half-past nine in the morning, when I wended my way toward the White House. Mounting the front steps, I gave the bell an artistic ring, which was answered by a small colored boy.

"Are any of your folks at home?" I inquired.

"I ain't got any folks; walk in sir."

"Ain't got any folks? What do you mean by saying you ain't got no folks?"

"O, sir, mine is a sad story; my father held office, was caught taking bribes, was discharged—impeached—and died of broken heart."

"What office did your father hold, my little man?"

"He was at the head of the saliva department, sir."

"Saliva department; and what do you mean by saliva department?"

"Emptying spittoons, sir."

"Ahem! Poor soul; go and announce my arrival."

He soon disappeared, leaving me alone.

I began to prepare to meet my old friend. As soon as he knew I had arrived he would be overjoyed to see me; would ask me to dine with him. But he did not make his appearance. As he was a married man I thought he might be out in the shed sawing wood to get dinner with.

As I had just finished counting the last row of windows in the treasury building, which stands opposite, the door opened and my beloved Ulysses stood before me.

My joy knew no bounds. I made a rush for him; I wanted to fall on his neck; I wanted to embrace him. But he stood immovable, with both hands yanked in his pants pockets and a countenance devoid of the least particle of recognizance whatever. There must be some mistake I thought.

"You don't seem to remember me," I said.

"Don't know as I do," said he.

"Is it possible you don't remember Prof. H. N. Chatburn.

"What, old Had. Chatburn? You don't pretend to let on that you are old Had. Chatburn?"

"I am he, so please Your Grace."

"I am glad to see you, old friend. How are all the folks? I suppose you follow your old business still, as strolling clock cleaner?"

"Clock cleaner! How absurd! It is evident you don't keep posted. I am now a professor and am travelling for information, also am special correspondent to the SPENCER SUN and BROOKFIELD NEWS. I am trying to build up the papers, and this interview will give them the largest circulation they has ever had. But now to business. It is thought by people of our town that you have become tired of living here and that you are anxious to move out."

"You are mistaken; such is not the case at all. I am perfectly happy here, but the fact is there is another man who wants to move in here, and as the landlord seems anxious to have him, I have about made up my mind to move. The house ain't large enough for two families."

"Where do you intend to go after leaving this place?"

"Don't know, but perhaps I shall buy a small farm and go to farming."

"I understand you have a very large family who are dependent on you for support."

"Yes my family is large and expensive, but I suppose the man that moves in here will hire some of them, the rest must shift for themselves, I have taken care of them for the last eight years."

"I see you have some bad boys in your family."

"Very true; there are always some black sheep among so many, but I always tried to set them a good example."

Here he pulled out his watch and bid me good morning as he had business at the Capitol. I left soon after and got back to the hotel just in time for dinner, and much pleased with my visit. I attended several receptions during the week, also visited Senate, House etc., being received at each place with marked attention.

I was called upon to make speeches which were afterwards copied in all the principal papers of the country. When I returned home I was met at the station by an imposing body of men who escorted me through the principal streets at the head of a large procession of men, women and children, or in other words I was arrested as soon as I landed and was taken to the lock-up. My washer woman had me arrested for debt.

I was intending to give a more extended description of my visit but I have used up all the paper in town and shall have to wait until our stationer sends for more.

THE ART OF LIVING.

A PHYSICIAN'S HINTS UPON PERSONAL, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL HYGIENE.

Eighteenth Paper.

Says the "Poet at the Breakfast Table" "I don't suppose that the thoughts which came up of themselves in my mind were so much my little best friend what come up in the minds of other folks. * * But I do know this: I have struck a good many chords, first and last in the consciousness of other people. I confess to a tender feeling for my little bookful of thoughts. When they have been welcomed and praised it has pleased me, and if at any time A little music now and then,
In Heaven the angels sing;
And here the birds, we want that they
Should come on noiseless wing;
Build their love-nest in every tree,
And carol at our window pane,
As night sweeps into golden day,
And regal sun pave regal way.
To night's embrace again.

A host of friends, not those who come
As fortune sweeps along,
And disappear when fortune fades,
Like the echo of a song;
But friends in sunshine or in shade,
Dear friends, who come with nimble feet
And bring an open face.
A love which lends a nameless grace
Our own best love to greet.

What do we want, my wife and I?
How trippingly time flies!
Clasped in each other's sweet embrace,
We find with glad surprise,
That we have more than e'er we thought;
That all we traced in smoke and flame
Is truly ours! We have them all;
They come at slightest beck or call—
But one—and that is fame!

And that we want not, do we dear?
Come and sit upon my knee,
And let me look into the eyes
Where all my fame should be.
I want no more, they tell me all—
The love that fills both earth and sky,
And yet that finds the Greatest bliss
In the sweet rapture of a kiss,
We have—my wife and I."

MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—An adjourned Town meeting was held last Monday in order to finish up the business of the previous meeting.

—The pews in the first church were rented for the ensuing year last Wednesday.

—There will be a free lecture in the Town Hall next Sabbath evening by Prof. R. G. Esches.

—Mr. E. A. Batcheller will sell horses, wagons, etc., at auction on Thursday, March 30th, at nine A. M. A lot of agricultural tools will be sold at the same time.

—Nineteen full car loads of freight were *received* at the "Big Shop" last week.

☞ —In your issue of April 2, 1875 the 4th of a series of questions for Overseers of Poor was published.

It was not the intention of the writer to ask unanswerable questions; number 3 being the only one then enshrouded in darkness. This was answered by its author in the same issue of April 2, the object was to call out the older and more experienced overseers for the enlightenment of the younger. The importance of correct answer to number 4 I will not allow it to be passed in silence and the writer is compelled to declare without fear of contridiction that the mode of reporting upon town farms under example 2, is erroneous and deceptive which must be apparent to any common mind who will give it the least attention.

Take a case from a report of 1876 where the balance against the farm is given as 1676.66 and the number of weeks bound as 575 cost per week as $2.91 1-2 the same report shows the number of weeks board of paupors to be 352, by which if this balance be devided it will appear that it has cost that town just $4-76 3-10 per week for each pauper. The board of the warden his family and hired help has no more business in this calculation than that of the overseers of the poor at their own homes. Under that mode of reckoning the more children the warden has the cheaper the town can keep its paupers. Take this same case and add 2 children to the warden's family and allow if you pleas $200 for what these 2 children shall consume making the balance as the farm 1876,66 and increasing the number of weeks bound by 96=671 and it will cost the town only $2.80 instead of $2.91 12.

☞ Some farms are owned and used for the sole purpose of supporting the town poor. The yearly balance against the farm, if properly made up is just what it has cost that town to support its pauper inmates for that year, and that is all the town gets for the outlay. If neither the overseers nor the citizens wish to know what it has cost per week for their paupers on the average, they are not obliged to figure it out; they can simply say they have had 16 different paupers at the farm, the aggregate number of weeks support has been 352 and the cost of said support has been just $1676,66, and leave it right there, but if to bring the matter down to the comprehension of the masses, an example in simple division is resorted to. Let the true divisor and dividend be used and the quotient will be the true auswer. "Figures will not lie," if they are properly questioned, but if false questions be put, figures will lie even worse than men who occasionally tell the truth. H. K.

—Prof. R. G. Eccles, of New York will lecture in Walker Hall Sunday afternoon and evening on the "Destiny of Humanity and the Night and day sides of Revelation. The lectures will be free.

—The railroad has already proved itself a neccessity and is doing a good business. Its former enemies have either become friends or lost the power of speech. Not a hostile tongue wags.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—J. N. Vaugn will sell his valuable lot of horses at auction Tuesday April 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Also wagons, and other articles.

—Moses C. Trask, of Podunk is selling his farm April 5th and retiring from active business. He lost his wife some time ago and is in consequence compelled to vacate his old homestead.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gilbert of West Brookfield, celebrated their golden wedding, Monday evening, at the residence of their son, Curtis Gilbert, by a gathering of their children and grandchildren. The worthy couple were well remembered by their children receiving gifts of gold coin, and other valuable presents.

—A gentlement from Paxton has completed arrangements for the manufacture of boxes here. A box shop has been one of the great needs of the town, for all the boot cases used (about 15.000 annually) have either been brought from Spencer or North Brookfield at considerable extra expense. In addition to the manufacture of boxes, a grist mill will be started, which will also be a great convenience, it is thought there being none nearer than Brookfield or Warren.

—On the 15th inst, the ladies of this place gave a grand leap year ball on which occasion the Town hall was graced by an array of beauty and fashion such as seldom if ever honored it before. The night was all that could be wished, the music excellent and nothing was wanting that could add to the pleasure of the company. The Toilets of the ladies were uncommonly rich and elegant while the profusion of flowers on every side gave the whole a very tasteful appearance. About seventy couples took part in the festivities and "Chased the hours with flying feet" and we are sure that not one of them but will join us in returning our sincere thanks to the lady managers for their efforts in getting up the largest, best conducted and withall the most enjoyable party of the season.

WARREN.

—Dr. H. Howell, late from England, has begun practice, making the fourth in two years.

—The West Warren Congregationolists made about $150 at their fair Friday evening, which will be used toward paying the society debt. Edward Fairbanks of Warren was the lucky holder of the ticket drawing the $40 silver service.

—The high school closed last Friday with very satisfactory examinations.

—The Warren cotten mill having run short of coal have bought large quantities of wood. finding it cheaper for their boilers than coal at the presant prices.

—The chief feature of the West Warren Congregational society's fair, which comes off Friday evening, will be the drawing of a silver tea set by the holder of the lucky number.

—Peter Benway has commenced the erection of a buldiug to be used for a store on Water street.

—A petition for a charter for establishing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in West Warren, has been sent to Boston.

—Fred Hamilton, one of the boys in West Warren, took a trip to Palmer last Friday, and goes to the house of correction for six months for flourishing his knife too freely while there.

—The firm of Mrs. F. A. Tuttle & Co., milliners, has dissolved. E. C. Morgan continues the business.

—The Boston milk contractors offer the farmers 25 cents per can for milk, for six months from April 1.

—Rev. N. V. Pierce, retired from the pastorate of one of the Brooklyn churches, because of ill health, has bought the boot and shoe business of the late William L. Powers.

OXFORD.

—The Choral Union, Mr. L. H. Cudworth conductor, with Miss Lawrence, pirnist, give a concern in the Baptist Church, in West Suttan, on Friday evening.

—A family having a cat of the "Thomas" variety and being desirous of disposing of it, enclosed it in a bag and that in a straw sack, weighed it heavily and deposited it in the pond; after an absence of eight days, the cat returned looking very thin, but very clean. The family are now quite discouraged about the cat, he will not stay killed.

HARDWICK.

—The Hardwick Union factory located half a mile from the village of Gilbertville, is owned by a cororation with $3100 capital, which is held in Hardwick, Ware and West Brookfield whence the term "Union." The factory was built about 10 years ago, and has generally worked up the milk of 300 cows, but only about 250 last year. About 17 farmers carry milk to this factory, the largest of whom does not keep over 25 cows. The total amount of milk received at the factory, last year, during the time it was it operation (from May 1 till November 1), was 588.385 pounds, from which 56,437 pounds of cheese were manufactured. 10,42 pounds of milk being required on the average for every pound of cheese.

STURBRIDGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed a sentence in a communication in a late issue, under the head of Sturbridge, which I think requires some comment. It is this: "A stenuous (meaning strenuons no doubt) effort to oust Amasa C. Morse from the Town Clerkship met with disastrous defeat." The writer ought to have shown what and where the disaster was, if he thought there was one. I do not think the defeated candidate would have accepted the office if he had been elected, unless he had been strennously importuned by his friends. Neither do I think he knew beforehand that he would be nominated as a candidate. The Sturbridge reporters for the newspapers would be better appreciated if they would be more considerate and discriminating in the use of language and also in the selection of topics.

There appeared a long article in the Southbridge Journal about the Sturbridge town meeting, in which the writer digressed from the main subject to express a flattering condolence for the defeated candidate for Moderator.

Now, having held several town offices myself, I known that nothing but a sense of duty ever did or ever would prevail on me to accept a town office. To discharge the duties of a town office conscientiously causes some anxiety, and the office-holders are always found fault with. In respect to "ousting" a man from an office which he has held several years, the writer of the aforesaid article may find himself "strenuously" engaged in trying to "oust" somebody else from office one of these years. Mr. Morse is a good clerk and the man of my choice, but I have cause to believe that the principle of rotation in office is one of the the safeguards of our republican institutions. Some of our tows officers are "ousted" every year. Such things come in the common course of events and not even the ousted men regard it as being "disastrous" any more than the defeated candidates. If any disaster is experienced it is felt by the political or local party, not by the candidates. Excessive scribbling for the newspapers on trifling, gossipping subjects of little information has its origin in "*cacaother scribendi.*" C.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith: and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed:]

An Appeal.

We have lost ourselves in the wilderness of political corruption and strife and some one has stolen the compass. What are we to do? America with all her intellect ought to find her way out to the fair meadows of public prosperity.

But what a fast people we are to be sure; if the nation keeps on in this way it will soon spend itself and collapse. A disease of the heart even now is paralizing the action of many of its members.

Washington our capital city, the heart of the nation, has disgraced itself; its follies and its extravagances cause the cheek to blush with shame and the heart to swell with indignation.

The men of Washington! O love of money and love of show, how strong you are! God have mercy upon our men and women in Washington.

The disclosures of the last few weeks show us the corruption existing in political and social circles.

William Worth Belknap's disgrace fills all souls with sorrow for him and his sin, with terror for the fear of what will come.

Although the gossip of the press is not entirely reliable, still one is forced to believe that all the insinuations of irregularities and corrupt administration are not wholly groundless.

A pure government we cannot have when the power lies with impure men. True men, be they Republicans or Democrats, are the men for responsible places. Thus it behooves all loyal men to use the influence in their power for the right. Let there be a general washing and renovating day in the affairs of the government and this centennial year will close upon a recovering nation. Our reputation in other countries for integrity and purity is nearly forfeited; "Happily the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible." Ah! we must be careful, and redeem our good name by sound judgement in nominating our candidates for the coming political campaign.

I would say to the women of the United States, inform yourselves of the workings of your country's affairs, then bring your influence to bear upon your male friends and acquaintances so that the right shall be triumphant, and our children live in the enjoyment of virtue and justice.

"God give us men! A time like this demands.
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the last of office does not fill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flateries without winking!
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps!"

D. I. H.

J. R. Prouty is about to enter a new vocation, so he reports. The entreaties of his friends were in vain in persuading him to accompany them to the Black Hills, and he knowing well the dangers he might encounter there, desists, his courage utterly failing him. He has decided, however, to be content with being conductor on one of our eastern railroads. How will Conductor Prouty sound? C. E. W.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Take two tablespoonsful of fresh chloride of lime mix it with half a pint of water and with this wash keep the wound bathed and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this poison.

ANOTHER CURE.—Take the leaves of Rue picked from the stalk and bruised, six ounces, garlick picked from the stalk and bruised, Venice treacle and scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces. Boil all together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale until one pint is consumed; keep it in a closely stopped bottle. Administer it in wine spoonfuls to a person bit, seven mornings successively, and six to a dog. To be given nine days after the bite. Apply the ingredients to the part bitten

The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" wouldn't shine many stoves, if the friends of woman suffrage were family men and women, for the proprietor Mr. Morse has offered the following sensible resolve as a substitute for the constitutional amendment granting suffrage.

A TOAST.

Two Important Discoveries: The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health. which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterance of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, successive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened and health, long banished from the system, regains her reign and reestablishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its qualities in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

READING NOTICES.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 31, 1876. NO. 23

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.
CURTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Terms, $2 per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

RULES—All communications intended for publication, should be forwarded to this office, not later than Thursday evening, to ensure publication in that week's issue, and all advertisements over two squares, should not be later than ten o'clock on the day of issuing. In order to do justice to our advertising patrons and subscribers, these rules must be strictly adhered to.

HOME NEWS.

Look out for April fool.

Good temperance weather.

Marbles and Top's are in order.

Robins begin to put in an appearance.

Signs of spring. Tree agents begin to appear.

Lewis Sweet has hired the Massasoit Barber Shop, and will run it hereafter.

Mr. DeWolf has painted Mr. Horace Grout's house, also the station house.

It is understood that those sloops are not for sale until the spring freshets are over.

Dog fights in front of Union Block have attracted large crowds during the week.

It has been suggested that a reduction in rents would be the proper thing on Apl. 1st.

No one has "broke the peices" or been intoxicated for a week. Evidently a reform is in progress.

John D. Brewer will sell his personal property at auction next Monday at 1 o'clock p. m.

The Massasoit Hotel barber shop is again under a cloud. It is the annual "bust up,"

Chas. N. Prouty Esq, returned from his trip to the South Wednesday in improved health.

Richard Sugden has been elected president of the Spencer Wire Co., and J. R. Prouty is manager.

Mr. Bradford painted the curtains in Messrs. Comins & Ames' store. It is a neat job and well executed.

The board of fire engineers is not organized yet on account of one resignation of of those appointed.

The season for Thomas's orchestra is near at hand. Lay in supply of old boots and bricks and let 'em have them.

Mr. Craig laid out a cellar for the Morse house in the rear part of the lot this week. This looks like business in that direction.

The Road Commissioner's now have business on hand. The side walks near John Grout & Co's store should be raised.

The G. A. R. expect a good time at their next sociable on the evening of April 12th the ladies are requested to appear in calico.

Josiah Green Jr has been drawn as juryman to attend the Supreme Judicial Court which begins its session at Worcester Apl. 17th.

Over three hundred persons were present at the auction sale of I. Rich Kent's property on Wednesday. The prices obtained were high.

At the parish meeting of the First Congregational society, last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Clerk, A. E. Grout; Treasurer and Collector, Erastus Jones; Prudential Committee, Charles N. Prouty, Chandler Bemis and Edward E Kent; Committee on Music, J. W. Temple, Isaac Niles and Charles Muzzy, Jr. The appropriations amount to $3,500, against $2,912 last year. and repairs of the vestry are proposed.

Farmers will soon need their seeds and agricultural tools and there is no better place to obtain them at 588 Main st. Worcester. Mr. Lovell has sold his interests to Messrs. Rice, but they intend to keep up the reputation of the store. for fair and honest dealings.

The town appropriated $1,500 to pay the salaries of the teachers of the High School. The salary of the Principal has been fixed at $1,250, that of the assistant at $400. This amounts to $1,650 and a disregard of the voice of the citizens of the town.

The owners of the Bank Block are fitting up the store leased by Mr. Howland. It is expected that it will be ready by the 15th of April.

That ingenious Yankee youth who had a large quantity of smoked glass on hand for last Saturday, would like to see old Probabilities a few minutes. Business of importance.

Geo. W. Shillaber formerly with Clark Sawyer & Co, has taken a store at 34 Front st. Worcester, where he will keep a full assortment of paper hangings and window shades.

A small hook and ladder truck, with the ladders, poles and hooks, adorns the engine room. It was whittled out with the Yankee ingstrument, a knife, by Joseph Sylvester.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The grammar school in No 3 will commence next Monday April 3d, one week earlier than the other schools to accommodate the teacher Mrs. VanKent.

Patrick McKenna swung out his hotel sign on Tuesday, and hereafter it will be known as the Central House, where the weary can find rest and the hungry can feast.

The business outlook is good and a large number of dwellings houses will be erected this year. The cheapness of lumber and the high rents will induce many to build homes for themselves.

Mr. E. A. Laskey has moved into his elegant new quarters in the Bank Block where he will be glad to see his numerous patrons. He intends to have a first class shop in every particular. He has a pleasant room.

A reformer wants to know what is the difference between feeding a cow on salt hay that she may drink much water and increase the quantity of the milk in the udder, or feeding the cow well and putting the water in the milk?

There has been a lively discussion during the past week in reference to the way and manner in which our Overseers of the Poor make up their report, and the general opinion is that "H. K." was right in his criticisms last week.

Two men got so friendly from some of the Spencer beverage on Lincoln street, one day this week, that one of them knocked his companion's tall hat down over his eyes and then a mutual embracing ensued. They they trudged along together.

A FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the picker room of Upham & Sagendorph's new mill a little after 3 o'clock on Wednes day afternoon, and an alarm was given, but before the fire engines could reach it the fire was out. The damage was slight.

The revival meetings during the week have been largely attended and an active interest has been shown in them. Rev. Mr. Fowler is a ready speaker, and his remarks are to the point and extremely practical.

At the annual meeting of the Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation the following directors were chosen. William Henshaw, John L. Bush, Alfred Wilson, Josiah Green, Jr. and Theodore C. Prouty. It was also voted to accept the land adjoining the cemetery on the conditions offered by the town.

The following gentlemen from this vicinity are on Committies of the Worcester Agricultural Society. Horatio Moore of New Braintree on Swiss cattle, Jackson Phelps of Charlton on working oxen, John D. Hudson of Oxford on sheep, Gilbert Hammond of Charltan on swine, J. E. Russell of Leicester on brood mares.

Luther Hill, who knows whereof he affirms, sends word to the Spencer emmigrants to the Black Hills: "Tell them to take money enough to get home again, as is is better to be in the warm place without a fan than to be in the Black Hills without a return ticket. "He also advises our official to use a *skillet* to wash in rathe than pay five dollars for the return of a stolen Dry Sink.

The Trustees of the Library have organized with Dr. Wheeler as chairman and Mrs. Dyer as secretary. It has been decided to open the Library on Tuesday and Saturday of each week, from 2 o'clock until 4, and from 6 o'clock until 8. This is much better than keeping the Library locked up for a week. Liberty W. Worthington was chosen Librarian for another year. As it is necessary to re-arrange the Library it is requested that all books be returned next Tuesday. No books will be issued for two weeks.

The town escaped material damage from the high water of the past few days. The ponds were filled up above the usual high water mark. The water in the Muzzy Meadow Pond was about three feet above high water mark and ran over the dam, so that the stream below was increased to such an extent as to flood the cellars along its course. One man awoke Sunday morning and found that his bed had been converted into a boat. The pigs were removed to safe quarters in the upper stories. On Wednesday morning the pond was again filled about two feet above high water mark. The cellar of the store of John N. Grout & Co. was flooded, but very little damage was done. The roads were washed considerably in different parts of the town.

THE NEW BLOCK.—The business appearance of Spencer is greatly improved by the new brick block of Comins & Ames The store was opened to the public last Saturday evening, and its neat and attractive appearance was favorably commented on by the numerous visitors. The store is 90 feet by 27. The west side is finished in ash and is occupied by fancy goods, boots and shoes, and hats and caps; the east side is finished in pine and is occupied by a full line of dry goods. A large space in the rear of the store is devoted to carpets. A portion of the basement has been fitted up for the clothing department, the remainder will be used for storage purposes. The store has all of the modern conveniences, being heated by a furnace in the cellar and a tank in the upper story is filled by means of a force pump in the basement. The twelve chandaliers are so arranged that gas can be used easily. The interior carpenter work was done by Mr. Chas. Willis. and its appearance reflects much credit on his skill as a workman. The painting was done by Frank Stevens. The building was planned and built by Walter Moore, and the work has been done in a thorough and substantial manner. The rooms in the second story are let. In he front room Dr. Bowe has his quarters, and one could imagine that it would be a pleasure to sit in his easy dental chair and have an unruly molar removed. Since the fire Dr. Chapman has had his office with Dr. Bowe. The rear room is occupied by Mr. Chamberlain, the photographer. He has a wonderful knack of suiting the tastes of his patrons and has been very successful in his work. He is here only on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. Messrs. Comins & Ames are well pleased with their new quarters, and express much satisfaction with the work, which was mostly performed by our own citizens. We trust that the public will appreciate the enterprise of the firm and give them such liberal patronage that in a few years they will be compelled to move into larger quarters.

There will be preaching in the Lower Town Hall April 9th, by Rev. W. S. Vail Universalist of Tuft's College. Public are invited.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith: and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed:]

Messrs. Editors:—I see you refer to the "quarterly scrubbing" of the Postoffice in your last issue. The thought came as I read it that it would be a source of great satisfaction to the visitors of the SUN if that office, including the editors, could receive even an *annual* scrubbing.

Yours truly, P. M.

About next November the P. O. will receive a thorough scrubbing and cleaning out. Bummers to the rear.—[EDS.

The Overseer Controversy.

In your last issue H. K. criticises the report of the overseers of the poor in this town, evidently because they credit the poor farm for having furnished 575 week's board. There was a balance against the town of $1676.66. This would make the board at the farm cost $2.91 per week. H. K. shows from the same report that there was only 357 week's board furnished to actual paupers, which would make the board cost $4.76 per week instead of $2.61. He argues that the board furnished the warden and family and hired help should not be brought into account. Hear him! The board of the warden, his family and hired help has no more business in this calculation than that of the overseers of the poor at their own home. Is that so? It seems by this report that 223 weeks board had been furnised to the warden, his family and hired help, at $2.91 per week would amount to $6489.3. Deduct this from the balance against the town, $1676.66, an you have $1096.57. This divided by 352, the number of week's board furnished to the paupers, and you have £2.91 as the cost of each pauper per week as we find it in the report.

Your correspondent tries to get up a blind by telling us that if the warden had had two more children the board would have been but $2.80 per week for each pauper; but there is no argument in that, for what ever the balance against the town may be, the greater the number of week's board that it took to get the balance against the town, the less the board will cost per week, and for fear H. K. wont understand that, let me say to him that if he boards his family at the hotel 10 weeks and his bill at the hotel is $650, if there is five in his family, it will cost less per week for each person than it would if there were but three in his family.

If the farm should have credit for every hen sold, why should it not have credit for the $650 worth of board furnished its hired help. H. K's. arithmatic leaves it all out in the cold; still he tells us that figures wont lie, but it is evident that when placed in some hands they come near enough to it for all practical purposes. In using the above numbers I omitted the fractions and went for facts.

A SUBSCRIBER, but not an Overseer of the Poor.

TREMENDOUS DISASTER.

Worcester Reservoir Bursts—Cherry Valley in ruins

Damages Inestimable.

[*By Special Reporter.*]

On Wednesday it was noticed that water was working its way through the arch connecting the two gate houses and through which run the main distributing pipes, and into the waste pipe. The volume of water did not materially increase until evening, when the water assumed a dark muddy color showing that it was working its way under the dam.

The flush boards were removed from the dam and at the mills in Cherry Valley, Valley Falls and New Worcester. The gates were opened to draw off the water, the hydrants were opened in Worcester, and the gutters were full of water. This relieved the pressure of the water, and the quantity flowing through the opening did not increase.

The families in the course of the stream removed their personal property, and word was sent down the valley that the dam was liable to break away at any hour. After a time the volume of water increased and during the day (Thursday) attempts were made to stop the opening, which had been discovered to be about forty feet from the lower gate house and twenty feet from the face of the dam. Bales of hay, pine trees and dirt were thrown in but the power of the water was such that they were forced through the opening. During the day at least 10,000 people were on the ground. Worcester was as quiet as Sunday.

About 7 o'clock Thursday evening the dam gave way and the water covering the 140 acres and, estimated at 650,000,000 gallons rushed into the narrow ravine below the dam. This narrow ravine continues for about a mile and has a decent of eighty feet.

Through this ravine the water rushed with violence, tearing up trees and demolishing the house at the foot of the ravine.

A large barn was taken up bodily and carried about 50 feet and broken to pieces The house of Geo. W. Olney was also destroyed. Three other small houses were taken up and borne along until they were crushed by the water. J. A. Smith & Co's factory was destroyed and the dam giving away added new strength to the torrent. It struck a portion of Ashworth & Jones factory, and carried it away, a large section of the B. & A R. R. near Jamesville was washed away. The barn's buildings in its course were washed away.

The Bottomly mill was then destroyed and Hunt's mill was the next to disappear. The stream then passed over to Jamesville. opening a gap of 400 or 500 feet in the railroad. At the stone culvert at Curtis's pond another gap was made about eighty feet long In New Worcester the machine shop of Curtis & Marble was partially destroyed, also a large tenement house tipped over. The double arch bridge on the railroad was then undermined and the water gradually spread out over the meadows and lost its force.

The satinet mill of Albert Curtis at Leesville was destroyed. The flood reaching this place in about two hours. It took it nearly three hours to reach New Worcester.

At this time it is impossible to estimate the damage in the valley and what injury the flood has done on the stream below. The greatest injury will be to the city of Worcester, which has depended on this water for its summer use.

SELECTED POETRY

Mother.

When she until her hair is white,
About the time of laying down
She cuts and knits, I wan to send
Time is my bet, her sons and
All over use, bright golden frown.

I'll sleep and her prayers,
For her young face (for oft it seems,)
I glimpse, her kisses smooth,
Pat patter of her busy feet
Passed with me into charming dreams,

And when I wake at morry morn,
Through her gold sheet I see the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and glorify
The great, good world. Oh, ne'er can I
Forget the words "My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much temperal joy
For into manhood stands her boy;
And her gold hair snow white is grown.

The world has changed by slow degrees,
And as old days recede, shall
So much of trouble have the new,
Shows rare, for joys grow dim seen through
Sad times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed!
How cheerily I sang! — ... what shone
On mother's hair, like gold then and
All wart thin clouds of silver mist!

Only Just Lizzie.

"Hallo, Bowen! I thought you had cut the city?" cried Cliff Somers, as he met his friend, Seymour Bowen, in Market street.

"Haven't found a boarding place to my notion yet," said Seymour, as he shook Cliff's hand.

"Haven't you? Lucky, now, that I can tell you the very place. Nice folks, nice house, nice table! Fine girls there, too! Ever heard of the Mortimers?"

"Horace Mortimer's family?"

"Exactly. He died about two years since, you may remember. Widow purchased a place over on the Jersey shore, and keeps boarders. Here, I'll give you the address. There 'tis: 'Mrs. Horace Mortimer, King street, East station.'"

"Thank you, thank you, Cliff! I'll go over this very day, and see how I like the look-of the land."

"Oh, you'll like it. I stayed there two months last summer. Would this, if I could get away. But, brother Tom is gone, you know, and I have to play *pater-familias* for Laura and the little cubs. Say, Bowen, don't you lose your heart to Miss Augusta Mortimer."

"No danger!" laughed Bowen.

"I don't know about that! She's a beauty, and no mistake! Nobody can resist her."

"Then how is it you came off scot-free?"

"Oh, she wouldn't have looked at me! I'm not rich, as you are. 'Twouldn't have done any good. But there! I must be off. See you when you come back from Jersey."

Cliff sprung upon an up-town car, and Seymour walked away to his office.

Negotiations in Jersey were successful. Behold, then, Mr. Seymour Bowen easily established in Mrs. Mortimer's best chamber, and arranging his household gods to suit himself.

"We wish you to make yourself quite at home here," said Mrs. Mortimer. "My daughter is at present absent in the city, but she will return in a day or so, and be happy in assisting to entertain you. We always endeavor to make things pleasant to our summer visitors." For Mrs. Mortimer never used the obnoxious word "boarders," but always spoke of her visitors."

Mr. Bowen, having an engagement with a friend in the city, returned before dinner this first day, and came down to his boarding-place again by the four o'clock train.

The evening was lovely, and Mrs. Mortimer's grounds looked inviting. Mr. Bowen bethought himself to take a stroll before supper, so down he went into the garden.

A little summer-house at the foot of the enclosure attracted him, and he was close beside it before he saw that it was already occupied.

A glance showed him a fair, girl with brown hair and eyes whose color he could not yet see, dressed in a simple blue lawn, with collar and cuffs of blue-and-white striped linen, her only ornament a tiny coral brooch—for even the white fingers which held the pencil she was using were without rings.

"Ah! the daughter has returned," thought Seymour. "But this is no dashing belle; she is more like a home fairy."

Hearing his footstep, the young girl looked up, blushed quickly, and instantly arose.

"Pardon me! I did not mean to interrupt you," said Seymour, stepping forward, with a courteous bow. "The little arbor looked so pleasant, I could not resist its attractions. I did not know it was occupied."

"Oh, you are quite welcome!" said the young lady, gathering up her paper and pencil. "I was just going to the house, anyway."

"I presume I have the pleasure of addressing Miss Mortimer," said Bowen, touching his hat again.

She looked up with a glance half-sad, half-mischievous, when Seymour could not comprehend, as she answered:

"*Not Miss* Mortimer—I am only just Lizzie. My sister has not returned from town. But you, I am sure, are Mr. Bowen." Seymour bowed again, and expressing himself pleased to make Miss Lizzie's acquaintance, begged permission to occupy her retreat a little while.

"Oh, yes!" she said, with a bright smile, lifting the eyes which Seymour now saw were a beautiful brown. "Come here whenever you please! And if you ever want to be very lonely and get away from everybody—see here!" she drew aside a thick screen of momordica vines, and showed an inner seat, quite hidden from outside view.

"Glorious! I shall enjoy this vastly!" cried Bowen.

"I hope you will. No one ever comes here but me, and I give you free permission to take possession," said the girl.

"Thanks! If you assure me I am not displacing you!"

"I can assure you that. Besides, I shall generally be busy when you are about the house. I must go now to help mamma with the supper."

With a little nod of farewell, which Seymour returned with a polite bow, she went toward the house. He took her seat and began to wonder why he had not heard that Mrs. Mortimer had two daughters.

"Though I'd never mistake this one for the dashing beauty. She is hardly pretty, but, somehow, she has the most attractive face I never saw anywhere."

So ran his thoughts until the tea-bell summoned him to the dining-room. Here he met Miss Lizzie again.

"My youngest daughter, Mr. Bowen," said Mrs. Mortimer, indicating Lizzie with an indifferent nod.

Before Seymour could speak the young girl, said hastily, "I met Mr. Bowen in the garden, mamma."

And Seymour fancied that there was something of entreaty in her glance toward himself. It certainly made him forbear to make the remark he was beginning, about having surprised her in her favorite retreat.

Before many days it became Seymour's retreat, too. But he did not meet Lizzie there again, or anywhere else, for that matter, except at the table, where nothing more than a brief word was ever exchanged.

On Thursday Miss Augusta returned from the city. And as she swept into the room to be introduced, in a costume which was faultless, Mr. Bowen acknowledged that she was a royal beauty, as far as the outside went, anyway.

But he met so many of that sort in his circle that it was almost refreshing to turn to the simple freshness of Lizzie, who could not make the smallest pretensions to "style," or to the elegant self-possession which would have aided Miss Augusta to meet the President himself, with entire coolness. While Lizzie would have blushed, fluttered, and probably been unable to speak at all.

After trying to pursue the belle's acquaintance for few days, Mr. Bowen decided that she was hardly so well informed upon general subjects as even his brief acquaintance had shown Lizzie to be. But he readily saw that Miss Mortimer's time was fully occupied with fashionable society and its amusements, while Lizzie who seldom went anywhere except to church, had time for reading and study.

One evening, about a month after he went to Mrs. Mortimer's, Mr. Bowen sought his retreat in Lizzie's arbor. Some whim prompted him to seek the inner seat, and when, shortly after, Lizzie herself came into the arbor, singing a low song as she sat at her work, he concluded not to disturb her.

It was rather pleasant to have her sitting so near, singing so softly, and Mr. Bowen was rather enjoying it, when the sweet voice of Miss Augusta was heard, not quite so dulcet as usual, as she said:

"Oh, you are here, Miss Liz! Has anybody been with you?"

"Nobody but my thoughts," answered Lizzie.

"Mamma thought she saw Mr. Bowen come down this walk," said Miss Augusta.

"It must have been with the spiritual eyes, then. I haven't seen him with my bodily ones," Laughed Lizzie.

"Oh, well, it's no matter since he isn't here. But I warn you Missy, I won't allow you to get up a flirtation with Mr. Bowen."

"I shouldn't know how. You never gave me lessons," returned Lizzie with some spirit.

"It will be time enough for you after I am settled," continued Augusta, not condescending to notice Lizzie's remark. "And I mean to get settled this time, for Mr. Bowen is immensely rich, and I may not have many more chances. I am determined not to let such a fortune slip."

"I would never marry him for that if I did not love him," said Lizzie, with more fire than usual in her.

"Well, I would! and perhaps I shall! only mind you keep well out of my way," returned Miss Augusta, loftily, and with that she walked away, leaving Lizzie quite silent, and Mr. Bowen utterly amazed at what he could not help hearing. If it had not been for sparing Lizzie's feelings, he would have stepped out and confronted Miss Augusta—he felt equal to the doing so. But he was beginning to look on Lizzie as a child, and he resolved to keep quiet a little longer and see how the subject would work itself out.

Lizzie sat quiet for a while. Mr. Bowen hoped she could not discover him and resolved if she did not to be quiet asleep! But before long he heard her putting up her work to go. As she rose from her seat she drew a long, deep sigh, and he heard her say to herself:

"I'm willing Gus should have all the money, but oh! if I only had some one to love, or, somebody to care a very little for me!"

"Poor, lonely child! I wouldn't be surprised if somebody did care for you!" thought Seymour, as her footsteps died away upon the garden walk.

After that his eyes were even quicker than common to see the true state of affairs, but he did not pay Lizzie one single attention which could rouse Miss Augusta's ire. And though he was politely attentive to herself, he was careful not to let fall word or look that she could construe into meaning more than politeness.

At last, however, his stay at Mrs. Mortimer's came to an end. The morning upon which he went back to the city for good, he asked Mrs. Mortimer for a private interview of a few moments, which, of course, was readily given.

"I have found your little circle so delightful," said he, after all other arrangements had been settled, "that I am loth to carry a part of it away with me. May I be so bold as to ask for what I want?"

"I am sure I could not refuse you anything," said the lady, bridling and blushing, but with a gracious smile.

"Then, will you give me your daughter?" asked Seymour.

"Oh, I declare, you overcome me," cried the fond mother. "But, I am sure, if dear Augusta consents—"

"But, pardon me, I do not mean *Miss* Mortimer!" said Seymour.

"Not mean Miss Mortimer!" echoed the lady.

"No—only just Lizzie!" said he, with a bright smile.

"Lizzie!" The lady gasped the word and fell back into her chair. But Mr. Seymour came to the rescue so gallantly that she was persuaded to listen, and, considering, it would still be "all in the family," to give Mr. Bowen what he wanted, at last.

And, having gained her consent, he begged that he might see Miss Lizzie in the arbor, and as a little matter of form, ask her! So it was in her own favorite nook that Lizzie first learned that "somebody" did care for her, and though at first she could hardly believe it, she was convinced when Seymour took her in his strong arms and told her that he first began to love her in that very place.

Miss Augusta almost fainted when she first heard the news. But if she couldn't have the grand city home herself, there were plenty of chances to be met if it was one's sister's. And I tell you "my sister, Mrs. Seymour Bowen," is quite a different person from "only just Lizzie."

AN ESSAY ON MULES.

The mule is the most unhealthy animal in the world—unhealthy to have around.

The very atmosphere about a mule is dangerous to inhabit.

We have money to bet that when nature made the first mule some one got hurt.

A mule is always "at home," as you will find by calling upon one of the "critters."

He is continually possessed of a yearning desire to stretch himself—especially his hind legs.

We have known this yearning to make trouble in several families.

Any wound which a mule happens to give you may very properly be called an a-bray-sure.

Be careful that you are never "wound up" in this way.

A mule is a great prophet.

He can prophesy a man's sudden illness or death twenty feet off.

This makes him very profitable to doctors and undertakers.

He is also possessed of great healing power.

The saying that a bright jewel lies deeply buried in the end of a mule's tail is a delusion and a snare.

Mule meat may be good diet for a Frenchman but not for beef-raising Yankees.

The less mule meat a man has the better.

The only way that we could be persuaded to eat a mule would be to beat him.

And the darkey was right when he said that the only way to "lub" a mule was to "de lub" him.

No man ever seen a mule kick him.

The man is usually seized with obscured vision just at that juncture.

We have seen a man get up after a mule had kicked him (very rarely though) and swear with both hands uplifted that he didn't believe the animal had stired a peg—he looked so immovable and unconcerned.

A mule is a very "quick" animal.

Caution—Take our word for this, and don't go hunting around in that vicinity.

You can't weigh a mule with any sort of accuracy.

An ounce of mule weighs more than a pound of any other live stock.

And no matter what his condition may be a mule is bound to kick the beam.

The only beam which a mule cannot kick is a sunbeam.

The safest place to stand by a mule does not exist.

He is the dynamite fiend of the four-legged kingdom.

We have often wished that some "bunko" man would try to "rope in" a mule.

He would never be worth a row' pins again.

The mule is a very headstrong beast.

He is likewise exceedingly heel-strong.

The mule—but blame a mule anyway!

EARLY POTATOES.—Plant early potatoes as soon as the ground is dry and warm. A few early frosts will do no harm if the young shoots are kept covered by the hoe or plow when a frost is feared. The earlier the crop the higher the prices. A difference of a week may make a difference of $1 a bushel.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON.—In laying out plans for the coming season it is best to plant or sow some of all crops which can be grown successfully.—In this way the failure of any one will not entail great loss, and employment may be found for all parts of the season better than by the cultivation of one specialty.

PLOWING.—No plow should be put into the ground until the earth is dry. When a spadeful of earth thrown down crumbles into a loose mellow heap the plows may be started but not when the spade comes out of the ground smeared and soiled. A few days delay is better than being a day too soon. The first in the field is often the last at harvest.

SETTING HENS.—It is now time to set hens for early chickens. Warm corners in the stable or barns may be appropriated for this purpose, where the other poultry are not permitted to go. The nest box may be carried there quietly at night and the hen left undisturbed. The advantage of having loose nest boxes is that the box and its occupant may be moved to wherever it is to remain.

SIDE HILL PLOWING.—In opening land on a hill side, always turn the down hill furrow first. The advantage is—in opening land one always wants to make the furrow as straight as possible. The sod will turn down hill of itself. You can hold the plow much steadier than when turning the furrow up hill, which gives you a better chance to guide the horses. And when you come to turn the up-hill furrow the leader has a guide to follow and needs but little driving, and you are allowed a better chance to cut a clear, regular furrow and lay it up smoothly.

VERMIN ON CATTLE.—It is now that vermin give most trouble. Whenever "cow licks" are seen upon cattle lice may be found. A good remedy consists of an ointment made of a pound each of lard and crude petroleum mixed together with a quarter of a pound of flowers of sulphur. This rubbed along the spine and the inside of thighs of calves and cattle will soon free them from lice. It will also free hogs and poultry from fleas and is not injurious in any way. Bare, irritable spots upon the necks of horses may be also treated with this.

MANURING.—Manure may be hauled on to fall plowed ground intended for spring crops, upon the late snows or on the frozen ground in the early part of the day. That intended for corn should be carefully turned and well mixed to equalize its value. Mix the droppings from the hen roost evenly in the heap. A few bushels of wood ashes thrown in will not hurt the manure if the whole is well mixed together, and they will help to decompose it; but this should be cautiously done. Coarse, fresh manure for fall crops may be hauled out and made into compost near where it will be used.

TAKE CARE OF THE LAMBS.—If properly cared for early lambs are much more profitable than those that come later in the season, as if they came when the weather is cold they need more care than those that are not dropped until it is warmer. Unless they receive prompt attention there is danger that they will get chilled and live but a very short time. If the sheep have been well fed and are kept in a warm place almost every lamb can be saved. That too, without great amount of trouble. A few minutes attention at the right time may save the life of a lamb which in a few months, at a small expense, can be made worth several dollars. At lambing time the sheep should be closely watched and if any lambs are dropped which are unable to take care of themselves, they should be assisted. After they have sucked a few times they will generally get along very well. Not only should the sheep be looked to during the day but a late and more cautiously in the evening, as feeble lambs which are dropped at that time will not likely to live until morning. It is certainly very poor policy to let a lamb die for want of the little care which would save its life.

A DVERTISING CHEAP. Good Systematic Advertising, that will contemplate results, contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should wait 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., at Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET BOOK (thirty-second edition) containing lists of over 1000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a trifle above reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

INVENTORS If you wanted an honest opinion whether a patent, or a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will undertake examination free of charge, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Use no agents, but address, *Editor Free*, Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. Send *Postal Card* for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," 4 cents.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. Business pleasant and honorable. Address working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare time or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay hundredfold for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CATARRH.

Bones of the Nose Eaten Out.—Memory Gone—Mind Impaired—Cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by building up the Constitutional. It strikes at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, detailing the marvelous cures, and what is remarkable, curing not only the Catarrh, but all other diseases at the same time. Such is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known persons whose name is not yet published. Catarrh and its attendant evils, cold in the head, cough, incipient consumption, headache, pains in back and loins, dizziness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all leave together when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 7.

MESSRS LITTLEFIELD & CO.,

Dear Sirs:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am able to attend to my business again from four months ago I was taken down sick with Catarrh, at which time I had been troubled with it for three years, and had to leave my work. I went to New York to be treated for it. I sampled the best medical skill in that city, with little benefit. It was called by them the worst form of Catarrh, Ozena. Six bones in my nose were partially eaten away. My sense of smell was gone to such a degree, that on one occasion while at home in New Hampshire, we allowed a skunk, and although they said it smelled terribly, I could not detect anything. I also had very bad dizzy spells, everything seemed to whirl around me and I would have to sit down ten or fifteen minutes before I could walk. I have been laid up sick one a week at a time; in fact I never expected to get well again, as my life was fast ebbing out of existence. It also effected my mental powers to such an extent that it was impossible for me to remember even common occurrences. While at home I was induced to try your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, and never while sick was I so much relieved as with using it, and I began to improve and have been gaining right along, and now feel as well as ever. I heartily give you this testimonial, and it is with no of any benefit to you I shall have no objection to you using my name to help introduce a medicine that has cured me of a terrible disease. Yours respectfully,

F. C. ADAMS.

Travelling Agent for Stoneham, Brown & Lyons Publishing House, Phila., Pa.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 82 pages, giving a treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases from reader, by addressing the Proprietors LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H

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Boston, April 4th, 1873.

Prof. ALPHONSE HILLES: Dear Sir.—Many thanks for the two bottles of "DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE" which you so kindly sent me through Mr. Marston. I used but one bottle, which relieved me of a severe attack, and better still, I have not had a twinge since, and I am happy that I shall never have another, as the last attack was in July, 1872. Should it, however, return, I still have the other bottle left, and shall try it, and expect the same beneficial result. Gratefully yours, L. R. SHEWELL.

The above testimony ought to convince the most skeptical Rheumatic that a SURE CURE has been discovered in the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure

It is from such results and every day proofs like these that Physicians are now prescribing the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE as an infallible specific for removing the cause of the disease, Acute or Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia or Tooth Ache, Gout, Stomach and Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Flying Pains, Twisted Joints, Swollen Joints, Pain in the Back and Loins, Weakness of the Limbs, Tired feeling, Languid, Nervous Prostration, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Letters pouring in daily, testifying to the purchase a small bottle and take according to the instructions printed on the package, and it will not take long to convince him that prepared doctors' fees is money thrown away.—Diplomas of all kinds are useless.

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The Spencer Sun

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CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MARCH 31, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Has Gov. Rice forgot that ingenious youth named Pomeroy.?

Adams and Bristow, or Adams and Thurman meet with favor among Republican's and Demecrat's. This is a sign of progress.

Vesuvious is again vomiting fire, and ashes and lava. What a blessing it would be if that volcano were under Washington.

Gen. Sherman's daughter is still deprived of her diamonds, presented to her by the Khedive of Egypt, because the duty of $15,000 remains unpaid.

"Bill" King of Pacific Mail notoriety has decided to retire to his farm as will many others of the same sort, after next November, but it is awful bad for the grangers.

Now Ben. Butler wants Bummers in rear. The proper place for them is in the front where they can be shot down just as the virtuous Benjamin was. He wants to protect his friends you see.

Governor Rice so far has signed 74 acts and resolves, which is four more than were passed at the same time last year. It is now probable that the General Court will adjourn early in April.

Montgomery Blair a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, has written a letter in favor of Gov. Tilden as a presidential candidate. He believes in the necessity of a thorough reform and thinks that the Gov. is the man for the hour.

The chief business of the present congress is on the part of the majority to find a Republican who has not stole, and on the part of the minority to find a Democrat who has stole. It is not quite legitimate however to enter into a man's private business, as this has nothing to do with the general government.

It would be more in accord with the centennial emotions of the year and the era of kind feelings between the North and South, if Blaine and his crowd would pay more attention to public business, and cease to irritate the Southern members by misconstruing their every word and action. Under such circumstances one is liable to say things that he does not mean.

The Springfield Union says that "the opinion of a state where the Republican majority has increased 15 fold in a year is worth having." It depends somewhat on the way and manner in which such an increase is obtained. It is a well known fact that money was used freely in the New Hampshire election, and the increased majority was due to this, but there must be a limit to the supply.

It is proposed to reduce the number of Infantry regiments in the U. S. Army from 25 to 20, and the Cavlary from 10 to 8 and also to consolidate other branches of the service. This will not reduce the efficient force of the army, as the number of soldiers will remain the same, but it will secure (it ought to) the dismissal of a large number of officers, whose principal business has been to loaf around Washington and get fat jobs from the government.

The election in Connecticut occurs next Monday. Both parties have excellent candidates, but the Democrats are weakened by the defection of soft money. The Legislature will elect a Senator to take the place of the late Senator Ferry. Connecticut is a very doubtful state, as a change in a few votes only will secure a victory. The Democrats appear to be confident, however, of success.

President Grant has a brother Orville, and three post-traders have testified before the Investigating committee that they had paid $300, a month to Brother Orville in order to retain their lucrative positions The New York Republican Convention said of Brother Ulysses.—"We commend the good work of the national administration in protecting the public treasury and punishing public offenders, and in laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen, President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people for his patriotic services in war and in peace." Geo.; W. Curtis, backed by the Union League and the honest men, said—"The corruptions of the Administration, exposed in the direction, culminating at last in all self-confessed bribery of the Republican Secretary of War, the low tone of political morality, that has prevailed in official Republican service, the increasing disposition of the officers and the agents of the Administration of this country to prostitute the party organization relentlessly and at all cost to personal ends have everywhere aroused the apprehension of the friends of free goverment, and have startled and alarmed the honest masses of the Republican party."—This is quite a chasm to shake hands across.

It is yet uncertain whether England will give up Rev. E. D. Winslow. He is claimed under the treaty of 1842, but in 1873 Parliament passed a proviso that all criminals extradited should be tried for the crime alleged against them in the extridition papers, and England wants this government to guarantee that this will be done but Uncle Sam can't see it, so Winslow remains in England, to the joy of some of the citzens of the Hub.

The politicians held on to the Kentucky mule case, until they are obliged to yeild. It was attempted to show that Bristow had the mule claim reviewed before he left the Department of Justice and prosecuted the claim. It was proved however that he had no official knowledge of it while in office. One public man, at least, still remains untouched.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

During the past week our representatives in Congress have been considering the matter of their own compensation. It is a good sign of their economical turn of mind that the general feeling is in favor of a return to the salary as it was before the recent grab. But as on all other questions, so here there is a great diversity of opinion, and in addition to this politicians have taken hold of the subject with the intention of making political capital for themselves and their party. Our office holders should receive a reasonable compensation for their services; a compensation not too large to encourage men to seek office for the pay merely, nor too small to prevent poor men from holding public office, and confining them to the rich only. A man ought to expect a fair reward for his public services.

But in addition to the money compensation there are two other elements to be considered—honor and patriotism. There is more or less of honor connected with the holding of public office, and most of men would willingly part with a portion of their money compensation for the honor of being the Honorable so and so. Then again every man is expected to sacrifice something for his country, especially under a Republican Government. It is a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," and each individual has or should have an interest in its success. It is his government and should receive proper attention. True, the word "patriotism" is becoming obsolete. There is lacking in the present generation one thing so essential to the maintenance of a Republic. People in former times sacrificed their fortunes in behalf of their government, but to-day people are sacrificing their government for money.

A new standard has been created by which to judge men, and the question today is not what is his character, but what is he worth? So the chief object of a man's life is himself. Of course a man is not expected to labor for his country without pay, but the pay should be such as to give them a fair living while holding office, and let the honor and patriotism supply the deficiency, which they would have earned in private life. It is claimed that men of ability decline to hold political office on account of the meagerness of the reward, but is it not rather the bad odor which surrounds political life at present?

Political conventions are so controlled by wire pullers, people are so accustomed to accept, without consideration, the candidates of such conventions that men who are needed in political life will not thrust themselves forward and take an interest politics, because they may incur the charge of office seeking. They do not seek but are to be sought, and the question of reward is of minor importance to them.

The people can have as good officers at $4,400 a year as they can for $5,000, but they must not expect to find them among the manipulators of political conventions and those who are continually seeking office. A reform is needed right here if faithful and competent officers are desired at reasonable salaries.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door."

Is what a song, which I remember from boyish days, says. The words came forcibly to my mind as I read what "Veritas" had written to the Independent at Fort Tobacco, Maryland. Would you believe that "Veritas" actually presumes to say that "Saxon" was mistaken about the decision of the English Privy Council in regard to a personal devil. I would no mind his having said so, but I very much fear that he actually proved it. Such an outrage should be severely punished. I am strongly inclined to have "Veritas" put on the rack before an investigating committee of Congress. Here was I comforting myself and your readers with the idea that the non-existence of the devil was proven and decided, and this man-plot comes in and refutes me. "Veritas," do you know how many people you have made uncomfortable? Have you reflected that you have driven sleep from the eyelids of hundreds, who, having read "Saxon's" letter, were happy and slumbered peacefully, rejoicing that no lake burning with fire and brimstone could claim a reversionary interest in them? Shame on you for disturbing their slumbers. And then think of me "Saxon," a Washington correspondent, proven to have been mistaken. Do you not know that you have committed the crime known to the English low as *lese majesty?*" That you have attacked "the palladium of American liberty?" (By the way, what is a palladium of liberty?) That you are questioning the accuracy and lessening the power of the press? On the whole I am glad I was wrong. There ought to and must be a "personal devil," and the necessary accompaniment of a burning lake, for the benefit of "Veritas" and those like him, who attack the correspondents. "Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither."

Winter held off till March, and has come on us now. Two snow storms this week is a little wearing on us Washington people, but we have them, and the one yesterday came down with sun shining part of time. The drifting particles glistened in sunlight like floating diamonds, and made the air so beautiful that we could almost forget the cold, if well wrapped up in an Ulster.

Speaking of Ulsters reminds me that both men and women here wear these unsightly garments. I do not know what the women call their's, for I am not versed in the nomenclature of women's wardrobes, and could hardly tell a bustle from a pair of palpitators, but I know they wear these coats, and to walk down the avenue behind one of the fair "creechers" with a round hat and an ulster on, you cannot tell her from one of the masculine promenaders. What a pity that the women are so anxious to look like the men.

Marsh—The great Marsh, who bought post traderships, has returned from Canada. President Grant sent him a pardon so that he might return and testify in the impeachment trial of Belknap. The ex-secretary has no defenders; his crime was a great one, and as he stood high, he has fallen correspondingly low. Some pity him, but every one despises Marsh. Had he been a *man* he would have been drawn and quartered before he would have "preached" on the partners of his guilt, those partners being women, and one of them in her grave. The Prince of Wales never did many things that could be admired, but when he stepped into the witness stand in a court of justice and deliberately swore to what everybody knew to be false, to protect a guilty woman who had trusted him, he rose to the dignity of manhood. Marsh sunk way below it. It is thought Mrs. Marsh will, or can, make some revelations, and she is to be examined. The full tide of the Belknap scandal will soon be flowing again.

Congress is doing very little if anything. None of the important business of the country has been alluded to. The politicians there on both sides are trying to make political capital for the coming campaign. An effort has been made to bring up the finance question but it failed, and the indications are that nothing will be done upon that subject. The Pacific railroad bill slumbers in the committee rooms, when it is apparant to every man that the passage of the Texas and Pacific bill is demanded by every consideration. A tariff bill has been prepared, but it too sleeps. The committee, and the importers do not know whether the laws affecing their business will be changed or not, and, therefore, they do not know to arrange their business.

Every opportunity to make political capital is eagerly seized. One occurred last week, when a bill preventing levies upon officials for campaign funds was introduced. The bill was intended to make capital for the Democrats, but ex-Speaker Blaine, by his superior parliamentary skill, succeeded in capturing the bill and amending it to suit his views, and made more capital out of it than did the introducers. And so it goes, day after day. Instead of attending to the business of the country, the leaders are working to see how many of them can get back to their present seats for two more years. If I indulged in political predictions I should say "not many," and I believe the country in short would endorse. SAXON.

After a long discussion Congress has passed a bill to prevent assessments for Electioneering purposes. The bill forbids employes or officers of the government asking or recieving money or property for political purposes, forbids members of Congress from contributing funds to similar purposes, and also forbids under penalties the use of fraud, violence, menace or bribery to influence elections, making offences against this law punishable as misdemenors in the United States district courts.

It is a lamentable fact that in a Republican government where the will of the majority ought to prevail, that the reverse most are brought. This money has been obtained from clerks in the various departments, who have little enough pay, from office holders throughout the country, and from those who obtain lucrative jobs from the government. Such a system tends to produce fraud and corruption in public service, such as we are experiencing to day. This law may possibly prevent this, but the politicians will discover some way to evade it. The only true way to reform in this direction is to have a good civil service system, under which only competant and honest men can hold these offices, and when tenure of office does not depend upon the triumph of a political party. Until such a system is adopted we cannot hope for a pure and economical administration of public affairs.

The grand march composed by Herr Wagner in order of the centennial has been received. The price paid was $5000 so much for music.

THE PAST DAY PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a custom hallowed by time and associations, I hereby appoint by and with the advice and consent of the council, Thursday the thirteenth day of April next to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, for the mercies and blessings which flow from the divine providence alone.

And I earnestly invite the people o Massachusetts to preserve that day from unseemly desecration, and to assemble in their chosen places of worship, humbly to implore our Heavenly Father to forgive our public and private offences, and to give us that holy consecration which shall make our lives strong and virtuous and abundant in the divine charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "never faileth" and which shall abide even when "knowledge vanishes away.

Let us pray that he will bless our country, which he graciously preserved through the vicissitudes of a hundred years; that he will bless abundantly our beloved commonwealth, its industries and its homes; that he will foster the interests of education, morality, and religion, to the end that virtue may be encouraged and exemplified, vice restrained, and iniquity punished; that he will comfort the sick, the desolate and the sorrowful, that he will protect the innocent, succor the tempted provide for the needy, and for "him who hath no helper" that he will give power on earth to the Gospel of His Son Jesus Christ Our Lord: that he will feed those who hunger and thirst after righteousness solace our adversities, dispel our fears strengthen our faith, and enoble our joys, with the assurance that amid all the mutations of life and death, he "The Lord of Hosts, is with us" and that "the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Given at the council chamber, in Boston this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundreth.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

By his excellency the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council.

HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL.—About 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday May 10, the persons invited having been conducted to their places, the orchestra of 150, conducted by Theodore Thomas, will play the national airs of all nations. The following programme will then be carried out: "The Grand March" written for the occasion by Richard Wagner. Invocation of the Divine Blessing, original hymn by J. G. Whittier. Original Cantata—Words by Sydney Lanier of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck of Connecticut. Brief presentation by the President of the centennial commission, reporting the exhibition to the President of the United States. An address by the President of the United States, which will close by declaring the exhibition open. Immediately the flags will be unfurled, and the artillery will fire a salute, the chimes of the tower and other great bells on the ground will ring and the chorus of 600 will render Handel's "Hallelujah," The foreign commissioners will move to their respective assignments in the main building. The President of the United States, escorted by the commission and bo ard of finance and invited guests, will enter the north doors of the main building and move, accompanied by the music of the great organs, along the great avenue in such a manner as to pass by each national commission. The procession will then cross to Machinery Hall and walk down the main avenue to the centre. Then at a signal from the President of the United States the enormous engine and its thirceen acres of machinery will be put in motion and the exhibition will be open to the world. There may follow more or less formal receptions in the judge's hall and the quarters of the commission.

Wide awake for April is eminently pictorial. The Management of this magazine seem to understand one important point, viz: the bulk of boys and girls are attracted by fair, large, open pictures; although there are plenty of engravings in this very number noticeable for fineness of detail for older tastes. The illustration of "Gold Locks' Dream of Pussie-Willow," a delightful poem by Clara Doty Bates, is a charming design by Mrs. Finley, a sister of the poet. "The Fate of a Face-Maker" is another capital poem capitally illustrated; both of these poems with their pictures are to be specially mentioned for originality of thought and gracefulness of expression. The "Behaving" paper, in this number is worth the price of the year's subscription, which is only $3.00 per annum.

Senator Matt. Carpenter says that this government must be run more economically, and he has given up wearing sus penders.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge; Obituary poetry, 10c. per line.

DEATHS.

In Spencer March 26th, of croup Eldred son of Abner C. and Carrie B. Clark, aged 3 months and 94 days.

In Spencer March 9th, Charles E. Morse aged 19 years 6 months and 15 days.

MARRIAGES.

In West Warren at the Congregational parsonage, by Rev. A. C. Swald, William J. Bush and Mrs. Mary Stebbins, both of Palmer.

In Athol, March 16th, by Geo. H. Hoyt Esq., Henry L. Merrill of Athol, to Lunetta R. Davenport of Hardwick.

In North Oxford March 25, by Rev. O. Ayres, Jerome C. Nichols of West Thompson, Ct., and Jennie A. Child of N. Oxford.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that Dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make it known to his fellow sufferers the means of the cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, N. Y.
Jan 8 1m

PAPER HANGINGS.
G. W. SHILLABER,
Late of the firm of Clark, Sawyer & Co.)
Has opened a
NEW STORE
For the sale of
Paper Hangings, Window Shades,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At 34 Front Street,
A few doors from Main street,
WORCESTER, MASS.
NEW STYLES AT ALL PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Dealers will find this a good stock to select from.
Competent Workmen Furnished.
G. W. SHILLABER, W. H. GOODELL.
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EARLY SPRING
OPENING
—OF—
CLOTHS
AND
CLOTHING!
We have received our annual importation of medium and light weight woolens for our
Custom Department!
Gentlemen are cordially invited to call and see the best line of Foreign and domestic fabrics we have ever offered.
Our Prices will correspond with the times.
Spring Styles Ready-Made Clothing,
NOW READY.
Special attention is invited to our superior line of
Sprirg Overcoats
AND
Business Suits
Of our own manufacture, for
Men, Youths, Boys and Children!
Our prices will correspond with the Times.
Low-Priced Goods.
We have a special department where all Odd Lots, Broken sizes and last Seasons styles are marked down and closed out regardless of First cost.
We offer in this department the best bargain for the money to be found in the city.
Ware, Pratt & Co.,
One-Price Clothiers.
408 & 412 Main st.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
WORCESTER, MASS.

We are Still Selling
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LUMBER!
OF EVERY DISCRIPTION. viz:
Hemlock, Pine, Spruce, Indiana Walnut, Ash, Whitewood, &c.
Standard Pine and Cedar Shingles,
CLAPBOARDS and LATH,
Delivered to any R. R. Station at lowest cost.
We Also Manufacture
Builder's Finish, Mouldings, Sheathings, Doors, Windows, Blinds and Gutters,
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TOGETHER WITH
All of which we are prepared to offer on the
Most Favorable Terms!
Respectfully,
CHAS. BAKER & CO.
GENERAL OFFICE & MILLS:
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Grove Street, near Lincoln Square,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.
TO ANGELINE MOORE of Spencer, in the county of Worcester, and all other persons claiming under her mortgage hereinafter mentioned:
WHEREAS, Joseph Dodge, by his mortgage deed given by Martin Richards of Spencer, in said County, dated January 1st, 1873, and recorded in Worcester County Registry of Deeds, book 707, page 146, sold for a breach of conditions of said mortgage deed, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 1st day, the 15th day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., the same or a parcel of land in said Spencer situated on the westerly side of a town road, in the village of Hillville, bounded and described in said mortgage deed as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the premises, at a stake and stones, thence southerly by said Martin Richards; thence southerly by said Martin Richards, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to land of Louis Lafleville; thence northerly by said land of Lafleville two hundred and twenty-two feet to land of Henry Bohnet; thence westerly by said land of Bohnet one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly by said land of Bohnet and Richards two hundred and twenty-two feet to said road; and by said mortgage deed said land will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to Alpha Bigelow, Spencer, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1872, for $1,000, Terms at sale.
Assignee of said Mortgage.
Spencer, March 30th, 1876. 3w

L. C. Kenney & Co., Lumber Dealers
are now prepared to show a full and varied assortment of
Building & Machinery stock,

Soft Wood Department, IMENSION TIMBER, on hand and to order.
MICHIGAN & CANADA LINE
SPRUCE, WHITE, SOUTHERN & NORWAY PINE FLOORING.
THOROUGHLY SEASONED SHEATHINGS
Spruce, Pine and Hemlock
Inclosing and Box Boards
Shingles, Laths, Pickets
Clabboards Fenceboard
Hard wood Department.
We have a nice stock of
Black Walnut, Plain & Figured Ash, Whitewood Boards, Pink and Columns, Cherry, Oak, etc.
Orders Promptly Filled,
Our expenses to the lowest point. Our expectations in regard to profits are not large. Our facilities are surpassed by none. The bloodly chasm of bottom prices has been passed and we stand ready to meet the reasonable requirements of the best buyers of either large or small quantities, and to guarantee both inspection and measurement of stock we handle.
Mullberry-st. Lumber Yard. Worcester, Mass.
(OPPOSITE UNION PASSGER DEPOT.) 21-3m

COLORED SILKS!
Splendid Taffeta Quality.
BARNARD, SUMNER & CO
327 Main Street.
WORCESTER,
Offer a perfect assortment of
Costume Shades!
To match the Fashionable Spring Fabrics, at the following popular prices, viz:
$1.12 1-2, $1.25
$1.37 1-2, $1.50
A full line of Shades of each of these prices, and the quality of the goods offered will show them superior to any bargains of the season.

BLACK SILKS!
Still Better Bargains!
We are able this week to offer our customers a complete line of very justly celebrated
BLACK SILKS!
From One of the Best Known Manufacturers in Lyons.
PRICES RANGING
$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, and $2.50.
And at least 25 cts. on a yard better value than any goods heretofore sold by us, and a wide margin over the same silks offered in this city.
☞ We shall esteem it a favor to show these goods to every lady contemplating the purchase of a Black Silk, and a careful comparison with the best bargains offered elsewhere will result invariably in our favor.
BARNARD, SUMNER & CO.

Black Cashmeres!
SPECIAL LOTS.
Barnard, Sumner & Co.
Invite attention to the following Special Prices in
Black Cashmeres,
JUST OPENED:
40 inch, - - - - .75
40 inch, - - - - .80
46 inch, - - - - 1.00
Also equally Marked Bargains in BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, and HENRIETTAS, of the same superior makes heretofore sold by us.
The Superior Texture and Color of the goods in this Department will especially commend them to purchasers, and at our present LOW PRICES we solicit a close comparison with any goods sold in this city or Boston.
BARNARD, SUMNER & CO.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. WORCESTER, ss.
PROBATE COURT.
To the Heirs at law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Winthrop Livermore, late of Spencer in said county, deceased:
UPON the Petition of Geo. A. Craig you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Worcester in said county on the first Tuesday of April next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, why an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, should not be approved. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, two weeks successively in the "Spencer Sun," a newspaper printed at Spencer, the last publication to be one day at least before said court, and to send or cause to be sent a written or printed copy of this notice, properly mailed, postage prepaid, to each of the heirs, devisees, or legatees of said estate, or their legal representatives, known to the petitioner, seven days at least before said court.
Witness, Henry Chapin Esquire, Judge of said court this twenty-first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
CHAS. E. STEVENS, Register.

Crimpers' Pinchers

PATENTED NOV. 2, 1875.
Saves the hand. Does not slip, and does the work easier. For Sale by
G. G. WRIGHT, Spencer, Mass.
☞Send for Circular.☜

NOTICE.
The Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of North Brookfield and vicinity that they have taken the shop
Opposite the Batcheller House,
Where they will be prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING, Graining,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGING!
ALSO,
WALL COLORING, TINTING AND KALSOMINING
Having had several years experience they feel competent of giving entire satisfaction. They will also keep constantly on hand
MIXED PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY,
And a general supply of Painters' Stock and Materials. Also, the latest styles of Paper Hangings and Borders All orders will be promptly and faithfully executed.
Parties in other towns having work to be done will do well to call, or address
E. F. & T. T. MORRILL.
North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876.
12 3m

False.
The report that I have sold my
Real Estate Business
To Grew & Co., of Hartford,
IS FALSE,
But I do intend to make lots of people happy by
SELLING AT RETAIL
120 FARMS,
76 DWELLINGS,
43 BUILDING LOTS,
All in Worcester County.
Call and see the Goods.
ELIAS HALL.

SPRING OPENING
OF
CARPETS!
Parties wishing CARPETS will do well to call at
WM. B. WHITE'S
514 Main Street,
WORCESTER.
Where they will find a full assortment of
English Tapestrys, Lowell Extra Superfine, Hartford, &c.
AND
INGRAIN CARPETS,
From 50 cents to $1 per yard.
Also a full line of
MATS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS AND WINDOW SHADES.
All work warranted satisfactory.
Remember the place,
514 Main Street, Worcester.
THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WHERE
Advertising Contracts can be made

SPRING AND SUMMER
1876 STONE BROS. 308
CONTINUE SELLING AT
Popular Prices!
And have added to their stock a full line of
Ecru and Cashmere Laces
TIES, EDGINGS
AND BUCHINGS,
New and Handsome.
100 dozen Gent's Brown Mixed C. G. Hose, at 20 cents per pair.
50 dozen Ladies' English Cotton Hose, White and Unbleached, extra quality at 25 cents per pair; full and regular.
40 dozen Ladies' Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clock, extra length, at 25 cents per pair.
25 dozen Gent's Unbleached fine British Socks, at 25 cents per pair.
15 dozen Gent's Unbleached fine British Socks, at 20 cents per pair.
BARGAINS IN
BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN
HOSIERY!
Corsets! Corsets!
Extra quality. We have three styles Ladies Corsets, which will please anyone wishing a nice Corset for a low price,
75c 87 1-2 and $1. Worth 1-25 1-37 1-2
LOOK AT THEM!
Corsets from 33c. to $3.
Ladies' and Gent's Linen and Hemptitched Handkerchiefs, cheap. Hamburg Edgings, Cotton Trimmings, Buchings, Collars and Cuffs. Zephyr Worsted, 12 1-2 cts. per ounce, all colors. Gent's Linen Bosoms less than cost to close. White Java Canvass, one-half yard wide, 25 cents per yard, three-quarters yard wide, 45 cents, one yard wide, 62. Buttons, Silks Thread 68 cents per dozen, Coat's or Clark's; Notions, &c. We shall sell as
VERY LOW PRICES!
Our entire Stock.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Corsets and Hosiery a Specialty.
STONE BROTHERS
308 Main Street,
WORCESTER, - - - MASS.

LOMBARD,
THE
Photographer,
Has returned and may be found at his old stand
On Pleasant Street,
Where he will be pleased to receive his old friends and patrons.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FERROTYPES
STEREO VIEWS OF RESIDENCES
Made at short notice. Particular attention paid to
Copying and Enlarging Pictures,
Of every description, and finishing in Ink, Oil or Water Colors, in the most durable manner, at reasonable prices.
Spencer, February 10, 1876. 16-2m

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW LOT OF
CLOTHING,
For Spring Trade.
PAUL SIBLEY.

LOVELL'S
Agricultural Warehouse
AND SEED STORE,
IL ROW AT
No. 588 Main St., Worcester,
A short distance south of the old stand.
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
Grass, Vegetable
AND
Flower Seeds!
Fertilizers & Farming Tools
of all kinds, &c., at very low prices
JOHN & JNO. A. RICE,
Successors to JOHN D. LOVELL.
23-6w

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Sale by all Stove Dealers. Manufactured only by Morton Bros., Prop'rs, Cambridgeport, Mass.

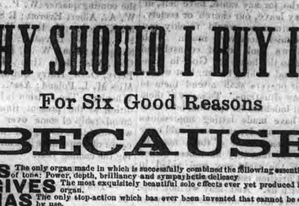
BOOTS, AND SHOES
AT RUINOUS PRICES.
Our Annual
CLOSING OUT SALE
has commenced and continues until February 15, during which time we shall close out our
LARGE STOCK
OF
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
at very
LOW FIGURES
to make room for our spring stock.
☞COME AND SEE.☜
If we do not mean what we say.
DADMUN & CO.,
AGENTS,
434 Main street,
WORCESTER, MASS.
8-3m

DR. HALL
Would respectfully call the peoples' attention to his varied stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Drugs and Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Sponges, Brushes
Perfumery, &c.
I take great pleasure in announcing to those who enjoy a
GOOD CIGAR,
that I have a stock which is superior to all others in Spencer.
I make a specialty of
POCKET BOOKS and CUTLERY.
EXPERIENTIA DOCET STULTOS
to buy all their goods needed in my line from me.
Physician's Prescriptions
Carefully Compounded,
Under Massasoit Hotel,
SPENCER, MASS.
30-1y

NOTICE

E. D. KENELY
WOULD inform the citizens of
Spencer and Vicinity,
that he has enlarged his place of business by adding a Wheel-wright and paint shop. Having enough of the latter business, I am prepared to build wagons, both light and heavy, in a satisfactory manner.
New and Second-hand Wagons
of all descriptions, on hand for sale. I still continue to do both horse and ox shoeing and hope to secure a liberal patronage.
E. D. KENELY.
CHESTNUT ST., SPENCER, MASS. 45tf

Notice.
THE owners of the real estate taxed to Amos Adams' heirs, situated in the Town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year eighteen



ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADDRESS TO AMERICA.

Oh land, where heroes bled and poets sung;
Home of the truly brave and nobly free,
Although I've left my lyre awhile unstrung,
Afresh I tune it now and sing to thee.
Thou land of birds and flow'rs and flowing streams
And verdant meadows tinged with nature's gold,
Thy every hill and dale with beauty teems,
Thy mountains with their giant arms enfold
Sweet valleys in their loving, strong embrace,
Thy goodly forests waving in the breeze,
And hedges, Woodbine laden, lend their grace,
With all the roving eye delighted sees,
And, blending, form a a glorious place of thee,
Which, but for sin, a Paradise might be.

When first I saw thy charms, the summer bloom
Was fresh upon thy cheeks; thy wondrous eyes
Just opened from their sleep in winter's gloom
Shone bright as stars in far off clearer skies.
Thy lap was filled brimful of choicest flowers,
Thy streams made music as they pass'd along;
The birds sang lovestrains in thy leafy bowers,
And nature raised her sweetest, gladest song.
And though my heart was sad, and thou wast strange,
I felt the genial influence of thy smile;
And soon my spirit made a glad exchange.
Thy beauty did my lonely heart beguile,
For while thy quite meadow paths I trod.
My soul was liftsd up through thee to God.

Long may thy sons be truly brave and free,
Thy lovely daughters chaste as well as fair,
Thy homes be worthy of the name, and thee;
Oh, may religion make her lodgment there.
And long may patriot hearts and poet souls
Be born to guard with jealous care thy name,
And ever keep it fresh on Time's great rolls,
And fan each spark of good in thee to flame.
And long may peaceful arts and commerce smile,
Fair agriculture lift her honest head,
So that thy hardy, free born sons of toil
May ever win their needful daily bread;
And may'st thou e'er be known o'er land and flood
For all that's truly great and nobly good.

North Wales. B.

[Original.]

THE BROOKFIELDS LONG AGO.

In examining Centennial relics we have discovered an old "History of the County of Worcester," written in the last century, which contains many facts of interest relative to the early settlement of Brookfield.

Thinking the subject one which will interest the readers of this paper we beg leave to present a brief sketch of the many hardships endured by the early settlers, together with a few quotations from the history which in itself is a curiosity.

In age, Brookfield ranks third in the county of Worcester, it having been first settled in 1660. In that year a number of inhabitants of the old town of Ipswich petitioned for a tract of land and obtained their request in the following words:

"At a great and general court of election held at Boston the 20th of May, 1660, in answer to a petition of several inhabitants of Ipswich, this court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioners six miles square, or so much land as shall be contained in such a compass, in a place near Quaboag pond."

The peolpe to whom this tract was granted being just and honorable, and wishing to make their title secure, purchased their land of the Indians, and received a deed of the whole amount. At this time the nearest white settlement upon the east was Marlboro, the nearest upon the west Springfield. For a time all went well at the infant settlement. From morning till night the ring of the sturdy woodman's axe was heard as he felled the monarchs of the forest, and converted the red man's hunting grounds into the white man's fields. Many rude though happy homes sprang up, and a church was built, though the people had no minister.

In 1673, thirteen years after this settlement, Brookfield was first incorporated as a township, and received its name. The rights of the inhabitants were, however, much limited, for it is stated, "the court appointed and continued a committee of three gentlemen, belonging to other places, to direct, regulate and ratify all affairs relative to settling and building up the town. A committee appointed as aforesaid, petitioned the General Court to be released from such services, and prayed that the inhabitants might be left to conduct and manage their own affairs." This request, however, we learn was not granted until 1718, over forty years after being presented.

The prosperity of the newly incorporated town was of short duration; soon dangers began to thicken, which, at the end of two years, in 1675, terminated in the entire destruction of the town by the Indians. It seems that the Nipnet and Nipmuck Indians, two tribes that lived where Oxford and surrounding towns are now situated, July 13, 1675, killed four or five men at Mendon. The Governor immediately sent Captain Hutchinson of Boston to Brookfield, near which place there was to be a great rendezvous of Indians, to treat with the several chiefs for the purpose of securing peace. Captain Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, with twenty men, accompanied him. They arrived in Brookfield Sunday, August 1, and immediately sent a message to the Indians, desiring to treat with them. Three of the chiefs promised to meet the next morning about eight o'clock, upon a plain at the head of Wickaboag (West Brookfield) pond. Three of the principal men of Brookfield, named John Ayres, John Coye and Joseph Pritchard, joined Captain Hutchinson's company; and they all reached the plain at the appointed time, but found no Indians there. They then rode forward some five miles until they reached a terrible swamp called Wenimesset. (This swamp was in the western part of what is now the town of New Braintree. A brook ran through it, which still reta ns the name Wenimesset.) Here they were fired upon by a company of two or three hundred Indians who were lying in ambush. Eight of the number, including the three from Brookfield, were killed, and Captain Hutchinson received a wound which caused his death in several weeks. The remaining company fled with all speed back to Brookfield. Meanwhile the people left at home had become alarmed and collected together in the principal house of the town, which they hastily fortified as best they could, by rolling up a few logs upon the outside and hanging up feather beds upon the inside. The settlement of Brookfield at this time consisted of about twenty families. The fortified house and also the church were situated upon the summit of what is now called Foster hill, of West Brookfield. The position of the settlers was terrible, especially as they were so far removed from any settlement of white men to whom they might look for assistance. All retreated into the fort and awaited the approach of the enemy. They had not long to wait; soon resounded terrible whoops and war cries, and the Indians flocked in from all directions and surrounded them. Almost in an instant they beheld the flames of their once happy homes. The savages immediately commenced a severe attack upon the fort. Many balls were fired, but only one man, named Henry Young, who was in the chamber, was killed. During the siege many attempts were made to fire the house, but without success. Many fire arrows were thrown which did not take effect. The fort held out four nights and three days. At length, early Thursday morning, the Indians filled a cart with hemp and other combustible matter, and having lighted it, tried by this means to fire the fort; but they were defeated in this undertaking partly by a sudden shower of rain that wet the hemp, and partly by the arrival of troops for the relief of the sufferers. It seems that Major Willard, who was marching against the Indians west of Lancaster, heard in some unknown way of the distress of this place and immediately turned and marched with all speed to Brookfield, where he arrived with forty-six men just in time to prevent the burning of the fort. As they approached the Indian scouts fired alarm guns, but most of the savages were so noisy in their wild triumph that they did not heed until Major Willard joined the besieged. When the troops reached the town they were joined by great great numbers of cattle, which had collected together in their fright at the fire and wild cries of the savages. seemingly for protection, these poor creatures followed the men until they arrived at the besieged house. The Indians were deceived, thinking there was a large number of horsemen in the rear. Hastily setting fire to the barn belonging to the fortified house, Joseph Pritchard's house and barn and the the church, which were the only buildings remaining, they retired. With what feelings of joy and thankfulness must the Brookfield people have witnessed their departure! Yet, we fear their's could hardly be called a feeling of joy when we remember that their happy homes lay in ruins; that loved ones had been sacrificed, and that it would not even be safe for them to remain in their own town with troops to protect them from the savages, whom they might expect to return and complete their work at any time.

There can be no doubt that the preservation of the fort was due to Major Willard's timely arrival, and it would seem that he was deserving of much credit; but we learn that he was censured and discharged from office by the General Court for this very act, because he came to the relief of Brookfield without special orders from headquarters

A garrison was kept at this house until winter, when the court ordered them away. The Indians came soon after and burned the house.

Thus but two years from the time of its incorporation, nothing was left of the town of Brookfield. It lay in ruins nearly two years. At length a few of the former inhabitants, together with new settlers, returned and gradually settled it. In 1692 it was again a recognized as a town.

During Queen Anne's war, which broke out not long after its re-settlement, Brookfield was the scene of some of the most heart rending instances of Indian cruelty and barbarity on record. Frequent and sudden inroads were made by the savages, in which the inhabitants were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

At one time a party of Indians came into town and broke up two or three families. At this time a farmer named Woolcot was working a short distance from his house. His wife became frightened, and taking her children hastened into the field where her husband was at work. When they returned at noon they found the Indians had been there in their absence, as they missed their gun and several other articles. Woolcot soon saw an Indian approaching the house. He immediately told his wife and daughter to hide in the bushes near by. Then calling his dog and taking his broad axe in his hand, and his little son under his arm, he went out to meet his savage foe. The dog was very large and fierce, and fought so well in defense of his master, that the Indian shot him. Before he could reload his gun Woolcot sat down his child, and with his broad axe pursued him. The Indian, however, loaded his gun as he ran, and Woolcot soo thought best to retreat. He returned, snatched up his child and escaped to a n eighboring fort. His wife was so much frightened that she revealed her place of concealment by her shrieks. The Indians soon found her and killed both her and her daughters upon the spot.

About the same time the house of one of the inhabitants by the name of Mason, was entered while the family were at dinner. Mr. Mason and one or two children were immediately dispatched, and Mrs. Mason and her baby were carried off as prisoners. Soon after a relief company sent out from Springfield found Mrs. Mason's baby in the bushes, where the savages had thrown it after having knocked it in the head.

At the same time that Mrs. Mason was taken prisoner, two brothers were also taken, Thomas and Daniel Lawrence, the former of whom was soon killed, the Indians pretending that he had misinformed them in regard to the number of men in town.

No one was safe at any time. A girl nemed Mary McIntosh was fired upon and killed while she was quietly milking her cows.

At another time a boy named John Woolcot, about twelve or fourteen years old, went after the cows on horseback, and not finding them readily, was riding about in search of them, when the Indians fired upon him and killed his horse and took him prisoner. He was carried captive to Canada, where he remained several years and learned the Indian language and adopted their mode of life so completely that he entirely forgot his own language, and became like a savage. In 1728, having been hunting, he was coming down the Connecticut with skins and furs, when he was halled by Indians. In the skirmish that followed Woolcot was killed.

At the time he was taken prisoner when after the cows, the report of the gun that killed his horse was heard at Jenning's garrison, and six men set out, who were waylaid by the Indians. Knowing an Indian cannot look an Englishman in the face and take true aim they stood their ground, and all were saved except one, named Abijah Bartlett, who turned to flee and was shot dead on the spot. They were at last saved by stratagem. A large dog hearing the firing came running up. One of the men, to encourage his comrades and frighten the Indians, exclaimed, "Captain Williams has come to our assistance, for here is his dog." Knowing Williams to be a great warrior the Indians fled.

In the year 1710 six men were haying upon the meadows, when a party of Indians who had been watching them, suddenly sprang upon them and killed five and took the other, a man by the name of John White, prisoner. White saw a small company of Englishmen a short distance away, and jumped from the Indians and ran towards them. He was wounded and fell, but was soon upon his feet again and running with all speed, when a second shot ended his life.

These are some of the many cruelties which our fore fathers were obliged to suffer at the hands of the blood-thisty savages. We sudder to think of it Little do we realize as we walk the pleasant streets of Brookfield, that they were once the places of such scenes as these. CLARA.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MARK TWAIN'S LETTER OF REGRET

At not being able to be with the Hartford Knights of St. Patrick, the 17th:

I am very sorry that I cannot be with the Knights of St. Patrick tomorrow evening. In this centennial year we ought to all find a peculiar pleasure in doing honor to the memory of a man whose good name has endured through fourteen centuries. We ought to find pleasure in it for the reason that at this time we naturally have a fellow-feeling for such a man. He wrought a great work in his day. He found Ireland a prosperous republic, and looked about him to see if he could find some useful thing to turn his hand to. He observed that the president of that repul lic was in the habit of sheltering his great officials from deserved punishment, so he lifted up his staff and smote him, and he died. He found that the secretary of war had been so unbecomingly economical as to have laid up $12,000 a year out of a salary of $8,000, and he killed him. He found that the secretary of the interior always prayed over every separate and distinct barrel of salt beef that was intended for the unconverted savage and then kept that beef himself, so he killed him also. He found that the secretary of the navy knew more about handling suspicious claims than he did about handling a ship, and he at once made an end of him. He found that a very foul private secretary had been engineered through a sham trial so he destroyed him. He discovered that the congress which pretended to prodigous virtue was very anxious to investigate an embassador who had dishonored the country abroad, but was equally anxious to prevent the appointment of any spotless man to a similar post; that this congress had no God but party; no system of morals but party policy; no vision but a bat's vision, and no reason or excuse for existing anyhow. Therefore, he massacred that congress to the last man.

When he had finished his great work he said, in his figurative way, "Lo, I have destroyed all the reptiles in Ireland."

St. Patrick had no politics; his sympathies lay with the right—that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile he forgot to inquire whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, but simply exalted his staff and "let him have it." Honored be his name—I wish we had him here to trim us up for the Centennial. But that cannot be. His staff, which was the symbol, of real, not sham, reform, is idle. However, we still have with us the symbol of Truth—George Washington's little hatchet—for I know they've buried it.

WANTED.—Advertisers who wish to lay out their money at 19 per cent interest.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—As desirable a rotation in office may be, it cannot be more so than a farm. No matter how fertile the soil, it is conceded that constant cropping with one, two or three kinds of grain, will wear out the land. All good farmers concede that a proper rotation of crops, including the grasses, should be followed. Chemists inform us that the nutriment of food producing plants is taken in part from the soil in solution through the roots and partly from the air through the leaves, and therefore that suitable food must be provided, or a manifest deteriorization must be the result. The good farmer while he aims to produce the largest crops at the least expense, will also be careful to keep up the fertility of the soil by a judicious rotation of crops, supplemented by the application of manure to the land.—*Rural World.*

Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health when, by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, since now and then a person is born with a particularly slow or fast pulse, and very case in hand may be of such peculiarity. An infants pulse is 140; a child of seven about 80, and from 20 to 60 years it is 70, beats a minute, declining to 60 at four-score. At 60 if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is a disease; the machine working it-self out, there is a fever or inflamation somewhere and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick.

From eight to twelve ounces of dry food in the day is, according to Dr. Nichols, amply sufficient to keep a man in perfect health, with all his powers and faculties at their highest efficiency but since water enters so largely into the composition of everything, it would take two pounds or more of food as it comes to the table to furnish the eight or twelve ounces of nutriment. In proof of his statements as to the sufficiency of his allowance, Dr. Nichols quotes the well known case of the Venetian, Louis Cornaro, whose enfeebled constitution, restored by strict sobriety became so healthy and vigorous that at a hundred years old he was in the full possession of his faculties and his powers.

LIGHT READING.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie," shouted a little boy.

A deceased citizen of Richmond left a clause in his will providing for the purchase of five thousand jewsharps to be distributed among the deserving poor.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, are Christian men. If they were otherwise there'd be some tall cussing done as letter after letter comes addressed to "little Mr. Brown & Co."

"You are a brilliant and versatile bouquet of loveliness," he said with a voice that was low and soft, and in return she warbled, "Dry up George, you've said enough."

While an Ohio woman was struggling in the water and likely to drown, her husband yelled out: "New bonnet—swim for life!" and she kicked out and safely reached the shore.

A young man recently married and gone to house-keeping, says he paid three dollars for an "easy chair," but those for which he paid only fifty cents apiece are much the easiest chairs—the easiest to get, he means.

If your name is John Jacob Smith, and you go to an Eastern college, they immediately put you down in the catalogue as Iohnerem Iacobus Smithiorium. Is it any wonder that a young man feels stuck up under such circumstances."

A venerable negro in Iowa was on trial for an offence against the State. When the case was announced in court, "The State of Iowa vs. Sampson Cæsar," the aged African exclaimed, "What! de whole State of Iowa agin dis chile? Den I surrenders."

There is a horrible rumor that knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered wigs are coming in with the Centennial. Old Henpeck says it makes no difference to him—his wife is determined to wear the breeches, no matter how ridiculous the style.

He was a new boarder. As he helped himself for the fourth time to the steak, the landlady timidly suggested: "You are fond of steak?" "I don't know as I'm particularly fond of it," he gruffly explained, "but I eat it if it is on the table."

An auctioneer, at a late sale of antiquities, put up a hemlet with the following candid observation:—"This, ladies and gentlemen, is a hemlet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

Scene, a butcher's stand:—Butcher—"Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Williams' chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly)—"All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

A Sunday-school speaker the other evening used the word abridgement, but immediately pulled up and remarked that as some of the younger scholars might not know its meaning, he would say that it was a synonym of epitome. The members of the infant class were affected to tears.

Of a once influential but now fallen Milwaukeean it is said:—"At one time he was at the head of the most celebrated brass band in this State, but the institution which his genius had built up was destroyed and scattered on account of his vices and reputation."

A train on the Northern Road ran into a cow the other day. It didn't hurt the cow but it threw the engine off the track. People accustomed to the beefsteak furnished in the boarding houses of this section express much surprise at the slight damage done to the train.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Angler—"Duced odd, Donald; I can't get a fish over seven pounds, when they say Major Grant, above us, killed half-a-dozen last week that turned twenty pounds apiece." Donald—"Aweel, sir, it's no that muckle odds 'ith sawmon, but thae fowk up the watter is bigger leers than we are doon here."

"This is not the poor house office," impertinently suggested a Rochester newspaper clerk, the other day, to a seedy-looking individual entering the office. "And, bedad, by *your* looks, not an intelligence office, aither," answered Pat, and he carried the year's subscription away again in his pocket-book.

A certain clerk in a Western village recently made the following comment on Pocahontas. Said he, "Pocahontas was a great man; Pocahontas was a kind-hearted man." "Hold on!" cried his companion; "Pocahontas was a woman." "She was, eh?" said he. "Well, that's just my luck. How am I expected to know? I never read the Bible."

"Class in the middle of geography stand up," said a schoolmaster. "What is a pyramid?" he asked. "A pile of men in a circus one on top of the other." "Where's Egypt?" "Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" "All over the sea." "Very well," said the schoolmaster. "Stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over the country!"

One morning, during the recent cold weather, Miss Lilly refused to get up and be washed. Her aunt in vain exhausted her eloquence in describing the excellencies of purification, for the infant logician fairly confuted her by this ingenious antithesis:—"Aunt Mary, you do as you like and let me do as I like. You like to be clean and cold, and I like to be warm and dirty."

A colored expounder of the Scriptures in Nashville, Tenn., recently created quite a flurry among some of the female portion of his congregation by suddenly branching off in this way:—"Now I want to say a word to de sisters. When you has a washin' to do someware and you gets done, jest you clean up and go right home, and don't stah' round lookin' whar you can find a little coffee, or a little sugar, or a little something else to put into yo' pockets. Go right home when you's done wid dat washin'."

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE NORTH BROOKFIELD Railroad Company respectfully represents that said Company has laid out its Railroad across a corner of Elm street on the northerly side thereof, near its Passenger station in the village of North Brookfield and thence in a westerly direction across School Street to a point opposite the estate of James Miller, and thence westerly along School street on the northerly side thereof to a point opposite the boot and shoe shop of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., said Elm and School streets being public ways in the town of North Brookfield; that public necessity requires that said crossing of School Street should be at the same level; that the course of Elm street should be altered so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof: that the course of School street should be altered from the point opposite the estate of said Miller to the point opposite the shop of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof, except at the point where Grove street enters School street; that public necessity requires that said railroad should cross the street at the entrance of Grove street at the same level; that said alterations of Elm street and School street will not essentially injure said streets; and that such portions of said streets as are included within the location of said railroad, except where the said railroad crosses School street, should be discontinued.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honorable Board to view the premises and make a decree authorizing and requiring said Company to cross said streets at the same level and altering the course of said Elm and School streets so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof as aforesaid, and prescribing the manner and time of said crossings and alterations, and discontinuing such portions of said streets, on the sides thereof, as are covered by the location of said railroad, and to make all other necessary orders in the premises.

Dated this sixth day of March, A. D. 1876.
NORTH BROOKFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.
By BONUM NYE, President.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
WORCESTER, SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Worcester, within and for the county of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of December, A. D. 1875. and by adjournment on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876; on the petition aforesaid, ordered: That notice be given to all persons and Corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall, in said town of North Brookfield, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve and one-half of the clock in the afternoon, by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, in the SPENCER SUN, a newspaper printed in Spencer, in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid. And it is farther ordered that the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Town Clerk of the said town of North Brookfield with an attested copy of said petition and order, thirty days, at least, and also post up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said town of North Brookfield, fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid, at which time and place the said Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, to hear all persons and Corporrtions interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heared thereon, and if they shall adjudge that the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, then to authorize said Railroad Company to cross said streets on the same level and to alter the course of said Elm and School streets so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof as aforesaid, and prescribe the manner and time of said crossing and alterations, and to discontinue such portions of said streets on the sides thereof as prayed for in said petition, over the route above described, and to assess all such damages as any person or corporation may sustain by the location, construction, alterations and discontinuance aforesaid, and to do whatever else may legally be done in the premises.

Attest: JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.
A copy of petition and order thereon. Attest:
JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.
A true copy. Attest
L. P. DELAND, Deputy Sheriff.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Messrs. Editors:—Past efforts to unite the two Congregational Churches and societies here having excited general interest in this ministerial association, the present attitude and proposed action of the Union Congregational Church and society may be a subject upon which many persons in these towns would like to be informed. Should such be your opinion you are invited to give place to the following in your interesting paper, and oblige.

Yours truly,

A CONTRIBUTOR.

ACTION OF THE CHURCH FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

WHEREAS, It being our purpose to resume a place among the active churches of this (Brookfield) association, it may not be improper for us to express our views and feelings upon the subject, and for this purpose it is voted that the standing committee be requested to draft such a statement and present the same to the church, for its consideration and adoption.

Under said vote the following was presented:

To the Union Congregational Church and Society:

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS—Contemplating the resuscitation of our church and society, it may not be improper to take a retrospect of the past and such a view of the future as may be obtained through the uncertain medium of probable events and circumstance. It will be of little consequence to review the past except as throwing light upon the future, and it might be better for us to accept the present and enquire for the wise course and what are the duties of the hour.

It remains a fact that after all that have left us because they desired to go, and all who have gone reluctantly because they thought our society must be given up, and all that have been removed by death, that there still exists a remnant strongly attached to our church and society, of those who are willing to make earnest efforts to sustain public worship and the institution of religion again in our meeting house. That some individuals would rather that a union had been formed with the First Church, had it been possible, is undoubtedly true, but after the failure of all direct and distinct efforts to accomplish that object, do we not feel ourselves called upon to gather ourselves again and, with others, to assume the responsibility of making earnest efforts to re-open the doors of our church.

And while we cheerfully take this duty upon us we would not be thought to cherish any unkind feelings toward those who, for any cause, have left, or who may leave, our church or society. To the former we would frankly say that we miss them very much. With them "we took sweet counsel and walked to the house of God in company," and nothing but our best wishes and our prayers shall attend them to their new situations. To many of them we feel indebted for spiritual influences which have made lasting impressions upon our minds, and we would hope that at least some of them may be able to say that they have been helded to find the right way, and aided in their Christian course, by their association with us. And may we not hope that there will be no alienation between us, and that we may still feel that we are still brethren.

And now, brethren and friends, with what motive and with what spirit shall we take up this work. Do we seek to supply our own and the spiritual wants of this community? Do we feel that there is room for us to work, and that we are called to labor in this field? Can we endure hardships as good soldiers? Can we take up the cross? Can we make reasonable pecuniary sacrifices to sustain it? Can we be satisfied to belong to a society with limited means, and, without envy, see others greater than ourselves? Are we ready to do good to all in the spirit of our Divine Master? If so, we are prepared to engage in this work, and we may hope, by the blessing of God, to help forward the cause of Christ in this community.

It is all important that we begin and carry on this undertaking by proper means and in a right spirit; that we do not attempt to build up our own society by injuring other organizations. "Let us have peace," should be our motto, and to this end let us seek peace and pursue it; be ready to harmonize and co-operate with others in every good work that may be carried on consistently with our views of propriety, truth and Christian order. Nothing of good that we may hope for or expect will compensate for the existence of a different spirit. Let nothing be said or done to create ill feeling in the community. And while we seek peace from without we must cultivate the same among ourselves.

One of the difficult things for us will be to obtain a minister in whom we are are united, and who will sympathize with us in our work, accept the situation and be able and willing to serve us for such compensation as we can bestow. Such a man may not be readily obtained, and it may require time and patience on our part to secure this important instrument of success. We have had some experience in this matter in the past and we must be willing to do so again, and without complaint to wait 'till this want can be supplied. And that this may be done more readily we must not set our standard of ministerial talent too high. All will not be equally well satisfied with any one man, and we must be willing, to a reasonable extent, to defer to each others feelings and judgment in this matter. Some of us have done so in time past, and we must be willing to do so again.

Our church in the past has been known as distinctly Orthodox, and we expect and desire no change in this particular. The creed of our church must be taken as a fair exponent of position in this respect. Our desire is not to propagate a religion which consists in creeds and forms, but in love to God and love to men, in righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost; in the cultivation of such feelings and principles as will indentify us with whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good repute; in a word, the formation of character that will fit us for the discharge of all the duties of life, and through Divine Grace, for a glorious immortality.

FREEMAN WALKER,
HIRAM KNIGHT,
JAMES MILLER,
JOHN T. GULLIVER,
} Church Committee

Accepted and adopted by vote of the church. JAMES MILLER, Clerk.

—The Hack business is the exciting one at present.

The business on the Oakham stage line is good.

—C. E. Chapman has painted a fine picture of J. N. Brown's residence. It is on exhibition for a short time at G. R. Hamants store.

—F. P. Cutler has started the light jobbing busines in town, and the prospects are that he will do a good business.

—The "big shop" is turning out 500 pairs of shoes a day, and employing about 1000 hands, 1200 being about the full capacity. The business is better than usual at this season, there being a good New England demand, while orders are being shipped to the West, South, and Sothwest. The South is calling for better shoes than formerly. The "centennial boot" is in the market, after the style of 100 years ago, and "takes" of course. There is no change in prices since last June.

At the meeting of Division No. 115 Sons of Temperance last Monday eve. the following were elected officers for the coming quarter: W. P., J. H. Bean W. A., Albert Everett; R.S., Miss, J. M. Kittredge; A. R. S., F. A. Curtis; F. S., C. W. Boynton; Treas., C. F. Sampson: Con., W .G. Kittredge; A. Con., Miss Belle Hair; I. S., John Perry; O. S., Harry Childs; Organist, Miss M. L. Poland; Asst., Miss G. T. Wheeler. The division is in good condition at the present time, having a membership of some over a 100, and will doubtless do a good work for the cause of temperance in that place during the coming year.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Town expenses, the past year, were $10.938, the schools taking $3542, contingences $2172, poor $2248, and state aid $671. The previous year, the expenses were, $10.543. The debt is $14,512, a reduction, this year of $2390. An effort will be made, next Monday at the town meeting, to make an appropriation for laying stone sidewalks.

—The boot shops are generally quite busy, and at the corset shop matters are unusually lively.

—Mr. W. W. Varney, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School, is to be the principal of the centre schools the coming year.

—Rev. F. P. Allen has closed his connection with the Congregational Church.

—The best leap year party of the season was held at the house of Deacon George W. Bliss, on Monday evening. About 100 were present to respond to the call of the fair maids.

—About twenty self-styled "old maids" with their knittingwork made a raid on the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Livermore, on Tuesday evening as a surprize for Mrs. Livermore. After spending an hour in social gossip peculiar to their class, they partook of their usuall beverage, "Young Hyson," and returned to their homes, well pleased with their entertainment.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—The recent rains filled the ponds in this place so that it was thought impossible to save the dam at the wheel factory Sunday. Some timbers were washed from the dam, and a large hole was made in the road which crosses the dam. The water in Walker & Fay's pond continued to rise until three o'clock Monday morning, in spite of every effort to let it off.

—A rum crazy Irishman was the cause of another fright, Saturday night to a widow lady and her son, by running into their house between eleven and twelve o'clock, bare headed, barefooted, and in shirt-sleeves. This with the very high water in both streams in this place caused considerable sleep breaking. More water has been running in the streams than for a long time.

—A Frenchman named St. George was found beside a wall in Mr. A. J. White's pasture, on Sunday but by appearances had not been there long, as his clothes were not wet. The cause of his death is not known, but probably he was under the influence of rum, and in trying to climb the wall fell, and was stunned so that he could not get up. He was carried to his boarding place, and seen by a large number during the day.

WARREN.

—The new Post of the Grand Army has taken the name of "Calvin Cutler" Post.

—The firemen having met with such good success with their oyster suppers have decided to give another April 1.

—The Silver Spring division of the Sons of Temperance have stopped holding meetings, and are under a financial cloud, not being able to pay over 5 cents on a dollar, owing to lack of interest (and funds) among the members.

—John Shea is clearing his lot preparatory to putting up two dwelling houses.

—Poor people who are trusteed have to pay about $6 costs on each trustee, and are getting anxious to know why it is so much, and who gets the amount.

—Mrs. Cutler, the widow of the late Dr. Cutler of Warren, has read to the Greenfield Agricultural Club a centennial poem of much beauty and merit, for which she received a hearty vote of thanks.

LEICESTER.

—A few of the business men of this city have succeeded in making arrangements by which the morning mail, which has heretofore arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning, will hereafter arrive at 8 o'clock.

—Messrs. Conant & Sibley being compelled to vacate the store occupied by them for a number of years, have fitted up quarters in Whittemore's block lately occupied as a reading room. It is expected that a new store will soon be opened in the building which they have just vacated.

—The people of Leicester, after several years meditation, have completed their flagstaff. It is now suggested by some that the large unoccupied space on which it stands, which was years ago called a common and used as such; but now principally used as a driveway for grocery wagons and other teams wishing to avoid the mud of the streets, be suitably graded and otherwise improved, as it much needs.

RUTLAND.

—The reservoir, dam and road at Mr. M. R. Moulton's mill, about one mile north of the centre, broke through Sunday afternoon the water doing much dammage in the low lands below. At one time fears were entertained that the mill itself would go, but the dam at the mill broke and that let the force of the water pass. The road commissioners are putting up a temporary bridge below.

PODUNK.

ELOPEMENT.

—A young man and a married lady have suddenly disappeared from Podunk and it is thought that they are travelling together. The woman induced her husband to sell his bees for 50 cents apiece and he put the money in his pocket, but the next morning the money and wife was gone, and the common opinion is that it is a leap year trip.

STURBRIDGE.

THE FRESH T.

—By the giving away of the Hamilton Woolen Company's dam at the south end of Cedar Pond near the fair grounds of the Worcester South Agricultural Society, two bridges over Cedar Brook were carried away Sunday causing damages to the amount of several hundred dollars. One of the bridges was on the road from Sturbridge to Fiskdale, and the other a few rods south of this on the road leading from the main road to George Wrights house. This disaster was doubtless the result of the negligence of the Company. Had they followed the dictates of common prudence they would have raised the gate at the dam. Their dams at the reservoir in Holland, and at the south end of Walker Pond in this town, were also seriously threatened, but timely action saved them.

—Edward Nichols has nearly completed an extensive addition to his farm buildings. The addition includes a shoemaker's shop, carriage house, wood house, and granary, all under one roof and a fine piggery. A new barn, will doubtless soon be added, as Mr. Nichols is a man of enterprise and fine taste.

—A somewhat serious unpleasantness disturbes the peace of one of our churches just now, the out come of which is as yet exceedingly problematical. The proceedings in the case thus far appear to be at variance with the established rules of the denomination with which the church is connected. But rules are not of much consequence in these days. * * *

XANTIPPE.

It seems that the memory of this woman like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have had an irritable temper and her name has become a syonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would have undoubtedly have discovered in her, many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to party most intimately acquainted with her, and therfore most able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that a direct tendency to render them irritible, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer the most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone: and could Socrates as he returned from the Senate the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now and then, no doubt he might have escaped many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from from the unenviable world-wide and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate suffering woman more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing back ache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflamation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

From W. R. Chisholm, M. D. of New Bedford.

"I have employed the PERUVIAN SYRUP successfully in cases of dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, nervous debility, neuralgia, ery sipelas, boils, and diseases of the skin; also chlorosis, lucorrhea, prolasus uteri, and in female complaints generally. As an alterative tonic, the syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, cashiers, clerks lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventillated and over-heated rooms, who are liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility.

READING NOTICES.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 341-y

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast Consumtion, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cts. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by L. F. Sumner, Spencer, C. B. Carpenter, Brookfield, S. M. Penniman, W. Brookfield, G. R. Hamant, N. Brookfield.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of TAR, WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND is the best compound ever prepared for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians endorse it as the most efficacious antidote known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents; regular time sizes, 50 cents and $1. Sold by O. WEATHERBEE, Spencer; C. Carpenter, Brookfield; G. R. Hammant, North Brookfield; Geo. Penniman, West Brookfield.

The New York legal tender club is arranging for a mass meeting to protest against contraction and has invited Senators Ferry of Michagan, Gordan of Georgia and Windon of Minnesota, with Representative Landers of Indiana and Pendleton of Ohio to address the meeting.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV. SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY APRIL 7, 1876. NO. 24

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

CURTIS & PICKUP,

Publishers and Proprietors.

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Special notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Leading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid in extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

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C. H. BOYNTON, Walker Block, North Brookfield, from Philadelphia Dental College, operates with care and skill on natural teeth. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether used in extracting. All operations warranted as represented.

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S. A. HOWLAND'S General Insurance Agency, No. 332 Main Street. Over Citizen's Bank, WORCESTER, Mass. 6-3m

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

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All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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Would respectfully inform the citizens of Spencer and vicinity that he has sold his shop in E. D. Kenelly's building, and purchased the business of Lemerise & Phanauf, in

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Chestnut Street, - - Spencer,

Where he be will be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. 12 3m

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ARTIST.

"Old Shingled Cottage,"

SPENCER, - - - MASS.,

☞Painting in Oil—Landscapes, Sea views, and cattle. Portraits. Life Size, copied from PHOTOGRAPHS. 5

H. L. CLEMENCE,

AUCTIONEER.

Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property. Orders left at my office,

NO. 22 PEARL ST., WORCESTER,

Or Lock Box 910, will receive prompt attention. 13-3m

A. W. CURTIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

UNION BLOCK, SPENCER MASS.

BATCHELLER HOUSE,

North Brookfield, - - Mass.

H. L. WARNER, Proprietor.

☞Free Coach to and from the Depot. 13-1y

Carriage & Sign Painting

F. STEELE,

Having taken the shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bradford, in E. D. KENELEY'S NEW BUILDING,

CHESTNUT STREET, SPENCER,

Is prepared to do all kinks of

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTING!

In a thorough and workmanlike manner, and at prices to suit the times.

Mixed Paints on Hand and for Sale.

F. STEELE,
Chestnut Street, Spencer, Mass.

Slate Roofer.

Slate Roofs laid in this vicinity

From $6.50 to $8.00 per Square

Slate put on over old shingles without trouble of stagings and warranted to make a good Roof at very near as low a cost as shingles.

JOHN O'GARA,
22-4m *Spencer, Mass.*

THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

Spencer Ins. Agency

FIRE RISKS to any amount placed in Reliable Companies, at FAIR RATES. I have recently received the agency for the following

Reliable Insurance Companies.

RISKS PLACED IN Shoe & Leather Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Assets ..... $500,000 E. STONE, Agt

EMERSON

The Gloucester FIRE INS. CO. Has taken $4,261,131.02 During the last year, TAKE A POLICY. E. STONE, Agt.

SPENCER INS. AGENCY.

INSURE Your Dwellings in Citizen's Mutual Ins. Co. OF BOSTON, It is paying dividends from 50 to 80 per cent. E. STONE, Agt.

STONE, Agt.

THE Watertown OF NEW YORK. Will Insure Farm Risks against FIRE OR LIGHTNING Assetts.....$700,000 E. STONE, Agt.

Union Block, - - Spencer

HOME NEWS.

Gentle Spring.

How is your aunt?

Boot business is improving.

Remember the G. A. R. ball the night before Fast.

The main entrance to the Town Hall is now lighted.

The Board of Fire Engineers have organized with H. A. Grout as chief.

Mr. E. E. Stone has 1000 cords of wood for sale. Cut ready for use if desired.

Joseph Gioward has sold his bakery to Mr. Chapdelaine of Baltic, Conn.

Mr. J. W. Temple has resigned his position as engineer of the fire department

J. R. & J. E. Prouty will sell their personal property April 15th, at one o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Vaile will preach in the lower Town Hall on Sunday, at 11 and 1:30 o'clock.

The water rose twenty inches in an hour and a half in Muzzy Meadow Pond at the recent flood.

John Barney will open a new lot of hats, bonnets etc, at his store on Chesnut St. soon.

Messrs. I. L. and T. C. Prouty and C. A. Bemis have commenced the manufacture of boots in David Prouty's shop.

Mr. Judd is watchman at Isaac Prouty & Co.'s shop, in place of Mr. Fisher, who left for Europe last week.

The mails have been about as regular for the past few days as the town clock is. The latter is a first-class weather indicator.

Mrs, Hale's Stock of late styles, in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ornaments and Fancy Goods, is complete.

The evening services conducted by Rev. Mr. Fowler in the Methodist Church are largely attended, but to all appearances it is up hill work.

W. Livermore has bought out the interest of David Prouty & Co. in the Union Store and he and T. A. Prouty, Esq., will conduct the business hereafter.

Drummers have been scarce for the past few days, and the storekeepers are satisfied with freshets so long as they keep from this locality.

The party of high Scientific ideas, say that Massachusetts is not thoroughly damned. What does the party of high moral ideas say?

The break in the B. & A. R. R. at Worcester was repaired so that the first train passed over at half past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Geo. Hobbs, who works in the boot shop of D. A. Drury & Co., fell down stairs Thursday evening of last week, and dislocated his wrist.

At the monthly meeting of the Steamer Co., on Saturday evening, Messrs. Bemis, Prouty, Livermore, Cate and Pierce decided not to serve another year.

Messrs. Bullard, Boyden & Temple have started up again. The reports in regard to a change in the firm are without foundation.

It is reported that a Blaine emissary has been in town. Bristow or Adams is the talk up on the New England hills. Pure air has wonderful effects.

Licenses will be in order in about two weeks. It will be an easy method to reduce the town debt one or two thousand dollars.

Mr. Butler is now prepared to trim carriages, make harnesses etc, at his shop on Maple St. Harnesses and Whips will be kept on hand. Call and see him.

The American Express Co. have opened an office at L. Sibley's news room, and the public can get their bundles by this express without paying for the carriage from the depot.

The Sportsman's Club will have a shoot on Fast day. The fun will commence at half-past eight with the gyroes, and in the afternoon rifles will be used. Three prizes will be given.

John N. Grout & Co. removed their goods from the cellar of their store on Tuesday, from fear of a freshet. The water was running over the Whittemore Pond dam in large quantities.

On Thursday Octav Normandi and Henry Demas were brought before Justice Duell for keeping and selling liquors. Each were fined $50 and costs, but they appealed to the higher court.

Two new signs were erected Monday, one on the boot shop of E. Kent & Co., the other on the store of Comins & Ames. They are very ornamental, and the work by Messrs. Willis and Bradford is very neatly executed.

There are no signers of the appeal for reform from Spencer. Perhaps the document was not passed around. Of the towns in this vicinity, Charlton furnishes three signers, Sturbridge three, Leicester six and Southbridge twenty-five.

Danver's onions are all things for excitable persons. A man eat one the other day and went through his household furniture with wonderful rapidity, and furnished business for repairers for the next two weeks.

The sidewalks in many places on Chestnut street are below the street, and they were covered with water from one to two feet deep during the wet spell. A few repairs should be made in that section of the town, as well as on Main street.

IN LUCK.—A drummer on his arrival in town Tuesday found a letter awaiting him, which informed him that an aunt had recently died in Chicago, leaving him a small fortune. He don't propose to drum any more.

DAMS—The various reports in regard to the bad condition of the Spencer dams are entirely without foundation. They have been inspected and found in good condition. It is a pity that some people have not enough business of their own to attend to.

The Worcester Spy of April 3d says: "Thomas K. Sinnott of Spencer was found by Officer Keyes lying across the railroad track at the Madison street crossing, last evening drunk and asleep. He was rescued just in time to save being run over by a freight train." It appears that they have something besides water in Worcester.

Amasa T. Bemis proposes to become a horny handed granger, and so he has exchanged his place on Cherry street for the farm of Winthrop Wilson in Hillsville, and will occupy it at once. His purchase includes the stock and farming tools, and he proposes to plant a patch of early potatoes at once. His many friends will wish him success in his management of the pigs, cows, etc.

Horbert F. Jordan, aged 15 years, who has been living in the family of Benj. Ford, ran away Saturday, taking with him a silver watch, a gold plated chain, several articles of jewelry and about $9 in silver coin, which he stole from one of the bureau drawers. The boy is a state charge, having been placed in Mr. Ford's family by Gardner Tufts of the Board of State Charities.

The Worcester Press of April 1st, has the following in reference to our popular and reliable stage driver, who is always bound to be on time: "The Spencer stage reached Worcester yesterday (Friday) morning only twenty minutes behind time. "Aleck" stuck to the highway, through thick and thin, although at the foot of Reservoir Hill, where the flood crossed the highway, it was necessary to discharge the passengers while the coach was steadied in its perilous passage over the gulch. It is justly regarded as something to boast over, for not every man would have dared to handle the ribbons over four horses on the Leicester road yesterday morning, and the number is very few of those who could do it and not lose more than twenty minutes on the trip.

Spencer sent a large delegation of sightseers to the flood. All kinds of trotters were pressed into service. One party secured a horse which they were obliged to push up hill and hold back going down hill. Disgusted with this condition of affairs, they endeavored to send him back on the telegraph wires, but finally concluded to push him home. The parties returned home with numerous relics. One man had a section of the main water pipe on his shoulder, and endeavored to convince people that if that pipe had been flat, just as the world is, the dam would not have burst. Others had huge pieces of rocks in their pockets and argued that it was foolish to build your house on a rock as it was no better than sand.

A RECEPTION.—Justice Duell held a reception in Luther Hill's office on Wednesday. The first to appear was a young man from West Boylston, who was out of work, money, and had no place to rest his weary limbs, except the feather bed in the Town House. He wanted thirty days in the House of Correction and was accommodated. The Commonwealth then wanted to send Adolph Pareault to jail for being a common drunkard, and although John Roon said that he had seen him drunk every day for several years, he was discharged. A modest man then wanted to be discharged from complaints for being drunk and disturbing the peace. After paying $27 his request was granted, and the reception closed.

At the Probate Court on Tuesday the following business was transacted: Wills proved—Of Winthrop Livermore of Spencer, Geo. Craig, executor, $6,000 real, $6,000 personal. Administrators appointed—E. S. Lloyd, of the estate of L. L. Sigourney of Oxford, $3,500 real, $1,000 personal; S. D. Harrington, of the estate of John A. Frink of Paxton, $800. Executors accounts rendered—Of John Delehanty, of the will of Jane Powers of Southbridge. Administrators' accounts rendered—Of Amos A. Gould, of the estate of Mary Ayres of North Brookfield, of J. P. Stedman of the estate of E. S. Ammidown of Southbridge; of E. Crogan, of the estate of James Hopkins of Leicester; of Otis Lane, of the estate of A. Makepeace of West Brookfield.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed:]

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that your columns are open at all times for any communication that is of interest to your many readers, I wish to thank all those who have taken an interest in my behalf, since my health failed me. I would heartily thank my comrades not only as a body, but individually, for the promptnsss with which they did their duty during my illness. I would especially mention the kindness of Mr. P. T. Martin and wife, of School St., for kind care while at their house, and at the same time, say I remember with grattitude many others who manifested an interest in my welfare.

Also while I would mention the name of Mr. Wm. Woodbury, for the prominent part he took, yet I would remember with many thanks each one who contributed to aid me, in so doing they have lifted a burden that since my sickness has seemed till now, to grow heavy each day. These acts of kindness from all in your place, will serve as an incentive if I should regain my health "to do to others as they have done to me." S. D. PECK.

North Brookfield, March, 30th.

THE OVERSEERS' CONTROVERSY

Messrs Editors: Some regard the review in your last issue of my article on overseers' reports as an ironical production and an able vindication of the positions I had taken. But as the reviewer may be presumed to be a Spencer writer, it is but fair to consider him as sincere, and therefore entitled to a respectful answer. To be sure his article as a whole is on my side: however it was intended. I shall notice only a part of the essay. Beginning from the seventh line from the bottom of the paper he says: "It seems by this report that 223 weeks board had been furnished to the warden, his family and hired help at $2,91 per week, which would amount to $648,93. Deduct this from the last item against the farm, $1676,66, and you have $1026,53. This divided by 352, the number of week's board furnished to the paupers and you have $2,91 as the cost of each person per week, as we find it in our report.

The Statement that the 223 week's board of warden and family and help cost $2.91 is entirely unwarranted. Its cost to a town can never be known to any human being. Whether they feasted at the rate of two dollars or five dollars per week, is only a matter of guess. That the costs of their living (be the same greater or less,) as well as their cash saleries, was included in the balance against the farm of $1676,-66 there is no doubt and there it must be left. Speculation is vain. The man who can figure it out can lift himself in a basket. In his following statement I agree with him exactly. If we were at liberty to deduct $648,93 from the $1676,66 and by so doing we could bring down the balance against the farm to $1026,53, the cost of pauper's board would be only $2.91 per week, but I am unable to see how or why this little operation in simple subtraction would put tthe $648.63 back into the town treasury.

Turn the thing over, tumble it up and mix it as we will, the essential facts remain; namely: The balance against the farm is $1676.66. The number of week's board for paupers is $3,52, and if any school boy can't divide the one by the other and make the cost per week either more or less than $4,76 and a fraction of a cent he shall have my old slate and pencil for his own.

After all that has been said or sung, I may be mistaken in my premises, and this problem of cost of supporting paupers on town farms may prove to be one of as great difficulty as the proper method of keeping accounts with town liquor agents was found to be ten or fifteen years ago. I really wish that some subscriber who is an overseer of age and experience would give us his views upon the subject.

H. K.

BROOKFIELD.

Betsey, wife of John Aspinwall died in this town March 15th, 1876 Aged 63 years, and 7 months. Mrs Aspinwall was converted to God at the early age of 14 years. She soon after connected herself with the Methodist Church in this place, and remained a faithful member to the close of life. For nearly forty-eight years she evinced the greatest interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Church of her early choice; her hands ever performing the bidding of her Master, her feet running in his way, her means ready to be used for His glory, and her lips speaking forth His parise. Hers was a religion in which the world had confidence, hence her life was a power for good in the community in which she lived, and her death mourned by all. Her last sickness was protracted for some four months, nearly the whole time being a season of intense suffering. But it was also a season of complete religious victory and christian triumph. She leaves an aged companion who has long travelled with her in the christian way; an only daughter, who tenderly and lovingly ministered to her in all her sickness, and many others relatives and friends to mourn her loss; but they mourn for her not as lost but gone before. The church in this place has lost a member devoted to it in all its interests; the Pastor a true christian friend and counsellor, and community one who was interested in every good word and work.

The number of emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom last year was 172,803, a decrease of 66,505 as compared with 1874. Of that number 105,046 came to the United States Of these 43,867 were English, 5,893 Scotch, 31,433 Irish, 23,028 foreigners, and 825, "not distinguished." Canada took 17,378 and Australia 35,525.

It is found that after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. in 1873, Secretary of the War Robeson deposited $1,500,000 of government bonds with the London branch of the house. Robeson says he knows what he was about, and that money has been refunded.

Anti-Masonery has re-appeared in the Senate after an abscence of forty years. Senator Cameron of Wisconsin presenting a petition from sixteen hundred citizens of that State asking Congress to withdraw the charter of the Masonic association of the District of Columbia, and to pass laws prohibiting members of secret societies from holding office of honor or trust under the federal government.

OUR STORY TELLER.

(Original.)

FISHING.

Or a Hole in the Ice.

BY PAXTON.

ON evening while seated in Quahoag's library listening to his droll stories and witty sayings, he told me of his first experience at fishing through the ice.

"I had," he said, "for a long time entertained an ardent desire and longing for a day's sport at winter fishing.

"Being ignorant of all the laws and signs pertaining to fishing, I was in a delemma to know what to do, for I had been told that to be at all successful one must strictly observe all the signs.

"But a happy thought struck me. I had a friend—a tall, very tall friend—a fellow who didn't seem to have anything in particular to do, but was always on hand for a good time.

"I had often intimated to this fellow that paper hanging was his proper sphere, for then he would need no step ladder. To him, however I divulged my plan, at which he became enthusiastic. He said he never expected to share such an honor. He would from that time forth note all the changes and report to me at a proper time.

"So one evening end of a three days snow storm he called at my house and said everything was favorable for a good catch—in fact he had never seen anything like it.

"Promptly the next morning at four o'clock all things were in readiness to start, and by daylight we were on the pond in three feet of snow.

"Now, I thought, for a day's sport. I asked my friend what I should do first.

"He said as setting the hooks was a tedious and difficult task he would assist me in cutting the first hole, then I might go ahead and cut the others and he would follow after setting the hooks.

"I noticed he did follow after and never seemed to get to the hole till I had commenced on another. He must have had good judgment. This went on till noon, when I felt hungry and could do justice to a good lunch. I was hungry! but imagine my surprise to find the lunch all gone. I began to get hungrier than ever.

"I called my friend's attention to the fact, and asked him to explain. He said he had used it for bait. I didn't dispute him, yet I heaved a heavy sigh, for he was my peer.

"We spent the afternoon tramping from one hook to the other, discussing between ourselves the best way to cook fish, when he would remark every few minutes what rare sport fishing was. Perhaps it was, but I hadn't seen the fun yet.

"The following is the condition in which I found myself upon reaching home that night: I was minus one new ice cutter, a good shovel, half a dozen lines, had frost-frozen fingers, a villianous cold and no fish. It will take at the least calculation four boxes of Indian salve to make me as whole as I was when I started.

"Now every time I step into the street the boys scream out, 'I say, Quahoag, how are the fishing signs?' I shall always think my friend imposed upon me."

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

There is a young gentleman in this town who is looked upon as a sort of woman-hater, and who, it was believed until recently, would not marry the handsomest and best woman on earth if every hair in her head was a Koh-i-noor diamond. On account of leap year some young ladies concluded to put up a job on this young man and arrange it for one of their number to propose marriage to him, while the others watched the fun through holes in a partition.

The gentleman was invited to call at the house of the young lady who was to do this proposing, and on the designated evening he was there, seated in the parlor, while the accessories to the plot were stationed at their eyeholes. After some desultory conversation about the weather and the club party, the young lady suddenly dropped on her knees before the gentleman and is endeaving terms declared her passion:

"Darling," she said, "I long have loved thee, but the cruel conventionalities of society have forced me to conceal my passion. Leap year, which gives to oppressed women one blessed privelege, is now here, and I take advantage of it to tell thee I adore thee. Look not thus coldly on me, dearest; spurn me not from your presence. See me on my bended knees imploring that you will not say me nay. Grant me but one kiss from those ruby lips; fold me to thine arms and say that thou will be mine; mine, only mine, forever and for aye."

Contrary to expectation, the gentleman displayed not the least astonishment during the foregoing recital, and when it has concluded he went over to the stove, and folded his hands under his cont-tails, thus replied:

"I'm told your dad owns a hundred shares of North Carson, and that you've got two brindle bull-dogs in your own right and without incumbrance; likewise I am informed that you are a good hand making slapjacks and biscuit; that you don't chaw gum, which, by the way, is powerful expensive these hard times. In view of these facts I consent, and leave it to you to name the day."

Horrified, the lady tried to explain that it was all a joke, but the gentleman would not accept any such explanation, and threatens a breach of promise suit unless she fulfills her promise, in which event he will summons the peepers as witnesses.

Moving the Rock.

The good people of the town of E— were talking of moving their meeting house to a more agreeable locality. Among the advocates of the movement none were more earnest than old Deacon A., who, by the way, had an uncontrollable habit of sleeping in church. No matter how interesting the discourse the old deacon was sure to drop off about a certain time. On the Sabbath preceding the moving of the house, the pastor preached an interesting sermon on "The Rock of Ages." Growing eloquent in his remarks, the minister finally added, with great emphasis:

"Who can move it?"

The deacon, having been asleep as usual, woke up just in time to catch the query; and, thinking the pastor referred to the meeting-house, rose up in his seat and exclaimed:

"I'll bring over my yoke of steers, and they'll jerk it along the whole distance, if you'll keep plenty of hard wood rolling und-r it."

The deacon never slept in meeting after that.

In a Bad Fix.

A citizen who was driving along the Jackson road, the other day, says the Vicksburg Herald, saw a man up a tree near the roadside, and halting, he inquired: "What are you doing up there?" The man made no reply, and the citizen continued: "What's the the cause of your being up there?" At that moment a woman rose up from the fence corner, rested a club on the fence, and remarked: "I'm the cause, stranger, and if you'll wait till he comes down you'll see the worst field of carnage around here that ever laid out doors!" The citizen drove on and she turned to the man up the tree and continued: "Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it; but if you'll drop down here for two minutes, I'll give you a quit-claim deed of the farm!"

"BIG BEN," WESTMINSTER.

A visit to the great clock at Westminster, with its famous hour bell, called "Big Ben," must interest any visitor not already familiar with the wonders of London. To reach this marvelous clock it is necessary to ascend nearly four hundred steps; but the trouble is amply repaid by the sight of some of the finest views that can be had of the city and suburbs. The face of the great time-piece is twenty-two feet and six inches in diameter, and about seventy-two feet in circumference. The minute hand, a little over eleven feet in length, weighs only twenty-eight pounds, being hollow, and is made of copper. The figures measure two feet from end to end, and the minute dots are exactly one foot apart. The working portion of the clock occupies little space compared to that required by the clicking power. The former can be wound up in ten minutes, while the latter takes five hours twice a week. The weights of the first are one and a half hundred-weight, while those of the striking power equal one and a half tons. Were they allowed to run down, they would have a reach of one hundred and seventy-five feet. The pendulum itself weighs seven hundred pounds, and is fifteen feet in length. Reporting twice A day to Greenwich, the clock is kept so correct that it has only varied the fraction of a second in eighty consecutive days. The weight of the bells varies, but that of Big Ben is thirteen and a half tons.

From old usage, bells are intimately connected with the services of the Christian church, so much so that, apparently from a spirit of opposition, the Mohammedans reject the use of bells, and substitute for them the cry of the Imaum from the top of the mosques. Associated in various ways with the ancient ritual of the church, bells have been invested with a sort of sacred character. They were at one time founded with religious ceremonies, as described in Schiller's famous "Song of the Bell," and consecrated by a complete baptismal service—received names, had sponsors, were sprinkled with water, anointed, and finally covered with the white garment or chrisom, like infants. This usage is very ancient, and is still practiced in Roman Catholic countries.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE FIRST STEP.

Forty years ago, in one of the academies near Boston, a number of girls went along with a set of their school-boy friends in the entire preparation for Harvard University. The girls knew mathematics and Greek as well as the boys did, and formed a plan for going to the University with them. We cannot say whether the plan grew out of a keen zest for knowledge or out of an unwillingness to break off the very pleasant companionship; probably from both. The girls did not think there could be much objection to admitting them to the university; they thought the reason there were no girls at the universities was that none had wanted to go, or had been fitted to go. They proposed to live at home, so there would be no difficulty on the score of college residence. However, as their request was new, it occurred to them that a little diplomacy might be required in presenting it, so they deputed the most prudent of the party to do the talking, and imposed strict silence upon the youngest and most impulsive one, from whom we have the story. The girls called upon old President Quincy, told him what they had done in their studies, that they had passed the examinations with the boys, and wished to be admitted to the university. President Quincy listened to their story, and evinced so much admiration for their work and aims, that they at first felt sure of success. But he seemed slow in coming to the point. He talked of the newness and difficulty of the scheme, and proposed other opportunities of study for them, till at length this youngest one, forgetting in her impatience her promise to keep silent, said: "Well, President Quincy, you feel sure the trustees will let us come, don't you?" "Oh, by no means," was the reply, "this is a place only for men." The girl of sixteen burst into tears and exclaimed with vehemence: "I wish I could annihilate the women, and let the men have everything to themselves."

This, so far as we know, was the first effort made by women to get into an American university, but the incidens was too trifling to make any impression, and we narrate it only as marking the beginning of the demand for university advantages for women.

AN American officer having told the Khedive of Egypt that the general in-chief of the officers to read and write was a great drawback to the efficiency of his army, the Khedive immediately issued an order making the ability to read and write an absolute condition of promotion in the military service, as well as of furloughs and other privileges, and in a few weeks the entire army was turned into a school, and at the end of a year there were but forty-five men in the whole service who could not read or write.

Give a boy a market basket of groceries to carry home, and he will swing it across his spine, bend half way to the ground and groan with agony; but give him that weight in base ball bats, and he will skim along as merry as a potato bug in a ten acre lot.

TAKE TIME TO REST.—Most men and women keep in the traces, and keep pulling the year round. All the more, therefore, is it their duty to take things easier as the hot weather comes on. Take longer rests at noon. Put on less steam when you are at work. Snatch a Sabbath now and then from the middle of the week. You can't? You can. People find time to be sick and to die. They can just as easily find time to rest and keep well. Everything does not depend on finishing that dress or fencing that field; on "putting up" so much fruit or catching so many customers. Better that the children should wear old clothes than that their mother should be laid aside by fever. Better that the corn crop be a little lighter than that there be no one to harvest it. Put up the store shutters earlier at night; prepare plainer meals in the kitchen. Take a noon day nap yourself, and give your employees a chance to go a-fishing of an afternoon now and then. That only in duty which the Lord lays upon us and he is not so hard a master as we sometimes suppose.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings; and as a consequence it is said that every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write.

"No ballot, no babies," was the significant ultimatum presented on a transparency at a recent woman's rights meeting out West.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

HOW TO PAPER WALLS.—In papering walls, be sure to remove all the old paper and paste, and scrape them perfectly smooth. Dampen the old paper with cloths wet in saleratus water, and it will come off easily; fill up the cracks with plaster of Paris, and if there are any traces of bugs, wash the wall over with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water; this will purify the wall and destroy all mold and vermin. The best paste is made out of flour, with two ounces of glue added to each quart of paste; half an ounce will make the paste better. People do not understand how dangerous it is to paste new paper over old paper and paste. Many deaths have ensued from this cause; the air of many sleeping rooms have been thus poisoned. In one old houses several layers of paper have been found upon the walls of rooms and their inmates have died and no one could tell whence came the disease.

A few timely hints: Suet and lard go better in tin than earthen. Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped fine and packed in stone jars covered with molasses. Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin. Scald your wooden ware often, and keep your tin ware dry. There should always be a heavy stone on the top of your pork to keep it under the brine. There is a good deal of pork that gets rusty by salting round on the top of the pickle; in this stone is an excellent place to keep a bit of fresh meat in the summer when you are afraid of its spoiling. It is easy to have a supply of horse radish all winter; have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, and put it bottles filled with strong vinegar; then it is ready for use at all times. Keep a bag for old pieces of tape and strings—they will come in use. Keep a box for old buttons, so you may now where to go when you want one. Darn the heels of stockings faithfully, and mend thin places as well as holes—a stitch in time saves nine. A little salt sprinkled in starch tends to prevent it from sticking. Always have plenty of dishwater, and have it hot. There is no need of making the character of a domestic if you have seen her wash dishes in a little greasy water.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

TOP-DRESSING MEADOWS.—Results of a single top-dressing on eight plots of nearly half an acre each of sandy, warm soil of our State Agricultural College farm exhibited the following facts at the end of three years:

The top-dressing was applied in 1864, and the grass was cut twice each season in 1864 and 1865 and once in 1866, and the produce of each lot weighed seperately and a perfect record kept. The results for the four seasons were as follows: On the plot to which no manure or fertilizer was applied, the total weight of hay per acre was 7,740 pounds. Where two bushels of plaster were applied the yield per acre was 11,226 pounds, a gain of 3,484 pounds. Where five bushels of wood ashes were applied the yield per acre was 12,007 pounds, a gain of 4,165 pounds.—Where three bushels of salt were sown per acre the yield was 14,969 pounds, a gain per acre of 5,227 pounds. Where twenty loads of muck per acre were laid on the yield per acre was 13,816 pounds, a gain of 5,074 pounds. Where twenty loads of horse manure were laid on the yield was 14,686 pounds, a gain of 6,224 pounds. These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance, the plaster yielding a gain of fifty-one per cent, while the horse manure gave an increase of seventy-one per cent, or nearly a ton more grass in three years.

GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.—For the benefit of my lady friends, I will give my experience of twenty-five years of making as good butter in winter as in summer. In the first place, we suppose the cows to have been fed on good feed. After the milk has been strained, put it on the stove to heat, either in the pans or in any other way thought proper. Do not make it too hot, or the cream will not rise; it may then be placed in a clean cellar, free from vegetables or anything that will give the cream an unnatural taste, or in a cupboard with a canvass door, in a moderately warm room; if in the latter place, it should not be put in until the steam has passed off, otherwise the shelves will be liable to mould. The milk should not stand longer in winter than in summer, or the butter will be bitter. In thirty-six or forty-eight hours it should be skimmed if in a cool place, sooner if in a warm one. If the milk is thought to be too rich to give to the pigs, let it stand longer, and use the cream that rises on it for shortening, or in some other way than for butter.

If the milk has been kept in a cool place, take the cream to a warm room a day or two before churning. If you wish the butter to look and taste like grass butter grate orange carrots, put some hot water or milk to the pulp, strain and add it to the cream, which should be a little above sixty degrees when you commence churning. A common sized teaspoonful will color six pounds of butter. After churning draw off the buttermilk, put cold water in the churn, and churn a few minutes, and if managed right you will never fail to have good butter. I rejoice that the prejudice against washing butter with cold water is slowly passing away. Heating the milk I believe is an English method, and ought to be more generally practised, then there would not be so much poor butter in the market.

If you see anything trying to walk the streets, sewed up in a poke, and has to stand up when it tries to sit down only when it is surprised, that's a girl if you don't know.

Let's chip in and raise a hundred dollars for the Boston physician who says that it is unhealthy to rise before the sun has dispelled the morning fogs.—

A fussy and over particular young lady was having her photograph taken, and just as the operator had her down to the perfectly still business, she suddenly threw up her arms and exclaimed, "There, I forgot to put on my bustle!"

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CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. APRIL 7, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether addressed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The Democratic organs are talking of Davis and Gaston. It would be a very strong ticket and very acceptable.

Fifteen years ago next Wednesday the first gun was fired at Sumpter, and some people are anxious "Still for war."

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Sportsman's Association will be held in Springfield, April 26th.

There it a great religious awakening at Amherst and out of 320 students there has been 53 hopeful conversions. Amherst always was a moral place.

Morton is happy. The reports from the extreme Southern States show that his "bloody Shirt" speeches have had their effects and Morton sho-guises are being counted.

A crusade against the Chinese in San Francisco has been organized. It has been said that this is a Republican government where all men are equal without distinction of color race.

The dynamite fiend was born in England after all. If we put Belknap, Grant, Robeson & Co., onto her, the American Eagle can search to some purpose at the Centennial.

A bill limiting the taxkable property of churches at $15,000 was defeated by a vote of 64 to 110 in the house last Friday. Among those voting in the affirmative from this county was Mr. Prouty.

It is reported that the health of many of the U. S Representatives has been injured by the bad ventilation of the hall. The stench from the recent investigations is a little too much for common nostrils.

The Woman's Journal is not disposed to give up the fight, but intends to fix things next year. As Morse, of Rising Sun Stove Polish fame, headed the movement he need not expect to monopolize the market hereafter.

It appears that Orville Grant has had full control of the disposal of the Post trusdership, and wherever a trader objected to giving Orville one half of the profits without any investment he was "decapitated" and a man of willing disposition received the post.

The strong opposition to Senator Conkling in the recent Republican convention in New York is said to come firm the friends of Congressman Wheeler, who has been gradually working to the front as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. He is very strong in the northern part of the state and he has always opposed extreme party measures.

The election in Connecticut, on Monday resulted in the re-election of Gov. Ingersod, and a democratic gain in the legislature which is to elect a senator to fill the place of the late Senator Ferry, which Senator English now holds by appointment. The defea of Mr. Wells as member of Congress is to be regretted, as he is an able man, and might enlighten congress on the financial question.

The decision of the Supreme Court as to the unconstitutionality of the enforcement act caused Senator Boutwell to utter sentiments not in accord with the feeling of the people of Massachusetts as manifested last June. It is a great pity that our congressmen cannot confine themselves to present issues and to the reformation of present abuses rather than go back to the creation.

The way in which the Babcock acquittal was secured is gradually being disclosed. It happens that one A. C. Bell, who had been a United States detective, received an appointment from Secretary Chandler as clerk in the Interior Department with a salary of $2,500 a year, with instructions to go to St. Louis, watch the movements of the prosecution and obtain their evidence if possible. He was told that the whiskey war was started by Bristow's friends in order to elect him President. He says that the President knew of the object of his mission to St. Louis. The politicians say that Bell is a most infamous liar, but that they are all honorable men.

The British government still refuse to give up Winslow unless the United States will promise to try him for the crime alleged in the warrant on which he was extradited. This is a reasonable demand and although such a promise is not in the treaty of 1842, under which he claimed, yet the intention was that such should be the case, otherwise there would be no necessity of having treaties of extradition except for one crime. The forger Lawrence was taken from Germany, but as soon as he landed in this country he was arrested and tried for another crime, and Judge Barrett decided last week that this was proper; that as soon as a man came within the jurisdiction of this government he could be arrested for any offence. This is clearly a breach of the understanding between the treating parties and a shrewd Yankee trick

The report from the Black Hills are not favorable to an ambitious young man. Gold is found in small quantities and there is a great many there to get this. It is pretty evident that the railroads have started these reports of wealth of the Hills in order that they might acquire some of filthy lucre. A Denver man writes from the Hills as follows.—"This is the Devil's own country. If you have a grain o. charity in your soul, send me $25. Don,t say you haven't it. If you can't get it otherwise, go to church and steal it, from the contribution box, and then you wouldn't have half the sin on your soul that you will should you leave me here. Bad luck to this country. I will tell you all I know when I get back to Denver. But I haven't money enough to walk. For the pure love of God, don't throw me away for I covet the three cents I have to pay for this letters postage.

The Republican's of Hartford being unable to make a caucus nomination, adopted a new plan which ought to come into general use, as it is the only true way of nominating public officers and will do away with the present caucus system, which enables a few men to control the people. The polls were opened as if were an election and as a result 1127 of the republican voters of Hartford attended that caucus and expressed their individual preference for Mayor. This resembles something that form of a republican government, which our fore-fathers intended to found, but which has not been used of late years. It is the most sensible thing the republican party of Conn. ever did.

THE APPEAL.

The "Worcester movement" which has caused so much anxiety in the camp of the faithful, and which has been jeered at by the organs, has resulted in an appeal to the Republican voter of the state. It is full of the centennial spirit and calls for honest government, honest politics and an honest man for President, if such a person can be found within the organization. It recites the indifference and carelessness of the voters in attending primary meetings, which has resulted in the business acquiring absolute control of the political machine. It recites the duty of the citizen to attend to his political interests, to the party and then to the country. It demands that platforms be devoid of all bombast and insincere promises, such as the resolution in favor of women in the last Republican platform of the state, but a man is wanted who embodies in himself the popular demand for honesty and independence. To secure such a man it is necessary for the voters to devote some time and attention to the caucus and not allow the political bummers to control them, for they love not such a man, but prefer some one whom they can control for their unlawful purposes. The address is signed by prominent men, who call themselves Republicans, but "Grantism" would style them Democrats. Undoubtedly many of the signers did not vote for Grant in '72, and have voted for Gaston within the past three years, some of them, James Freeman Clark, created such a disturbance in the ranks by asserting in a convention that a man was not bound to support a caucus nomination of his party when he thought that that nomination was improper.

The address is an earnest plea for a reform of the present abuses, yet it must be remembered that Charles Sumner protested against them four years ago, and for his determined opposition to the present administration incurred the displeasure of the party. Truly times have changed. If his voice had been heeded then the national debt would have been smaller to-day by many millions, and the reputation of the country for honesty would not have been below par in Europe.

The address is intended to arouse the people to their duties, and, therefore, no candidate is mentioned as embodying their ideas. The address tends towards Bristow, but if a thorough and sincere reform is desired it will be necessary to nominate some man who is not connected with the politics of the present day, and who will be under no obligation to party or friends.

Massachusetts Republicans can not do better that send such men as Richard H. Dana, Jr., Edward L. Pierce, James Freeman Clark, Alexander H. Bullock and Professor Scelye to represent them at Cincinnati.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Investigation still rules the hour, and the religiously inclined citizen may tune up his harp with renewed energy, and truthfully sing the old and expressive hymn, "Lo! what a cloud of witnesses encompass us around." The multitudinous investigations have certainly added temporary accession to the population of Washington, but whether any benefit will thereby arise is problematic. This much is certain, however, that the class of persons who have been called here to testify before the various committees, in a vast majority of cases, much more easily affect the bar rooms and gambling dens than they do the lecture rooms and churches. One of these witnesses, it appears, a most disreputable character, has, by some means or other, obtained access to the floor of the House. For the benefit of the those seeking post tradeships it may be interesting for them to know that no vacancies are known at the War Department, and the new Secretary of War has ordered that in order to secure the position the trader must be recommended by the council of administration at the post. The council of administration is a majority of officers at the post, and the field of speculation is thus transferred from Washington.

General Custer, in his evidence before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, gives a most disgusting account of the manner in which affairs have been conducted at the frontier posts. Mr. Trader, it seems, was almost omnipotent as regard the question of supplies, and even went so far as to stop an officer's wagon to ascertain if he had purchased any goods at a station some four miles distant, where they could be bought at half the price the trader was selling them for at the post where the officer was stationed. After giving a detailed statement of most unparalleled rascalities and high-handed robberies of individuals and the government, General Custer was asked: "Did you ever represent this state of affairs to the Secretary of War?" He answered, "No, sir, I did not, because I was just as suspicious of the Secretary of War as I was of the sutler."

There can be no doubt that this thing of investigation is being carried to excess. A large number of officials are undergoing the ordeal, and in many instances the charges are founded upon the idlest gossip, and not unfrequently events transpire clearly demonstrating the fact that there is a vast amount of corruption among the politicians on both sides.

Secretary Bristow has sent a dispatch to the U. S. District Attorney at Louisville, calling his attention to the Reeves statement that he had paid the Secretary the price of one hundred fat hogs, valued at $10 per cwt., not to prosecute him for illicit distilling. Official examination has proved the statement to be a base falsehood, and since then the amiable and repentant Reeves retracts the whole thing, and says he was drunk when he made the charge.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department has been for some time engaged in the investigation of affairs at the Government Insane Asylum. The evidence discloses a most lamentable state of affairs, as connected with that institution. Badly tainted beef, mouldy flour and brutal treatment of patients by the ignorant employees, to say nothing of the expenditure of public money for private purposes.

Michael Hayes, a professed burglar, and I. C. Nettleship, formerly Chief of the Detective Service Corps, were before the Judiciary Committee last week, but could not be heard, as business of paramount importance occupied the committee at that time. These two men it, will be remembered, were principal witnesses in the safe burglary case, in which Harrington, the District Attorney at that time, by his own subsequent confession, "fixed up a job" to have his own safe robbed of important papers in a case then pending before the court, involving the integrity of several highly respectable citizens. The object seems to have been to completely destroy the reputation of Mr. Columbus Alexander particularly, but happily the whole scheme failed, and recoiled with crushing effect upon its originator.

There is now in the treasury $1,500,000 in fractional currency; when this amount shall be reduced to one million dollars the treasury will cease to issue fractional currency, the one million will be retained at the department for its own purposes in making change. This looks like a step towards a return to specie currency. Some of the stores in New York and Philadelphia are already using specie as change.

Dr. Lippincott, husband of Grace Greenwood, was dismissed from the Land Office on account of alleged questionable transactions regarding a certain claim for $32,000, which was put through by an attorney named Baxton, formerly a clerk in department. The case was before the grand jury yesterday.

A bill has been laid before the House with, however, a strong minority report proposing to transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, thus removing the adjudication of pension claims from the civil to the military department of the government.

A bill has passed the House greatly reducing the pay of officers of the army, is a very satisfactory to be able to state that the exertions for the relief of the discharged employees of the bureau of engraving and printing has met with gratifying success, and it will doubtless be gratifying to those who are interested to know that the House has begun the consideration of the deficiency bill, the passage of which will restore to employment those recently discharged from the printing bureau.

It is thought that the Centennial will create lively times in Washington this summer, as it is presumed that every man who visits the Centennial and has never seen Washington will avail himself of the opportunity. Quite a number of householders are already making preparations for the reception of guests or visiting friends.

The Ottman case is still progressing before the Criminal Court, Judge Olin presiding. It is, of course, impossible to say what the verdict will be, though in public opinion there is little doubt of his guilt.

SAXON.

AN EXAMPLE.

It is quite refreshing to turn from the reports of the various investigations which are disclosing the corruptions and the struggles of our public men for filthy lucre and read these lines from the St. Louis Republican on the 'walk' of the late Francis P. Blair. There are only three lines, but they are worth reading:

"Letters of administration were granted to James L. Blair, on the estate of Francis P. Blair, Jr., deceased, valued at $500." To live fifty-four and die worth $500 is not making the most of one,s opportunity as times go. Francis P. Blair was evidently not the man for the times as times go that is, if a man is to be measured by the money which he makes out of the times. He ought to be a rich man—a very wealthy man—and it would have been if he had followed suit with many other public men. He had the opportunities, thousands of them, but he seems to have missed them all or passed them by—for he lived to be fifty-four years old and died worth $500.

He was his brains, blood, bone, muscle, life, of a great political party in this State for years, and when it was the supreme power in this city and county. It does not appear, however, that he made any money by it. He was three times a member of Congress and at the beginning of the war was in such a position as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House as to have commanded of the pick of contracts and his own selection of war slush. He was singularly remiss, however of making by while the sun shone. Then he was made a General, but there was not much money in being a General such as he was, for he was always pounding away at the front, getting "more kicks than halfpence" He did not make any money by being a general. Some generals did; but somehow he hadn't the knack for it. Then he went to the United States Senate. Here was another golden opportunity. Some men have been known to make handsome fortunes by going to the Senate—to go in poor, in fact, and come out wealthy. It was not Blair's way. While other public men were building up fortunes in their way, and according to the way of the times he never appeared to care for money. And so he died. After living fifty-four years, and toiling' toiling, toiling as few men have ever done, he died leaving $500. Men once saved their country because they thought it their duty and it was an honor to be a Statesman, but now they serve it for money, and for the honor of being a good politician.

The supreme court of the U. S. has decided that the "enforcement act" which was passed to carry into effect the fifteenth amendment to the constitution is unconstitutional. Chief Justice Waite gave the decision. It is quite refreshing to learn that the country has a Chief Justice who will decide according to the laws of the land rather than that of party.

The proposed departure of Jefferson Davis, for Europe, early in the spring, for the establishment of a direct trade with the cities of the Mississippi valley will be put to disturb the sleep of Blaine & Co., as it is a scheme to improve the condition of the southern states.

THOUSANDS DIE EVERY WINTER of Consumption, Bronchitis, Diptheria, and lung fever, whom a few doses of *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, given in time, would have saved from a premature grave Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Evans the Post Trader at Fort Sill who paid March $12,000 to keep the place after Belknap had given it to him testified in Washington that he had made the arrangement with March with the knowledge of the secretary. This implicates Belknap as a participator in that crime. Other testimony showed that it was the regular thing to lobby through all appointments of post traders. Evans paid Gen. Rice of Iowa $1,000 for merely introducing him to Belknap.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BLUE BIRDS.

BY W. O. BEMIS.

The trees are bare, the hills are gray,
The snow still lingers by the wall.
I hear the blue-birds sing to-day,
While patting rain drops fall
Fast upon the withered leaves,
Gathered 'neath my cottage eaves.

Oh, little blue birds don't you see,
The sky looks angry flecked with clouds,
While perched upon the apple tree,
Which the gold beaming sun enshrouds.
Don't you feel the bleak winds blow,
From the northern hills of snow.

But yesterday the sun shone bright,
The hills looked purple, soft and warm.
We all rejoiced in the amber light,
Dreading then no driving storm.
Oh, little blue birds fly away,
And come again some summer day.

But we must wait who cannot fly,
Longing for the summer time.
Broad vernal fields, and glowing sky,
Nectared flowers, and scented thyme.
The song of birds and humming bees,
The cooling shade of leafy trees.

"A PRIZE FOR HONESTY."

Respectfully inscribed to W. O. Bemis,

BY G. EMBERT MARSDALE.]

Diogones, Historians say,
By aid of candle light.
Searched, in the streets of Rome one day,
An honest man to sight.

No wonder that his project failed,
And searchings came to nought.
That neither sun or dip availed,
To show the man he sought.

We find it might have saved the eyes,
Of that old fogy sage,
Had he have offered premium prize,
For our enlightened age.

A good idea, my thoughtful friend,
And now as I reflect,
My ingennity I'll tend,
The premium to select.

Old fashioned skeptics quench your wicks,
And yeild to modern plan.
A chromo picture 4x6,
Awaits the honest man.

MISCELLANY.

A LOST RACE.

Several years ago considerable excitement was created in Fairmount, West Virginia, by traces of an old macadamized road extending along the right bank of the Monongahela, opposite that place. Recently the government engineering party engaged in the survey of the upper Monongahela River, with the view of slack-watering that stream from Morgantown to Fairmount, examined this old road, and from the the members of the party we learn that there can be no doubt but that this road furnishes another trace of the lost race that once dominated the coutinent long before the indians came into possession.

There are traces of the road for nearly eleven miles along the narrow strip of bottom land between the hills and the river, though at many points the river, having shifted its channel and cut into the hills, has entirely obliterated every evidence of it. Generally the road is covered by from two to five feet of alluvium, either deposited through the course of ages by the river floods, or else by the slow washing of the hills skirting it. Its width is said to be fifteen feet.

The most curious feature about the road is that the stone of which it is formed appears to have been burnt. Whenever the road shows itself in the cutting banks, it is marked by the black substratum of ashes. In depth the broken stone varies from six inches to eighteen inches, of irregular fragments. The material employed appears to have been largely composed of bowlders of red sandstone, and the conjecture is that they were broken after being made hot with water being thrown upon them. There being few (if any) bowlders in the river or adjacent country, the query arises, where could the material have been obtained to make this road?

At the crossings of the streams there are no traces of bridge abutments or piers, which leads to the conclusion that the streams were crossed on wooden bridges. At many points the road is covered with trees over 150 years old, which makes it certain that it was constructed long before the advent of the white man; and that there are other circumstances surrounding the case which lead inevitably to the conclusion that it was made in those early ages when a semi-civilized people inhabited North America. No one acquainted with the habits of the American Indians would give them credit for constructing such a work of art as this.

ONLY A TRIFLE.

Trifles have before now influenced the fate of nations. The apocrypal story of Newton and the fall of the apple may well be accepted as a typical illustration of the singular power of trifles to direct our minds and start us on the high road to purposes of which we have heretofore not even so much as dreamed. Sir Walter Scott owned to Southey that nothing but his lameness had prevented him from entering the army. He had sprained his foot when a child while running round the room This was a trifle at the time—an insignificant accident; but its consequences were far from trifling to the world. Byron's club foot is held by many writers to have had a great deal to do with his genius. A trifle—not indeed to the sufferer, whose perception could not stretch beyond the limits of the living hour, but a trifle viewed from the distance at which we survey his life—preserved Goldsmith for that intellectual world he was born to beautify and illuminate. "They found him," says Mr. Foster, "not qualified to be a surgeon's mate and left him to heal the wounds and abridge the sufferings of all the world." To the reading aloud of an ode by Malherbe the French owe the works of La Fontaine. On reading that ode, "I, too, am a poet!" he exclaimed, and the inspiration that made his real life dated from that moment. "The Beggar's Opera" owes its existence to a casual remark of Swift, who thought that a Newgate pastoral might make a pretty, odd thing; and the origin of the English lyric drama may be assigned to a trifle. A gentleman stole a lock of Miss Arabella Fermor's hair. This was a trifle. The insult, as it was deemed, estranged two families. Pope was asked to write a poem in order to make a jest of the quarrel, and laugh the angry families into friendship. The fruit of the trifle was "The Rape of the Lock." Charles Dickens, in his youth, decided to go upon the stage, and would have done so had he not sickened with a bad cold on the very day of his first rehearsal. He therefore postponed his "appearance" until the next season. Soon afterwards he made a literary hit, and then abandoned the ida of going on the stage. Thus the trifle of a bad cold rescued from the stage, for English literature, one of its greatest, most honest, most single-hearted, most precious cultivators.

FLIRTING.

It is remarkable, but nevertheless true, that, as a rule, flirts, both male and female, do not marry quickly. The chances are that a girl who becomes engaged at eighteen, and disengaged, as is the custom for flirts to do, ultimately settles down into a confirmed old maid. If she does wed, as a general rule, she develops into a virulent wasp, makes her husband miserable, and brings up her children badly. It is not very difficult to find reasons why flirts do not marry. Sensible men admire in a woman something besides a pretty face and engaging manners. They love intellect and heart qualifications, which the flirt does not possess. The true woman allows her affections full play, and is not ashamed of them. She will not lead a man to believe she cares for him when she does no such a thing; she will not flirt with him just for the sake of flirting. She has a true conception of what is right, and possesses a great deal more common sense. She has derived her education from something else than three-volume novels and the society of the empty-pated. She can be thoroughly merry without being idiotic. She may attract less attention in a drawing-room than a flirt does, because she is less noisy and obtrusive; but for all that she will get married sooner, and make her husband a better and truer wife. A true woman does not care for the spoony young man. She dislikes his foppishness, the vivid compliments he pays her, and his effeminacy. He quickly finds this out and leaves her in peace. Thus if he ultimately gets married, it is to the flirt, and the happy pair live the jolliest cat-and-dog life imaginable.

SUNNY ROOMS MAKE SUNNY LIVES.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health giving agent to the physical system; and it is not less so to our moral and spiritual natures. We absorb light and it nourishes us with strange power. We are more active under its influence—can think better and work more vigorously.

Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. And let us there have a bay window, no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter.

This window should be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope for the eye and mind. We shall hang no pictures on our walls that can compare with the living and everlasting pictures which God shall paint for us through our ample windows. Rosy dawns, golden-hearted sunsets, the tender green and the changing tints of spring, the glow of summer, the pomp of autumn, the white of winter, storm and sunshine, glimmer and gloom—all these we can have and enjoy while we sit in our sheltered room as the changing year rolls on.

Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in light is good cheer,

Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, you have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set flower pots on the brackets, and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

PROPHETIC.

About four years ago Charles Sumner said in the U. S. Senate:

"See, for one moment, how pernicious must be the Presidential example. First in place, his personal influence is far-reaching beyond that of any other citizen. What he does, others will do. What he fails to do, others will fail to do. His standard of conduct will be accepted, at least by his political supportess. His measure of industry and his sense of duty will be the pattern of the country. If he appoints relations to office and repay gifts by official patronage, making his Presidency 'a great gift enterprise,' may not every officeholder do likewise, each in his sphere, so that nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated, will be general, and gift enterprises be multiplied indefinitelp in the public service? If he treats his trust as a plaything and a perquisite, why may not every office-holder do the the same? * * * If he fraternizes with jobbers and Hessians, where is the limit to the demoralization that must ensue? Necessarily the public service takes its character from its elected chief, and the whole country reflects the President. His example is a law. But a bad example must be corrected as a bad law."

A number of people will read that extract to-day and confess its truth, who read it with hot indignation when it was uttered, and denounced the great man who spoke it as a traitor and a slanderer.

OLD COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS.

In the beginning of the Revolution a variety of flags were displayed in the revolted colonies. The "Union Flags," mentioned so frequently in the newspapers of 1774, were the ordinary English red ensigns, bearing the Union Jack. These generally bore some patriotic motto, such as "Liberty," "Liberty and Property," "Liberty and Union," etc. It is encertain what flag, if any, was used by the Americans at Bunker Hill. That displayed by Putnam on Prospect Hill, on July 18th, following, was red, with *Qui transtulit sustinet* on one side, and on the other, "An Appeal to heaven," The first armed vessels commissioned by Washington sailed under the pine-tree flag, a white flag bearing a green pine-tree. The first republican unfurled in the Southern States, blue with a white crescent in the upper corner next to the staff, was designed by Col. Wm. Moultrie of Charleston, at the request of the Council of Safety, and was hoisted on the fortifications of that city in September, 1775. The flag displayed on the east bastion of Fort Sullivan, afterward called Moultrie, on June 28, 1776, was the same with the word "Liberty" on it. On the west bastion waved the flag called the "Great Union," first raised by Washington at Cambridge, Jan. 2d 1776. This consisted of the thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present flag of the United States, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazened on the blue canton in place of the stars. This flag was carried also by the fleet under command of Commodore Esek Hopkins, when it sailed from the Delaware capes, February 17th, 1776. Hopkins had displayed previously a yellow ensign, bearing the device of a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking, with the motto, "Don't Tread on Me." The official origin of the "Grand Union" flag is involved in obscurity. At the time of its adoption at Cambridge the colonies still acknowledge the legal rights of the mother-country, and therefore retained the blended crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, changing only the field of the old ensign for the thirteen stripes, emblematic of their union. After the Declaration of independence, the emblem of British union became inappropriate, but they were retained in the flag until the following year. Congress resolved, on June 14, 1777, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

THE YEAR WE CELEBRATE.

It seems to have escaped the notice of most persons, says the N. Y. Post, that the year 1775 witnessed the advancement of several other important interests besides that of American liberty. It was in this year that Cook returned from his voyage around the world. His was the first attempt ever made to accomplish such an undertaking by sailing from west to east, in defiance of the trade winds. In the same year Gatterer's scheme of a decriptive geography appeared, and gave strong impulse to research in kindred departments of study. An effort was made in this work to mark out the natural bounderies of the various countries; to group the peculiar features of each country under their proper, head; to trace the course of the rivers, and promulgate a more distinct notion of the system water-sheds, and to unite in one comprehensive plan the teachings of Strabo concerning the countries of the earth, the ethnological investigations of Tacitus and Pliny's discoveries in natural history. At the same time, Thunberg, undaunted by the many dangers which then attended such an undertaking, collected the first verbarium of Japanese flora, and materials for compiling a vocabulary of the same; Blumenback issued his work on ethnology, in which he devided the human race into the five great types, whose features are familiar to every school-child of to-day; the Gulf-stream was first systematically examined with the aid of the thermometer, and a foundation thus laid for the scientific study of ocean currents; and finally, Laplace, by discovering the attraction exerted on a comet by the planet Jupiter, won for his name an enduring place in the annals of astronomical research.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR DULL TIMES.

It is a remarkable fact that those who advertise the most liberally grumble the least about dull times, In dull times, every one is looking for the place where he can get the most goods for the least money, and he scans the columns of his local paper for the desired information. He sees that a certain merchant advertises to sell goods cheap, perhaps quotes a few prices. He visits his place of business to ascertain if he performs what he advertises, and makes his purchases there. He is satisfied. The merchant makes a good profit on his goods, keeps on advertising and gets the bulk of trade. Why? Because he keeps his name and business constantly before the people. Judicious advertising is the greatest panacea for dull times.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

READ BALLS.—Break the bread in mall pieces and moisten with milk little warm water, season with pepper and nutmeg, adding a little sage or parsley and a small piece butter, mix and form into small s or balls; roast with beef or kens, or fry after meat in a skillet.

EMON PIE.—Take the juice and ed rind of one lemon, one cup of r, the yolks of two eggs, three tapoonsful of flour, one pint of milk; baking cover with a soft frosting e from the whites of two eggs and tablespoonsful of sugar, and brown tly.

ERMAN POTATOES.—Mashed potawell seasoned and plenty of cream e in little cakes an inch thick, de some hours before hand they better), beat an egg and dip them ; brown nicely on both sides.

DIAN RUSK.—Two light cups of an meal, one cup of flour, one teaonful of saleratus, enough sour or er milk to dissolve, one cup of t milk; stir in three-fourths of a of molasses.

YE AND INDIAN DROP CAKE.—One of Indian meal, half pint of rye l two spoonsful of molasses, a litalt; work it with cold milk so as rop from a spoon into hot fat; be to have a smooth batter.

EMON COOKIES.—Five eggs, one of butter, 1 pint of white sugar; e the rind of two lemons and put the flour; squeeze out the juice the lemons into a cup, and dissolve t two teaspoonsful of soda. Stir our as long as you can stir with a n, then mix soft, roll thin and bake kly.

OILED INDIAN PUDDING.—One pint an meal, one pint thick, sour milk, cup sour cream, one teaspoonful , and salt; (unless boiled in pork r, which improves it very much some, I prefer clear water). Stir the batter fruit; raspberries are —dried or fresh. If sour fruit is , a trifle more soda is necessary. it into a bag and tie firmly, allowfrom two to three inches for it to ll. Boil one hour; a little over burt, but it is not needed. The r should be boiling when the pudg is put in and be kept boiling. e with cream and sugar.

LIGHT READING.

WINTER LIFE IN SIBERIA.

A letter from Siberia says:—"Our dinner party in the evening—and it was really a dinner party—was extremely merry. Each one laid his stores under contribution. Some brought out frozen bread, others frozen caviare, others still, frozen preserves, others again sausages which could not be bent even if put against the knee and pulled with all the strength of both arms. Can you imagine without laughing the appearance presented of seven half famished people sitting at table with thirty different dishes before them, and unable to touch one of them except at the risk of breaking their teeth? Nothing could be done except to wait patiently for the dishes to be thawed. Gradually, as each article of food softens, faces brighten, and when at last a knife entered one of the dishes there were shouts of triumph, which announced the beginning of the meal. At the close of the meal we had some excellent fruit, which had been kept frozen. Throughout Siberia, as soon as very cold weather sets in, all fruit is placed out of doors with a northern exposure, that the sun may never touch them. They are frozen through and through, and retain their flavor as completely as if just plucked from the tree. When placed on the table they are as hard as wood, and when they fall accidentally on the floor they make the same noise that a wooden ball would do. The heat of the dining room gradually softens them, and they resume their original form. When eating some game one day, I, out of curiosity, asked how long it had been killed. I was told, 'Over two months ago.' When cold weather sets in, nearly every butcher kills all the meat he requires during the winter. Fish become so solid that in all the markets they are seen leaning against the walls on their tails, no matter what their length or weight may be."

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East.
Cabbage grew wild in Siberia.
Buckwheat came from Siberia.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The potato is a native of Peru.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
Millet was first known in India.
The pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The poppy originated in the East.
Rye came originally from Siberia.
The parsnip is a native of Arabia.
Sunflower was brought from Peru.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the Island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Pears are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.
Horseradish came from the south of Europe.
Barley was found in the mountains of Hymalaya.
The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT EGGS.

The London *News* says that England imports $12,000,000 worth of eggs every year, and then proceeds to speak of the practice of drying the egg substance as adopted in Germany, saying:

"There is one establishment at Passau, on the Danube, which has been for some months busily engaged in drying the contents of eggs; and although it is scarcely probable that the dessicated albumen can ever replace new-laid eggs for breakfast, we are nevertheless, assured that a good omelette, as also the finest pastry may be prepared from the product. Several German chemists, and Professor Pettenkofer in particular, are very sanguine as to the success of the experiment, and they pronounce dried eggs to have lost none of their valuable properties by the gradual evaporation of the water contained by them in their original state. Eggs are largely employed in industry and manufactories, sometimes the whites being used, as in the case of albumenized paper for photographers, and sometimes only the yolks. In these cases much economy will result from the employment of dried albumen, for the consumer then needs merely purchase the white or yellow part as it suits him, and will not be obliged, as at present, to buy the whole contents of an egg, only half of which he can use. The fact, too, that the new product can be transported without any risk of breakage and decay, which entail a serious loss in the case of eggs, and naturally raise their price in the market, is also of vast importance.

Spriggins says: "If drinking interferes with a man's business, why, give up the business."

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE NORTH BROOKFIELD Railroad Company respectfully represents that said Company has laid out its Railroad across a corner of Elm street on the northerly side thereof, near its Passenger station in the village of North Brookfield and thence in a westerly direction across School Street to a point opposite the estate of James Miller, and thence westerly along School street on the northerly side thereof to a point opposite the boot and shoe shop of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., said Elm and School streets being public ways in the town of North Brookfield; that public necessity requires that said crossing of School Street should be at the same level; that the course of Elm street should be altered so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof: that the course of School street should be altered from the point opposite the estate of said Miller to the point opposite the shop of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof, except at the point where Grove street enters School street; that public necessity requires that said railroad should cross the street at the entrance of Grove street at the same level; that said alterations of Elm street and School street will not essentially injure said streets; and that such portions of said streets as are included within the location of said railroad, except where the said railroad crosses School street, should be discontinued.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honorable Board to view the premises and make a decree authorizing and requiring said Company to cross said streets at the same level and altering the course of said Elm and School streets so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof as aforesaid, and prescribing the manner and time of said crossings and alterations, and discontinuing such portions of said streets, on the sides thereof, as are covered by the location of said railroad, and to make all other necessary orders in the premises.

Dated this sixth day of March, A. D. 1876.

NORTH BROOKFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.
By BONUM NYE, President.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
WORCESTER, SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Worcester, within and for the county of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of December, A. D. 1875, and by adjournment on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876; on the petition aforesaid, ordered: That notice be given to all persons and Corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall, in said town of North Brookfield, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve and one-half of the clock in the afternoon, by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, in the SPENCER SUN, a newspaper printed in Spencer, in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid. And it is further ordered that the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Town Clerk of the said town of North Brookfield with an attested copy of said petition and order, thirty days, at least, and also post up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said town of North Brookfield, fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid, at which time and place the said Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, to hear all persons and Corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heared thereon, and if they shall adjudge that the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, then to authorize said Railroad Company to cross said streets on the same level and to alter the course of said Elm and School streets so as to permit said railroad to pass at the side thereof as aforesaid, and prescribe the manner and time of said crossing and alterations, and to discontinue such portions of said streets on the sides thereof as prayed for in said petition, over the route above described, and to assess all such damages as any person or corporation may sustain by the location, construction, alterations and discontinuance aforesaid, and to do whatever else may legally be done in the premises.

Attest: JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.
A copy of petition and order thereon. Attest:
JOHN A. DANA, Ass't Clerk.
A true copy. Attest
L. P. DELAND, Deputy Sheriff.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. F. Gilbert is making extensive improvements on his residence on School st.

—Business is improving at the tannery of J. H. Rogers, under the supervision of Mr. Thompson.

—Moving was the order of the day on April 1st.

—Mr. J. Quigley has purchased a house of J. Duncan on No. Common st.

—There was an accident on the railroad last week, but no bones were broken. It is hoped that boys will keep their heads and arms within the car while riding.

—The high school began this week C. M. Clay as principal and Miss. E. M. Edson as assistant. The schools in Districts 1, 2 and 8 will begin on 17th. and the rest on the 24th.

—The following were elected officers of the Panic Club for the ensuing quarter:— O. E. Leach, Pres; F. D, Damon, Vice President; F. H. Gates, Sec; C. H. Rice, Treas. Ex, Com; C. D. Stowe, O. H. Tucker, E. L. Pierce.

—The entertainment which was to have taken place last Monday evening in the Cong. vestry has been postponed until next Monday evening. The entertainment consists in a diseription of of the natives of Southern Africa, the language, manners, dress etc. It is highly spoken of and the proceeds will be used to defray the educational expenses of two young men who are studying to become missionaries.

—The Dramatic club will present the centennial drama entitled "One Hundred years ago," or "Our Boys of '76" to conclude with the laughable farce "Old Gooseberry" in the Town Hall April 13. The previous exhibitions of the club have been good and they intend to do something extra this time.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Now it came to pass in the last days of the third month, even the month of storms and terrible freshets, that the ladies of the Corset factory said one to another, Verily, if this state of things remains longer, we shall be left alone to the tender mercies of an unfeeling world.—Therefore let us arise in our might, and take to ourselves partners of the lord of creation: that we may be provided for in our old age.—And they said among themselves, let us get up a Leap year party, that we may secure our object; But the question arose, where shall we congregate, as we are strangers in a strange land.—And it came to pass that when their words came to the ears of George whose surname is Bliss, that he said yea, Verily, the doors of my house shall be open from twilight till early dawn. Then Julia, whose duty it is to superintend the scores of operatives, and report the doings of the day, said unto Arthur the Subscribe, go to now and prepare letters missive to all the fair maids and matrons in our midst, saying be present on the 27th, day of the third month. And it came to pass, as the time appointed arrived, there was a great gathering in our streets; the patriarch of 50 years with the maid of 16, and the fair matron, with the beardless boy —And so it was, that the house was filled, to the number of five score—And they said among themselves, go to now, let us eat, drink, and be merry.—And the musicians did play upon the wind instruments, and they sang Psalms, hymns, and sacred songs.—And it came to pass, that after they had eaten and drunken to their fill, and had social converse one with an other, even until the day waned. and the small hours of the morning were at hand, that they said one to another, come let us go to our homes, that we may be in time for the summons of Page the engineer.—And they departed for their homes reiterating the benediction—Pax Vobiscum. S. D. L.

—On March 29th. Mr Geo. A. Ware left his wallet containing $700 in his desk, during the day the clerks noticed a boy at the desk and soon after the book was missed. Constable Bush was called upon and the investigations resulted in the arrest of three boys T. Carey Jr. Austin W. Pratt and Pat. Carey. They were brought before Justice Duell and after some talk they confessed to the taking of the money excepting Patrick's who denied all knowledge of it. He was discharged and Pratt was sent to Munson and T. Carey Jr. to Westboro All of the money was recovered except a package containing $150. It appears that several days before this the boys had broken the lock to the drawer and it had not been noticed. The Carey boy has served out a sentence in Westboro.

—Our annual town meeting was held last Monday. The town business was transacted with usual harmony, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Lyman H. Chamberlain, moderator; E. H. Blair, clerk and treasurer; Benjamin S. Aiken, R. Makepeace and William H. Allen Jr., selectmen; Horace G. Rawson, Chas. E. Smith and Warren Blair, assessors; B. S. Aiken, school committee for three years; E. Warner Combs, G. W. Stone, Horce W. Bush, August Gilbert and George S. Cummings, constables. Appropriations were made as follows; Schools, $3000; support of poor, $900; bridges, $200; reduction of town debt. $2000; interest, $1000; support of highways, $1200; town library, $300; street lamps, $300 The town also voted to adopt the several articles in the statutes, providing for the maintainance of sidewalks, and the matter, Lemuel Fuller proposed that if the town would appropriate the sum of $500 he would give his check for $300 in addition, and it was voted to raise $500 for sidewaiks was placed in the hands of L. Fullam, C. L. Olmstead and E. B. Lynde. Fifty dollars was voted for repairs on the park and $150 for repairs on the engine house making a total appropriation of $9600, against $11,075 for last year. The care of roads and bridges was placed in the hands of the selectmen, with instructions not to pay more than 15 cts. per hour for labor. The town instructed their selectmen not to grant any licenses for the sale of liquor during the year. The town voted to give the dog fund to the town library. A communication from J. Henry Stickney of Baltimore giving the town $100 for the purpose of keeping the common in repair was read.

—Mr. Chas. F. Smith, watch maker who has carried on this business for the last two years in Penniman's store has gone to Vineland, N. Jersey, and has gone into business at that place. He was a good workman, and we did not like to have him leave our town.

—The closing assembly of the select parties at the town hall, will take place fast day the 13th; of April. This will be a complimentary party to the ladies who invited the gents., to their leap year dance. (the most enjoyable and brilliant one of all their assemblies) Gents. (old and young) this is your last opportunity, the ladies will expect you to do your duty; they have done nobly, respond to the call and this will be the star of the whole series. The new landlord of the Wickaboag house, S. W. Burr, provides the supper, a sure guarantee that it will be excelsior, and will suit the most fastidious.

—Shepherd's Jubilee Singers, a genuine slave band in jubilee songs, will sing at the Town hall in this place Saturday evening April 8th. They sing solumn, sacred songs of the old Plantation, which for melody and harmony, are unsurpassed. They have excellent voices, and harmonize well. They are recommended by ministers of every denomination. E. P. M.

LEICESTER.

—A Town meeting has been warned for next Monday to raise money for repairing the damage to the roads and bridges caused by the recent floods.

—The Academy opened on the 28th ult. The school was not in session on Friday, teachers and scholars visiting the ruins made by the flood. New classes have been formed in Greek, Botony, etc.

—The village of Greenville in Leicester has the distinction of having the oldest inhabitant of the town within its limits. This is the venerable Ebenezer Dunbar, who last Friday entered upon his one hundreth year. and yet is in possession of his faculties bodily and mental, to so wonderful a degree that from his appearance one would hardly suppose him more than 75. His grandfather, John Dunbar, who died in 1802, lived to be 92, and his father Abner Dunbar, who was one of Capt. Seth Washburn's company of minute men who marched from Leicester on the alarm from Lexington and Concord April 19th, 1775, lived to be 85. Greenville has also the oldest Baptist church in the county. and the oldest but two in the state. There are two "historic houses" here which must be 150 years old, One of them, located opposite the meeting house, for many years was originally the residence of Capt. Samuel Green, was formerly omned and occupied by Daniel F. Draper. The other old landmark of the past here, now called the "Arcade," located just west of A. W. Clark's mills' was originally the residence of Capt. Green's son Rev. Thos Green, M. D., the founder of the old Baptist church and its own minister for nearly forty years until his death in 1773, also a distinguished physician and father of the first Dr. John Green of Worcester, and ancester of the numerous Green family in this section of the State.

—The town expects to recover damages from the recent flood to the roads from the city of Worcester, and they intend to oppose the construction of an other dam there.

—Saml. White, A. H. Brigham, J. Woodcock, D. E. Merriam, Cheney Hatch are the signers of the address in favor of reform.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—On account of the storm last Wednesday Moses C. Trask's sale was adjourned to next Wednesday at 9 a. m.

—J. N. Vaughn's great sale will take place next Tuesday at 9 a. m. It was adjourned on account of the storm.

OXFORD.

TOWN MEETING.—Selectmen, Jas. B. Campbell, W. E. Pease, John D. Hudson; Assessors, Jonathan P. Dana, Moses H. Buffum, Dana L. Ballard; Overseers of Poor, M. W. Robinson, Cyrus Truesdell, Ira Merriam; Treasurer and Collector, James B. Campbell; School Committee, J. P. Dana, three years, Oliver Ayer, one year; Constables, B F. White, O. W. Chaffee, H. G. O. Taft; Auditor, George F. Daniels; Library Committee, Geo. F. Daniels, Henry F. Brady, Jr. The above is a Republican and temperance ticket, and was elected by an average majority of 100.

—Rev. Father Chinique, a converted Catholic priest, gave three lectures in the Methodist Church last week to full houses.

—Mr. Emory Sanford is in quite a feeble state of health, so much so as to confine him to his room.

—The ladies of the Universalist Society are preparing for a Centennial levee, to be holden next week in the Town Hall.

WARREN.

—Adjt-Gen. Thompson and Mustering Officer Henry Wilson of Boston, mustered in the officers of the new Calvin Cutter Grand Army Post No. 99, Tuesday evening, after which they all sat down to an oyster supper in the Grand Army Hall. The officers are as follows: P. C., F. L. Harmon: S. V. C., R. Burley, J. V. C., Jonas Brown; Adjt., H. H. Hitchcock; Q. M., L. C. Smith: Surgeon, C. N. Gilbert; Chaplain, J. McEwin; O. of D., George Bliss; O. of G. George Saunders; Sergt. Major. E. Rycroft; Q. M. Sergt. Charles Ney.

CHARLTON.

—The heavy rains on Tuesday, was followed by a drifting snow in the P. M. and evening, the largest, and most drifting snow storm of the season.

—The reservoir at Charlton City, is about full, and, hearing of other reservoirs giving away, and consequent damage. Some of the people of Charlton City, are anxious about the one here, but as it stands on a good foundation of a ledge of rocks, and well built, the owners think it safe. Probably there is but little cause for alarm.

—Judson Darling, prominet among the town officers of this place for several years past, has bought a farm of P. Rich, in Dudley, and moved on to it.

—Rev. Mr. Woodbury, closed his three years pastorage, with the M. E. church in Charlton City, last sabbath. The society here is in much better condition, than three years ago.

Gen. Custer has been telling what he knows about post-traders, with whom he has long regarded Belknap as a silent partner.

The new Cuban bonds to be issued by the Captain-General in Cuba, in payment of Spain's little debt of $180,000,000, are called by the truly loyal of Havana the eight-three hundreds: the first figure referring to the annual interest which they are supposed to earn, and the later to the number of years before the bond falls due.

The House has passed Banning's army reduction bill by a vote of 141 to 61, with an amendment providing that the bill shall go into effect on the first day of July next It fixes the pay of the general at $10,000; major general $6,000; lieutenant general at $8,000, and brigadier generals at $5000.

In order to check Indian and Mexican depredations in Texas. Gen. Ord has decided to establish a military camp near the head waters of Devil's river, under the command of Col. Buell, now at Fort Griffin.

It is well understood in Washington that the charges against Secretary Bristow come not from the democrats, but from republicans who wish him to be "killed off." The Cincinnati Gazette sums up his opponents as follows: "1. The Shepherd Mullett combination, in revenge for Mullett's removal; 2. The safe burglary conspirators, because the secret service force was reorgauized; 3. The Indian ring, which to save Delano's administration by crushing Bristow's reform movement: 4 Ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, because he has been indicted; 5, The men interested in the seal lock frauds which Bristow checked; 6. The claim agents in Washington who can no longer swindle the goverment with Mr. Bristow at the head of treasury department: 7. The whisky ring throughout the country."

Gen. Schenck can't see for the life of him that there was anything wrong in his connection with the Emma mine company and rather thinks no one has the right to blame him for investing in such an honest enterprise.

Only fifty-cent notes will admit to the Centennial Exhibition. No change-money will be given at the gates. Each person must be represented by a fifty-cent note for a dollar bill will not admit two, and two quarters will not admit one.

Secretary Bristow does not wish to be called General. I earned the title of colonel I trust, in defending my country he said recently, "but I never was a General and I dont see why my friends persist in calling me General." When it was suggested that the "General" followed from his former office as Solicitor-General, he replied, "If that argument holds, then we must be careful to accost as General every general freight agent or general manager of a circus in the country."

Washington was once asked to dine with Judge Jones. The chair that he would have sat, in if he had accepted the invitation, will be exhibited at the Centennial Fair.

LINCOLN AS A LAWYER.

In the amount of legal learning which he possessed as a fund of knowledge and from which he could draw as he pleased, he was not the equal of many lawyers I have known. Somebody has said the greatest lawyer is the man who in the least time can find the man who knows the law. If a law question was submitted to Lincoln, or arose in a case, by his power of analysis, by looking at a statement of the principle in a few books, and by logical iduction, he knew how to reach the root and marrow of the matter, and do it accurately. What he saw he saw clearly, and what he stated or demonstrated he stated or demonstrated clearly. Many a time I have seen an old farmer in the court room all attention for an hour listening to Mr Lincoln in the argument of a dry law proposition. He made it so clear and so plain, illustrated and enforced it by comparisons and arguments so forcible and easily comprehended that the farmer understood just as much about it as the Court did. As a trial lawyer he had few equals and no superiors. He was as hard a man to beat in a closely contested case as I have ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt and what to let alone. He was fair to the court, the jury, and his adversary; but candor compels me to say that he, by practice, learned there was power in this. He was candid and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of this. As he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to let this in or that, and sometimes when his adversary could not prove what Mr. Lincoln knew to be the truth, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he did object to the court, after he heard his objection answered, he would often say, "Well, I reckon I must be wrong." Now, about the time he had practised this three-quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him, he would wake up in a few minutes finding that he had feared the Greeks too late, and wake up to find himself beat. He was as wise as a serpent in the trial of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blows to certify that he was as harmless as a dove. When the whole thing is unravelled the adversary begins to see that what he was so blandly giving away was simply what he couldn't get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh, he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh he traded everything off which would give him the least aid in carrying that. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up on his back in a ditch. By this I do not mean that he had cunning and cheat by trick. He had nothing of this, for he never cheated his adversary. He simply knew that the strength of Samson lay in his hair, and, knowing this, so long as you gave him the shears and a chance at the hair, so long he would give away everything else with the utmost frankness and kindness; but if you, too, found out or knew the same fact, and went at him to joust him from his position, and take away his weapons, then he gave nothing, but arose like a lion awakened in his lair. His stooping form straightened, his angular features acquired force and expression, his eyes flashed, all his powers of logic, sarcasm and ridicule were aroused, and, rejecting all compromise, he fought it out on that line until he was routed or until he carried the day.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY APRIL 14, 1876 NO. 25

The Spencer Sun,

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ecial notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. ding notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. dvertisers will find this paper a valuable aid xtending their business throughout western rcester county.

ocal items of news gladly welcomed from any ble source. Correspondents must send the es with communications not necessarilly for lication, but as a guarantee to us.

cannot return rejected manuscripts' unles ps be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Marsh & Bowers have just bought a large lot of spring and summer household goods, refrigerators childrens carriages, new styles of stoves &c., see advertisement.

Ladies can find all the latest styles of bonnets, hats, ribbons, and other millinery goods, at low prices, at Mrs. T. J. O'Brien's, 573 Main street, Worcester. See advertisement.

The spring announcement of Miss S. J. Quinn appears in our columns this week. Her stock is of the latest styles and of a large variety. She makes a specialty of mourning goods. Call at 251 Main street, Worcester, and examine for yourselves.

Mrs. J. M. Green invites her many friends in this vicinity to call and examine her spring styles. Orders taken for bleaching, pressing, &c., at 340 Main street, Worcester.

Read the announcement of the well known house of J. S. Pinkham & Co., Worcester, in another column. Their goods and prices cannot be beat give them a call.

HOME NEWS.

"Blessed are the peace makers."

Hoes now ornement store piazzas.

The painters are a lively set just now.

Twenty-six transients at the hotel on Tuesday.

Sign of pleasant weather—the town clock is running.

John E. Bemis has gone into the coal and jobbing business.

The sportsman's club will meet next Wednesday evening.

W. L. Thompson will sell his personal property April 22d, at 1 o'clock.

Geo. F. Grout, Esq., has recovered from his recent illness, so as to be about.

This is good weather to raise the walks in "Canada," and they need it too.

Several citizens are making improvements in their buildings and grounds.

Mr. W. L. Thompson will occupy his house on Lincoln street, this spring.

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

The revival meetings continue to be well attended, and some impression has been made.

T. J. Sanderson is preparing to move his house several feet to the east of its present position.

The dining room of the hotel reveals the presence of the painter's brush. Mr. Chas. Edwards did the job.

Drummers begin to appear, ditto lightening rod men, ditto agents of all kinds, ditto tramps and lively times are ahead.

Mr. Howland expects to occupy the Bank block store about May 1. His rooms are now being fitted up for him.

Bullard, Boyden and Temple have commenced work for the cellar of the house on the Morse lot. "Josh" is doing the job.

Tucker & Woodbury now furnish free lodgings in their coaches for tramps. Their public spirit is to be commended.

John Laving will sell personal property Friday, April 21, at the residence of A. Latone, Hillsville.

Dr. C. L. Kinsbury has purchased a new team, which cannot be beat for beauty, speed and usefulness

Mr. Mullen has occupied his barn on Irving street. Work on his house is being rapidly pushed

The trial of Dwight F. Steere for the murder of Fred White will commence at New London on the 17th of April.

John G. Avery Esq., shipped seven of his machines from Worcester to the Centennial exhibition to day.

Remember J. E. Prouty & Co.'s sale tomorrow. *Spirited* times, but a force of constables will be on hand.

An inquisitive citizen wants to know if the road commissioners are going to build a stone wall on Main street. Those are *paving* stones, my dear sir.

Mr. E. W. Prince paid a short visit to his friends in town last week. He is in excellent health.

Mr. W. L. Thompson, our enterprising lumber dealer, received an order a few days ago from the Road Commissioners for 500,000 feet of sidewalk stuff.

The Literary club have elected the following officers: president, G. M. C. Norwood: vice, A. G. Jones: sec., C. E. Dyer; treas., M. M. Watson.

W. L. Thompson has sold his place, consisting of house and barn and a few acres of land to L. Freeman of Paxton.

The town of Leicester at its town meeting on Monday voted to return the $50 which this town voted to them for the services of their steamer at the "big" fire.

Landlord Bergen has recently fitted up seven of the unoccupied rooms in the hotel. which he lets with board at $5 per week. They were all taken as soon as furnished.

Several applications have been made for liquor licenses, and the Board of Selectmen will have an opportunity to gather in a few shekels for the benefit of the town.

The ball of the G. A. R. on Wednesday evening was well attended and a large number participated in the dance. The music by the Panic Orchestra of North Brookfield was highly spoken of. Everybody seemed to have a good time,

BUSINESS.—The number of car loads of freight received at the Depot during the six days of the past week is, as follows, April 7th 13 cars, 8th 5 cars, 10th 24 cars. 11th 7 cars, 12th 5 cars, 13th 12 cars. Total 66 cars.

The question whether the Methodist Society will let their pews or have the seats free the ensuing conference year, will be brought before the church and congregation next Sabbath morning. A full attendance of all interested is earnestly requested.

Deacon Marsh is building quite an extension to his block on Main street. It is built to accommodate the increasing business of Marsh & Bowers. Their stock is one of the largest and best in this vicinity. The dental rooms of Dr. Barton will be improved by the addition of a large bay window,

The public schools commenced last Monday, Miss Hill takes the place of Miss Thorndike as teacher of the preparatory class in the High school. Mrs. A. C. Campbell has been engaged to teach in No. 7. her reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian is sufficiently well known to guarantee the success of the school.

The Paxton Navy Yard Home Talent Band, under the direction of Pierce Franklin, is in a flourishing condition. This band has been invited to visit the Centennial Exhibition to serve as musical escort for President Grant. Parties wishing to secure the services of this band will please send all communications by telegraph.—T.

A great improvement could be made in the appearance of Main street, by straightening the sidewalk in front of the house of T. C. Prouty. The intention of the builders of the present walk was, evidently, to save two small trees. The street would look better without the trees and with a straight walk and a person would save time during his life in not being compelled to dodge around small trees.

At the shoot of the Sportsman's club Thursday forenoon at the gyross the record was as follows, each person shooting at six birds. D. C. Luther, hit 6, J. Borden 5, H. Newton 5, E. O. Snow 4, E. Draper 4, C. A. Chapman 3, L. French 3, F. N. Prouty 2, G. Bullard 2, and T. B. Clark Jr. 1. The trial between Messrs. Boyden and Newton for the second prize resulted in favor of Mr. Boyden.

Rev. Mr. Shorey had an execelent sermon on Temperance on Fast day. There was quite a large attendance.

A lad by the name of William Daly, while witnessing the game of ball Fast day fell from a tree and received serious injuries.

There will be preaching Saturday evening as on other week days.

The library will be reopened to-morow. The by-laws have been revised.

Drake's express will make daily trips to Worcester, commencing next week.

E. Stone will place your insurance in good companies at fair rates. He is agent only for the very best, and all losses are promptly adjusted.

Major Morrissey of Plymouth was in town on Monday on a visit to friends.

Mr. E. A. Hubbard, State agent of the Board of Education visited our schools Monday and Tuesday. Besides visiting the schools, he met the teachers Monday eve., in the High School building, and gave a very interesting and instructive talk on school instruction and discipline. Though he came at an unfavorable time to visit our schools, he expressed himself satisfied with the condition of both the High and District schools, his only criticism being that many of our schools were too large.

BROOKFIELD.

CORRUPTION AT HOME

Ex-Warden Miller under a Cloud.

The recent developments in the management of the Town farm show that something besides the board of the warden and his family ought to be considered in estimating the cost of the town pauper, viz., clothing and incidental. Samuel Miller who has been warden for the past two years left soon after April 1st. Several days ago he shipped his household furniture and on Monday he shipped all the remainder of his traps consisting of bundles, barrels and boxes. They were packed away in the cars when the Overseers, from statements made by the paupers, thought that something was wrong, so a search warrant was procured and Sheriff Capen with aids overhauled the cars. They commenced early in the morning and completed their work about four o'clock in the afternoon. The following articles, both useful and ornamental were confiscated and carried to Justice Duell's office: One pail of clothes pins, one box of candles, two buckets of sugar, one box of spice, one piece of crash cloth, piece of print cloth, piece of cotton cloth, box containing bottles of vinegar and jellies, two tin dishes, ten pounds of butter, four jars of preserves, hard soap, four dozen eggs, box of rice, four jugs of boiled cider, quarter gross of matches, dinner bell, lantern, jug of sperm oil, two gallons of molasses, eleven cakes tallow, clock, bag of dried whortleberries, pair of shoes, two pots of lard, wood saw, apples, beans, dried beef, dried pumpkin, tea, maple syrup and other articles, the whole being estimated by the appraisers at $71.90.

Miller was then arraigned for larceny and pleaded not guilty. He endeavored to explain how he came by the goods. Some of them he had purchased in Worcester, others in trade at different stores. Most of the articles were identified by Mr. Crosby and others as goods which had been taken from their stores on the town's account. Miller finally acknowledged that some of the articles delonged to the town, and he was placed under $1,000, to appear at the May term of the Superior Court.

Miller is a man old 50 years, and has a lung difficulty. He was on the town farm several years ago, and then his administration was not entirely satisfactory. Attention was first called to the mal-administration of Miller by Mr. Griffin's seeing a pair of easy shoes in Mr. Crosby's store, and the latter said that Miller had ordered two pairs for the poor farm. Soon after this Mrs. Miller was seen to have a pair on. The paupers then told some stories which led the Overseers to search, with the above result. Miller, after his conviction, offered to make restitution to the town, but it was declined. These articles were not in sight at the annual appraisal, but were stowed away awaiting the departure. This disclosure caused some excitement, and the court room was crowded during the trial.

SILVER WEDDING.—Captain S. W. Hastings and wife celebrated their silver wedding a few evenings since the occasion being one of great satisfaction to all. The gifts were numerous and beautiful, and were presented by Deacon J. D. Fiske, Mr. Hastings replying in an appropriate and feeling manner. Both host and hostess are among our most respected citizens, and it delighted their neighbors to brave the mud and rain that they might attest by presence and congratulation to their good will, and bid them God speed toward the golden wedding and the pearly gate.

Dr R. Tyler, the florist, has laetly moved into town from Warren, having bought the fine estate of J. L. Ainsworth; and as a sample of what he proposes to do for Brookfield he showed us a Calla five feet in height and nine and a half inches across the flower. Also a piece of climbing rose bush two and a half feet long, having on it ten full blown white roses, and several partially blown, besides numerous buds. The whole vine is 16 feet long, and is as thickly set with roses, and made into wreaths would be forth seventy-five dollars. When well established his institution will rank among the most valuable in town.

The boot and shoe industries employ as many hands and do more work than at this season last year. There is nothing doing in real estate, though no depression in prices, as the bank loans on valuations as they were a year ago. The outlook is good generally, though the operatives can't coin much money these times.

Rev. Mr. Hanaford leaves, as the society do not feel able to raise the salary asked.

The Unitarians had a social gathering at Mrs. P. S. Kinballs Wednesday eve. A Good number were presant and the occasion was a grand success socially.

One of the principles of Anglican Liberty is that "every man's house is his own castle," and the dwellings of citizens have always ben protected by English law from violent intrusion, Yet in this Centennial year, in the state of Massachusetts, the Judges of the Supreme Court overrule that excellent maxim and decide that an officer in serving a warrant may enter a house where there is reason to sappose a criminal is concealed and he will not be regarded as a trespasser, so long as he has reasonable cause to believe that a crimnal is in the house. Doubtless many criminals escape by means of this sacred regard for a man's habitation, but the evils are not as great as the abuses which will arise from giving the extra authority to rattleheaded and incompetent officials, who are always ready to go to the full extent of their authority. Taking all things into consideration the centennial year has not yet opened with very flattering prospects for the principles for which our fathers bought, and it is doubtful even now whether a poor man has any rights at all.

A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, died on Monday at the age of seventy five years. He commenced business some fifty years ago with a capital of $3000. His whole estate is now estimated to be worth a hundred million dollars. He has given liberally to charitable objects and until recently has devoted close attention to business.

Harper's Magazine for May is a lively and interprising number, closing the Fifty second volume of this magazine. The number opens with an illustrated article on Southeren Colorado. Mr. Lossing contributes an exceedingly interesting paper on Major Andre illustrated with rare pictures from Dr. Emmet's collection. The second part of "Old Philadelphia" gives some new and characteristic glimpses of the people and manners at the opening of the Revolution. The illustrations are by Abby, Eytinge and others. The series of illustrated papers on the microscope are continued. H. Hudson Holly resumes the subject of Household art and contributes an article on "Modern Dwellings; their construction, decoration and furniture." It is profusely illustrated. Junius Henri Browne contributes a brief but admirable sketch of Caesar Borgia. The potrait accompanying the article is engraved from Raphael's celebrated picture at Rome. The number has some interesting short stories. There are poems by Saxe. Miss Langster, Thaxter, and W. C. Richards, George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda" is continued.

OUR STORY TELLER.

Bright Days in Winter.

Bland as the morning's breath of June,
The southwest breezes play,
And through its haze the winter noon
Seems warm as summer's day.

The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the stream looks clear.

The fox his hillside den forsakes;
The muskrat leaves his nook;
The blue bird in the meadow brakes,
Is singing with the brook.

"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
Bird, beasts and streamlet free,
"Our winter voices prophesy
Of summer days to thee."

So in these winters of the soul,
By wintry blasts and drear,
O'erswept from memory's frozen pole
Will summer days appear.

Reviving hope and faith, they show
The soul its living powers,
And how beneath the winter's snow,
Lie germs of summer flowers.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring,
And even upon old decay,
The greenest mosses cling.

In deepest wood some daylight lurks,
Though flowers and sunbeams fall,
For God, who loveth all His works,
Has left His hope with all.

John G. Whittier.

Kitty's Night-Watch.

"I do not like this Mr, Sedgewick."

"What have you against him, father? I am sure that many business men of this city have taken quite a fancy to him. Have you noticed his reception on 'change yesterday?"

"I have just read of it," and the banker's eyes returned to the paper which he had laid aside with his first words to his daughter. "Still, for all that, Kitty, I do not like the man."

"Yours is one of those unaccountable dislikes, I suppose," she answered, with a pout, "and the world is none the better for such. I am sure that Mr. Sedgwick will overcome your repugnance and win your esteem. Perhaps he has not patronized the North American."

Kitty Ransom spoke the last words with a smile.

"Quite to the contrary, Kitty," responded her father. "His deposits in the North American run into the thousands, and we cash all the checks that he receives. But the man—the man—Kitty, I say frankly that I do not like him, and, perhaps, I could not tell you why."

The girl with a noticeable pallor on her face, walked to the window, and gazed vacantly into the busy street.

"No!" she murmured; "he never likes anybody to whom I take a fancy. One of these day I will tame him; yes, I will cure him of his dislikes."

Kitty spoke with womanly determination, and her ruby lips closed firmly behind the last word.

To the handsome man whose reception on 'change had been quite flattering she had taken quite a fancy. He had rented the elegant store-room that adjoined the North American bank, and was stocking it with an assortment of goods which, he declared, would prove the wonder of the thriving city. Of polished manners and fine business address, he was winning his way to the trust of the substantial citizens, and when it was learned that he was unmarried many young belles smiled upon him—Kitty Ransom among the number.

As the days wore away Arthur Sedgewick continued to rise in the estimation of belles and beaux.

He seemed to pay especial attention to the banker's daughter, whom he met at social gatherings, while the father looked on with silent disapproval.

"Kitty will find him but tinsel by-and-by," he said to his wife, who did not look with favor on Arthur Sedgewick. "The girl is young, and some time she must learn that all is not gold that glitters. When I shall have discovered Mr. Sedgewick's true character I will dissipate Kitty's dream. He shall never cross this threshold as our son!"

But the hand of fate was at work, and Kitty Ransom was destined to discover her lover's true character in the gloom of the most memorable night of her life.

"Can I see Kitty?"

The speaker was a private watchman who slept in the bank, and he stood on the stoop of the banker's home.

A moment later Kitty stood before him.

"Kitty," said the young man, and a blush began to suffuse his face, "Kitty, I cannot stay in the bank tonight."

"Why not, Ben?"

"Because—because—Kitty, you will not say a word about it if I tell you?"

"Certainly not."

Then Ben Kittredge, than whom no trustier watchman lived in the city, came nearer to Kitty and said:

"I'm going to be married to-night."

"Why, Ben Kittredge," exclaimed the girl. "This announcement is sudden. You should have invited me soooner. But I'm too fast; you have not invited me as yet."

"God bless you, Kitty Ransom," said Ben. "You are the first woman I would invite if there were to be any wedding-guests. But I want you to do me a greater favor. I want you to sleep in the bank to-night in my place. I would trust nobody else, and I need not assure you the post is safe, for you know that the North American has never been disturbed by burglars; in fact, Kitty, it is burglar proof—the safes, I mean."

"I do not fear burglars," said the girl, with a smile; "but, would father let me do you this singular favor?"

"He need not know it till morning," was the quick reply. "You often stay from home at night, and he never questions your outgoings, as you have told me. Besides, to-night he will know that you will not see Mr. Sedgewick, as that gentleman has not been seen for several days. Tell your father that you will not be home to-night. I will come for you by-and-by, and let you in the bank before they light the street-lamps."

Pleased with the romance of sleeping in a bank as the guardian of many thousands of dollars, Kitty Ransom assented to Ben's propositions, and saw him depart in good humor.

Of late she had held many stolen interviews with Arthur Sedgewick, much to the chagrin of a certain young man whom her father had in secret chosen for her husband. Kitty respected him and might have loved him, had not the dashing merchant crossed her path, and made the conquest of her heart almost before she knew it.

"Let her go!" said Shirley Dare, in bitterness, "let her discover that this Arthur Sedgewick is wearing a cloak of deceit."

Kitty went to the bank with Ben Kittredge, who left her there as watcher while he hastened to the woman whom he was to make his wife.

"I'll let you out early, Kitty," were his last words, and the girl heard him turn the key in the strong lock.

In the well-warmed back-parlor Kitty made herself comfortable, and proposed to read before going to sleep on the settee which Ben had transformed into a cozy couch with something like womanly skill. Several walls, thick and strong, separated the banker's daughter from the great safe that contained the wealth of the institution, and Kitty recalled her father's remark of but that evening that the safe had never been so full as it was at that hour.

"I'll go and look at the safes," she thought, "but not until I get ready to retire," and then she fell to the novel which she had brought from home, and by-and-by silence reigned in the little parlor.

Kitty read until her eyes grew heavy, and her watch told her that the city clocks would soon strike the eleventh hour.

"Have I read so long?" she asked herself, startled at the lateness of the hour, and then she put the book aside and rose.

At that moment a strange sound fell upon her ears.

It seemed to come from a remote part of the building and resembled the gnawing of rats. The girl listened for many minutes, but at last smiled at the thought that she would tell Ben that the bank was haunted, and picked up the little night lantern.

She intended to carry out her idea of inspecting the bank before composing her limbs for slumber.

The gnawing ceased rather suddenly, and the silence that followed, so palpable, so dense, frightened Kitty Ransom, till she sat the lamp down and listened for another noise to reassure her.

After all somebody might be at work on the great safes; the gnawing sounds might be the noise of steel instead of bone, and when Ben came to release her, there might be an empty safe.

But when the girl thought of the peculiar construction of the great steel guardian she smiled to herself.

Once her father had taken her to the vault and explained how the explosion of powder in the lock would force unseen bolts at the burglars, and how the introduction of drills into the door would imperil the life of the felonious operator.

While Kitty thought, and when she was about to start forward again, there came a rumbling sound accompanied by a shock that shook the furniture in the room, and almost sent the lantern from the table.

Kitty's face grew deadly pale, and her eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets.

She felt that the shock had been caused by the explosion of powder in the lock of the safe, and secretly hoped that the hidden bolts of steel had effectually performed their deadly office.

The shock lasted but a moment.

Kitty felt a terrible and ominous silence fall about her like the shroud of night, and for a moment she seemed ready to sink to the floor in fright.

But she mastered the fear with a strong effort, and resolved to inquire into the affair.

Ben had left the keys of the various apartments of the bank in her care, and had bade her inspect the institution before going to sleep.

She reached the door that opened into the vault, and listened intently.

Not a sound reached her ears, and she pushed the portal open.

A strange odor greeted her as she stepped across the threshold with the lantern above her head; but it was not disagreeable, and she advanced.

She first saw the ponderous door of the safe standing wide open; but a dark figure lay before it, and Kitty was not long in seeing that it was a man.

He lay on his back as he had fallen when struck by one of the deadly bolts, and not a muscle stirred when the rays of light fell upon his face.

"The bolts killed him!" murmured the girl, drawn by intense curiosity to behold the burglar's features. "Father said they would slay—"

She did not finish her sentence, for a wild cry of recognition pealed from her throat, and she started from the dead man as from an apparition.

The burglar was Arthur Sedgewick.

For a while the horror-stricken girl gazed on the silent man from the door; then she crept forward again, and with resolution held the lantern over his face.

She had not been deceived; before her, with a drill in his cold hands, lay the dashing man to whom she had promised to link her heart.

He was quite dead, and Kitty was spared the sight of the ghastly wound in the left temple, for his face lay partially on its side, and hid it from her view.

The contents of the safe had not been touched.

The hole in the wall of the vault told Kitty that Arthur Sedgewick had perforated it from the cellar of the adjoining building which he had filled with goods to hoodwink the people while he toiled with his tools!

All was plain to Kitty Ransom now.

She saw the hand of fate in the work of death, and the reader may know that she stole from the vault a sadder yet a wiser girl.

Sleep came not to her eyes that night.

In the parlor she sat, yearning for the day; and with the first sound of Ben's keys in the locks, she sprang up to greet him.

"Oh, Ben," she cried, "do not tell papa that I staid in the bank last night;" and the watchman promised that he would keep the secret.

But it was Kitty herself who could not keep it.

She told her father the story of her night in the bank, and the banker said to his wife:

"It is the hand of fate, mother. Kitty's idol has been broken!"

The death of Arthur Sedgewick caused much surprise and excitement in the city; and but few people knew how bitter was Kitty Ransom's repentance.

By-and-by Shirley Dare returned to her side, and Kitty's wedding day was the brightest of her life.

COURAGE AND FEAR OF DEATH.

The Chinese of the southern deltas, who have little active courage, though the Chinese of the north and west have plenty, will die for a bribe to save a richer criminal from the sentence he has earned. The Bengalee, who alone among mankind says calmly, "*Arme bhieroo*" ("I am timid"), as if cowardice were a matter of moral and social indifference, or rather creditable than otherwise, goes to execution, as Macaulay noticed, like a hero, and will encounter an inevitable and agonizing death without a flutter of the pulse. His nerve is as great as Wainwright's, who died without a perceptible change in the steadiness of his heart beats, but who, unlike the Bengalee, with an object before him would probably have rushed upon the cannon. The Malay, who can not be induced or compelled to face rockets, dies as tranquilly as Casabianca, and the Cingalese of the coast, who will fight nobody, meets death without a murmur or a pang.

An English sailor of the old type, who would face anything earthly except a black cat, has probably twice as much fear of death as the cultivated woman who can endure death by a deadly operation resignedly, yet faint in the presence of any noisy danger. The wild romancer Gustave Aimard states, as a fact within his knowledge, that a Spanish officer shot himself dead rather than cross a rope suspension bridge; and we can vouch for the following story, though we must not give the names:—An English ensign, just joined before the first Sikh campaign, went to his commanding officer, a relative, and told him that he could not face the shot; that he should disgrace himself, and must resign. His relative comforted him kindly, told him he was only nervous, and thought he had soothed his fear; but the lad as he stepped out of the tent shot himself through the brain, inviting death rather than meet a call upon his courage.—*London Spectator.*

WASHINGTON STREET LONDON.

It is especially gratifying to Americans to see in the London *Times* a suggestion made to the Metropolitan Board of Works that the name of the new and important thoroughfare between Charing Cross and Victoria Embankment shall be "Washington street or place, in honor of one of the best and bravest men that the English race has ever produced."

The writer in the London *Times* also proposes that the corners of that thoroughfare shall be adorned with that armorial shield of stars and stripes which, as he says, "from being for centuries the badge of an old English family, is now that of a great nation."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

BURNED TO DEATH BY A METEOR.

An intelligent black boy was trudging along a highway at night in the vicinity of Palestine, Texas. There was a negro woman riding a horse in the same direction the boy was going. The intelligent black boy reported in Palestine that night out of breath and as pale as he could get. He said he saw a ball of fire come out of the sky and strike the woman and set her ablaze. The horse ran one way with the woman afire on his back; and he ran back to town to tell the people what had happend. The people went to look after further particulars of this curious incident. They found the woman lying on the ground, with all her clothing burned off, but with life enough in her to tell that she had been struck in the breast by a ball of fire. The horse was found with his mane singed, and the woman died the next day. The people think she was hit by a meteor.—*St. Louis Republican.*

When elected President, Washington was 57; John Adams was 62; Jefferson 54; Madison, 60; Monroe, 59; John Quincy Adams, 58; Jackson, 61; Van Buren, 54; Harrison, 67; Taylor, 64; Polk, 49; Pierce, 48; Buchanan, 65; Lincoln, 51; Grant, 46.

AN OLD TIME BEAR STORY.

The Bennington *Banner* reprints from an old paper, a communication from that town dated December 25, 1717, which quaintly tells this story:—"A very odd kind of a providence happened lately in our neighborhood, viz:—Mr. Zebulon, a farmer, living about five miles northeast by north of this township, having trained up a couple of large bears to the plough and other services, clapped them before his sled last week, with twenty schipples of wheat for the new city. The animals drew extremely well for four miles and a half, when the halter of the near bear giving way, the farmer set about replacing it; but while he was thus employed the brute, seizing him by the right leg, tore it miserably, and, both bears hauling at once, ran away with the sled, so that with the utmost difficulty he got home in four hours on foot. Messengers were despatched to look for the sled and cargo, and two days being spent in fruitless search, they were given up for lost; but on the third, at noon, the noise of a team near the house was heard, and young Gad. Stanhope jumped up to see who was coming, when, behold! to his great astonishment, it proved to be two bears drawing the sled into the barn, with no earthly thing in it except four large bears and three cubs. The lad and two men that happened to be then in the house ran nimbly, and, shutting the barn door, with my long gun I shot them all through a crevice."

There was lately shown at the rooms of the Society of Art, in London, a piece of milk solidified by the Hooker process, and weighing one hundred pounds, and which has been exposed to the action of the air for four years and three months. The *Agricultural Gazette* of that city says that its quality was still so excellent that in a few minutes it was dissolved, by churning, into fresh butter.

A LUNATIC PRINTER.

Here is a professional story;—It is said that there is confined in a Paris madhouse a printer whose lunacy takes a mild but curious form. The poor fellow was once foreman of a newspaper office, and the demands for heads of columns for advertisements, puffs, etc., has driven him crazy. He is possessed with the idea of publishing a newspaper that will present a round margin. There is some method in his madness, for he thinks by this "round robin" style it would be impossible to have any heads of columns.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

[illegible]THER CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, [illegible]p of butter, one cup of sweet [illegible] three cups of flour, three eggs [illegible] seperately, one teaspoonful of [illegible] and two of cream tartar. Fla[illegible]ith rind of fresh lemon. Bake in tins. It is also nice if baked in a [illegible]nd frosted.

[illegible]AFFLES.—Melt one ounce of butter [illegible]dd to it two quarts of buttermilk [illegible]eet milk; buttermilk is best. Beat [illegible]ately five eggs add the yolks, some [illegible] and teaspoonful soda and flour, [illegible]cent to make a stiff batter, lastly [illegible] whites of the eggs.

[illegible]ECEIPT FOR MAKING BOSTON BROWN [illegible]AD.—Three cups rye Graham, [illegible] cups Indian meal, one cup flour, [illegible] cup molasses, one quart of cold [illegible]er, a large spoonful of baking pow[illegible] sifted into the dry meal, plenty of [illegible], mix thoroughly, and boil for at [illegible]t four hours in a tin pail; well but[illegible]ed, covered tight and set on a plate [illegible] hot boiling water; when the water is [illegible]ewed it must be boiling.—I use a [illegible]ffee cup for a measure, and unless [illegible] receipt is carefully followed the [illegible]ead will not be a success; if it is, I [illegible]ll guarantee the dish will be of the [illegible]ry finest.

JELLY ROLL.—3 eggs, 1 cup of [illegible]gar, 1 tea spoonful of cream tartar, [illegible] teaspoonful of soda, 1 cup of flour; [illegible]our it thin into a baking pan; bake [illegible]owly; spread jelly over it and roll it [illegible]p. Wrap it in a cloth.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.—Make a sponge [illegible]ver night as for bread, using nothing [illegible]ut yeast, flour, a little salt, and tepid water. In the morning heat it up well and pour into muffin rings upon the griddle. The batter should be just stiff enough to drop (not run) from a spoon.

SNOWFLAK CAKE.—3 eggs, 1 ½ cups of sugar, ½ cup of butter, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful of cream-tartar, 2 cups flour, whites of 2 eggs, ½ cup of sugar, beaten together. Bake in jelly cake tins, frost each layer, and sprinkle with grated cocoanut. This is excellent.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—1 cupful of Baker's chocolate cut up fine, 2 cupfuls of brown sugar, 1 cupful of warm water, and ¾ cupfuls of butter. Boil until it will harden when dropped into cold water; then pour into shallow buttered pans, and when almost cold, cut into small squares.

READ THIS.

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

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CURTIS & PICKUP

Editors and Publishers.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

HOW TO BREAK A BALKY HORSE.—Balky horses may be divided into three classes:

1st. Such as do not like to go from pure laziness or stop when tired and refuse to go any further. This is a balky horse in a very mild form, and can generally be cured by any good horseman.

2d. Embraces such horses as are really stubborn and refuse to go from a headstrong disposition to have their own way. This class are generally the most troublesome, but in fact are the easiest to break, and when once broken seldom make any more trouble.

3d. Are timid horses combined with a stubborn disposition, and often refuse to go from fear as well as stubbornness. This is the worst form of the balky horse, and the hardest to manage, but can be broken so as to work good, but can never be considered really safe.

One important point should always be remembered in breaking horses; always speak kind and pleasant, though you may use a commanding tone and even harsh means, but never lose your temper.

Now, suppose we are to commence to break a balky horse of class second, and that he is sufficiently gentle to know what is wanted of him. Put on your harness and hitch him to anything you desire, either single or double, as you feel disposed, and give him the commanding word to go ahead. If he goes you have nothing to do or say but let him go on and do your work; but if he refuses to go take him out immediately, take all the harness off except the bridle, and take a small rope the size of a plough line and tie one end to the bit on the right hand side and pull it through the ring of the left under the chop, pull his head around to his left side and slip the rope under his tail like a crupper and make it fast, keeping his head tolerably close to his side. Now all is ready, so let him go, and take a good long whip and make him go, talking kindly to him all the time. He will travel like a dog after his tail, for he can travel no other way, but after a while he will fall down, when you will immediately let loose the rope and let him get up; now talk kindly to him and caress him.

Your work is now half done, for you have only to tie the rope to the other side of the bit and pull his head around the other way and make it fast like a crupper the same as before, and start him off again and let him go till he falls down a second time; let him get up immediately and hitch him up, and you will probably never have any more trouble with him. I have tried the above many times and have never known it to fail.—*Home Journal.*

HOW OFTEN SHOULD COWS BE MILKED.—Regularity in the milking of cows is of as much importance as regularity in feeding them. In a state of nature the cow is relieved of its milk a great many times a day. A calf allowed to remain with its mother will help itself seven or eight times a day. Under such circumstances the udder of the cow will remain small, and if allowed to retain the milk screted during the twelve hours, feverish symptoms are likely to be produced. The practice of milking cows more than twice in twenty four hours causes the capacity of the udder to be greatly increased, and probably helps in maintaining the lacteal secretion long after pregnancy has taken place. When, however, by an artificial system, the cow has been enabled to retain her milk without inconvenience for twelve hours or so, she ought to be milked regularly, every day at the same hour. When the time for milking arrives, the udder actually becomes distended to its utmost capacity, and if the milk is not speedily removed the animal suffers considerable pain. Cases of fever, the result of allowing animals to remain too long unmilked are, indeed, by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It is especially necessary to attend to this point for some days after the animal has brought forth its young, for during that period very little irritation of the lacteal organs is likely to bring on that most fatal of all maladies, fever. If milking be too long delayed, nature will try to help the poor animal. An absorption of milk into the blood will, to some extent, take place, and that which remains in the udder will become deteriorated. When neglect to milk a cow at the proper time is repeated several times the secretion of the fluid is permanently checked; and there are many cases where by such neglect an animal has become dry in less than a month.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

HOG CHOLERA.—This disease can be wholly prevented by feeding a plentiful supply of wood coals and ashes and giving copperas in their drink in proportions of one-half pound to ten hogs. Farmers will find hogs will leave any feed to eat coals and ashes, and when treated in this way can mingle with cholera hogs without danger. It will be necessary to keep them from all drinks until they partake of the copperas water freely. From an Ohio farmer, who speaks from experience.—*Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

Less eggs hatch in Winter than in Spring, first, because a greater per cent are not fertilized.

Notice.

THE owners of the real estate taxed to Amos Adams' heirs, situated in the Town of Brookfield, county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon assessed for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five $9.94, according to the tax list submitted to me by the assessors of taxes for said town, remain unpaid and that said real estate or such undivided portions thereof, as may be necessary, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of George S. Duell in the Town House building, in said Brookfield, on Saturday the sixth day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the payment of said taxes together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged. Said real estate is situated in the easterly part of the town and contains 50 to 60 acres and is near the house of G. W. Frost.

H. V. CROSBY, Treas. and Collector of Brookfield.

Mortgagee's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by Eugene Matthew to Henry G. Stoddard, deceased, and Fred A. Lincoln, dated April first A, D. 1873, and recorded in the Worcester county Registry of Deeds, book 901, page 598, will be sold at public auction on or near the premises on Saturday, April twenty-ninth A. D. 1876 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, to wit;

A certain parcel of land situatad on the northerly side of South Common street in North Brookfield, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly erly corner thereof on the wesierly line of said South Common street; thence easterly by said South Common street two rods twenty-four and one third links to the westerly line of new town road; thence northerly by said new town road seventy nine feet to a stake and stone; Thence westerly by land formerly owned by J. D. Stoddard, two rods and twenty three and one third links; thence southerly by land of the town of North Brookfield seventy-nine feet to first mentioned corner, containing about fourteen square rods, more or less. The above described premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage given to Fred A. Lincoln to secure the payment of four hundred dollars. Terms cash.

FRED. A. LINCOLN, Surviving Mortgagee.

North Brookfield, March 24, 1876. 23 3w

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
T'IE BROOKFIELD NEWS
WILL BE RECEIVED AT
CARPENTER'S APOTHECARY STORE,
TOWN HALL BUILDING.
BROOKFIELD, MASS.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. APRIL 14, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. A person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

P. S. Gilmore will conduct the musical exercises on the Fourth of July at the Centennial. His appointment is a guarantee of sufficient noise to satisfy the most ardent friend of the American Eagle.

There is an exciting contest going on in Illinois between the Washburne and the anti-Washburne men, with favorable prospects for the "OLD MAN." If he secures the nomination he will have a strong follow at Cincinnati.

The late letter of Montgomery Blair, advocating the selection of some man by the Democratic party who is indentified with reform, is being circulated as a campaign document in favor of Tilden.

The attempt to impeach Belknap after he has resigned his office is like attempting to convict a corpse of a crime committed when living. It is a waste of public time and money. There are plenty of living scoundrels to attend to.

Conkling appears to be the coming man although the southern states are in favor of Morton. Conkling has however the administration to back him and that settles the question. Perhaps Grant may conclude that he wants another term.

Governor is being sharply criticised for pardoning, recently, Adelaid Gautier, the French thief and confidence operator. And then there is that Pomeroy business, which has already been neglected too long. The Governor has business on his hands.

It is understood that Butler will run for Congress again in his old district next fall. He believes that bummers should be sent to the rear and the people will put him where he belongs. It will be a hard pill for the Republicans to swallow.

The Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination are so numerous that politicians begin to talk about the "great unknown." As yet Joyce is only known by the number of his cell in the Missouri Penitentiary. Probably he is the coming man.

The United States Government has decided to rest its claim for Winslow on the Ashburton treaty of 1842, notwithstanding the act of Parliament of 1870. It is not probable, if England refuses to give him up, that it will be sufficient grievance for war, although some Politicians are "red hot" for war just now.

The 22d day of April has been fixed by some "veteran observers" for the final adjournment of the General Court. But it is more probable that they will reschind the vote which fixed their compensation at $650, and spend the summer in Boston. The state is a good paymaster even in dull times.

Now that the Senate has decided by a vote of 31 to 24 not to reconsider its vote reducing the Presidential salary from $50,000 to $25,000, the action of the President on the bill will be awaited with interest, as the old bill was passed simply to keep His Excellency in good humor and satisfy a reward him for his arduous labors for the public.

The decision in the Dana matter shows of what importance Massachusetts is. The time was when her opinion was of some weight in Congress. Then she had statesmen—the Adamses, Davis, Webster and Sumner—to represent her interests. Now she is represented by Boutwell, the Groton Grocer, and Dawes. No wonder the party in power does not care to conciliate her.

The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge took place on the Thames last Saturday, and Cambridge won by four lengths. From 1856 until 1870 Oxford had had it all her own way, Cambridge beating a few times. Since 1870 Cambridge has beaten at every contest except in '74, and Oxford is only three ahead in the twenty contests. Probably the Yale men will cheer up a little and renew their contests with Harvard with more enthusiasm.

The fight over the nomination of Mr. Dana was similiar to that against Sumner in '72. Cameron of Pennsylvania was the ring leader in the movement, and Conkling, Logan and others of the same class assisted. Twenty-three Senators dodged the issue. The result of the whole matter will be that Mr. Boutwell will be succeeded by Mr. Dana when his term expires, if the people attend to their duty.

It is said that Henderson was dismissed from the government employ because in his plea against Joyce he referred to the President as Grant, when he should have said His Excellency, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, &c., &c. He was altogether too familiar, as if the President had a hand in the business.

The money appropriated for heating and lighting the government buildings fell short last week, and the officials had to exercise their own ingenuity in devising means to accomplish those objects. It was found that the expenses could be largely reduced. Collector Simmons found that he could light the Boston Custom House with kerosene at $90 a year, when gas costs $500. This would be quite a saving.

Geo. P. Bowler, one of the heirs of the Bowler estate, who were interested in the claim of the Kentucky Central railroad, rises to explain that Pendleton's management of affairs has been satisfactory to the heirs and he is satisfied that the charge against Pendleton of using money in prosecuting the claim against the government is absolutely false. Suppose he did. The war at present is against public officers and private transactions should be left where they properly belong.

It is now certain that Friend Babcock will need another $40,000 donation from his friends to save him from his just dues. The investigation into the safe burglary shows that Babcock and the real estate pool hired burglars to do the job in order to implicate other men. Babcock of course asserts his innocence. But from all appearances he and his friend Sheppard are in a rotten boat and will soon go down, although the President will endeavor to protect his friends. He wants "to go to the bottom," but he means a false bottom.

The Centennial Commissioners are debating whether to open the exhibition on Sunday or not. In most European countries the Sabbath as a day of rest is little regarded, but is devoted to dances, sprees, fights, elections etc., and the Commissioners have not backbone enough to curb that universal desire of the American people to slobber over people of wealth and title, so they propose to open the exhibition and let the machinery take a rest. They will thus endeavor to please both parties, and manage to make a little money on the Sabbath. Religion is of little account to a Yankee whenever a cent is at issue.

The Californians are in trouble about the Chinese, and large meetings are held nightly to remonstrate against the invasion of the state by Chinese. It is hard for American labor to compete with Chinese as it takes the latter but little to support themselves as most of them come here with the intention of returning as soon as they acquire wealth and very few bring their families. Against these men the American laborer with his larger expenses of living has to compete. The state has at times passed laws prohibiting Chinese immigration but they have been decided unconstitutional. By the treaty of 1870 the right of citizens of the countries to emigate from one to the other is recognized, and it is difficult to see how the country can go back on its previous declarations and its principles, and prevent people emmigrating from one country to this so long as they submit quietly to our laws. And then there are great many Americans in China, who are quite as obnoxious to the Chinese merchants and traders as the Chinese are to the Americans, and any hostile movement by our government would induce the Chinese government to rebiprocate and a great many Americans would lose their heads.

The city of Worcester is destined to become a historic place. There the reform movement was started, and now two of her citizens have issued a second declaration of independence, which is equal if not suprior to the original article, inasmuch as it is a review of that document and the preambles to the Constitution of the United States and of this state, with extensive notes by Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster. The city proposes to collect its taxes and have offered the Foster place for sale, and the Fosters declared war and say: "We shall patiently wait no longer. False to the declaration of independence, false to the fundamental principles of your own state constitution, false to all the teachings of the religion you profess, you can plunder our stables, you can pillage our granary, you can rob us of our homestead, the financial product of two lives of unusual industry and economy, and turn us home less in the street. In this controversy we are simply fighting over again the battles of the Revolution, only on a higher moral plain. *We are patriotic and freemen, you,* British and Tories, we fight for justice, liberty and equility, you for prerogative and arbitrary power. You may trample us down for the hour by the overpowering force of numbers, but we shall rise again, and, as in the case of our recent successful contest with the slave power, history will vindicate the purity of our intentions and wisdom of our methods of assault." Is the great Centennial show to be transferred Philadelphia to Worcester? Foreigners will have a poor opinion of us if they find such a revolt in progress when they visit us.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

INVESTIGATIONS.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is as good a rule to judge men by now as it was when first enunciated in Judea. Applied to the "babblers in the tower," it would be pronounced unprofitable. It is true that they have raised some very odorous smells; have unearthed some rottenness; have buried some carcasses, but I did not understand that this was to be their whole business. They seem to think so, for but for the public spirit of private citizens all the Postoffices of the country would have been without light, water or fuel for some days past, and the business of the country would have been seriously disarranged, because there was not time to pass a deficiency appropriation bill, that would have required a few minutes at the most. But worse than this, women and children, who were dependent upon their daily pittance of wages from the government for their daily food and fire, have been suffered to starve and freeze for the same reason, because there was a deficiency in the appropriation made, last year to pay the employees of the printing and engraving bureau, and Congress has failed to supply that deficiency. A blunder was made by the Republican Congress last year in regard to this appropriation, and the Democrats have supplemented that blunder by a crime. Economy, retrenchment and reform are very pretty words to catch flats or voters, but they do not justify the neglect of public business nor the violation of private rights.

An Honorable M. C. insinuates that the endorsement of a statement by another honorable M. C. renders the truth of that statement doubtful, and the latter honorable M. C. desires to know if members are to be insulted in this way. This is no fancy sketch, as you can see by the remarks of Senators Boutwell and Bayard in the Senate, and Representatives Cox and Garfield in the House. And yet this nearly the close of the nineteen century—our centennial year—and we are boasting of our civilization and enlightment.

There are dozens of things that should be done—that the country needs—and yet our legislators are engaged in this kind of work. Thousands of people are in enforced idleness; hundreds of millions of capital unemployed; diseases prevail everywhere, and Congressmen of both parties are endeavoring to make political capital instead of trying to provide remedies for existing evils. The people will have to enact the role of Christ when he entered the Temple at Jerusalem and drove forth the thieves and money changers. They will have to purge the Tower of its babblers and make it a place for statesmen to assemble, as it was intended to be.

There are now several measures before Congress that would tend to relieve the condition of the country, but babbling, and cowardice and politics prevents their being considered. The most prominent of these, the bill for building the Texas and Pacific Railroad, would put thousands at work, would bring millions of money to the country, would stimulate all kinds of industry, and yet it stops in the committee room, while the babblers babble about politics and exchange compliments such as I have noted. A wholesome lesson should be administered this year by the independent voters, who can force the selection of good men and true as their representatives—men who will not come here and commence laying pipes for their own re-election.

THE INDIANS.

The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the interior to the War Department is being discussed. The movement to give the control of the Indians to the soldiers instead of the religious people meets the approval of a majority of the people, though the churches, which have had a taste of political patronage, oppose it. For my part if the army could be properly used upon the wild Indians I should most certainly favor it. It is said that when the Seminoles were transferred from Florida, that General Harney, then stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was approached by "Wild Cat," the noted Seminole chief who offered his hand, which Harney declined, declaring that he would not touch "the hand that was stained with the blood of more women and children than any other living man." When we read the history of the Indians of the prairies—their fiendish treatment of women who fall into their hands—and calculate the cost of our present system to those who are not so unfortunate, we must conclude that the cheap and the most humane method would be to turn the army loose and exterminate them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Centennial buildings are nearly all completed, but the American exhibitors who have secured space, are laggard in sending in their articles, and in a few days there will be such a rush that great confusion will be caused. Tell them all to hurry up, so that proper time will be given to arrange everything before the grand opening.

The spring revolution in Mexico is progressing finely, and the election by ballot instead of ballot, which is the more popular method in that country, may soon place Profino Diaz in the presidential chair. The opposition to Disraeli in England are sensuously opposing the new title of Empress of India for the Queen. It is rumored that Baron Rothchild proposes to pay the Turkish debt if the Sultan will transfer the ancient kingdom of Judea to him, and then to rebuild Jerusalem, collect the Jews and become King of Judea. It will take one thousand millions of dollars, which seems to be rather a large price to pay for the title.

SAXON.

MISCELLANY.

(Original.)

LEAP YEAR.

BY PAXTON.

The very idea, says Thoreau, of a handsome young lady asking you to accompany her to any place is enough to make one happy for the next four years to come.

It was leap year, and it had been given out in our town that the ladies were going to give a leap year ball. This was enough to create great excitement among the male sex, and for the next two weeks they lived in fear and dread—fearing lest they should be slighted, dreading lest some one would ask them that they didn't want to go with. But they dared not refuse, for if they did all the other members of the ring would know about it, then they would be left out in the cold entirely.

If you should chance to meet a friend in the street instead of the usual greeting it would be something like this: "Are you going to the leap year ball?" My answer would always be, "I don't know; haven't as yet made up my mind." In fact I hadn't had any invitation. So it went on in this way for more than a week.

Things began to look dubious for me, as there were but two days more. Still I was waiting for a bid. I began to grow desperate; not that I cared so much about going, but the looks of the thing, you know. I thought of all the young ladies I knew or had known, and bowed to those I had not recognized for a long time; but it was no use. Fate was against me.

It was now Wednesday; the ball was to be that night. I met a lady friend on the street, who I knew had invited a friend of mine. "Of course you are going to the ball to-night," said she.

"Well, I don't know; it is rather uncertain. I hear my aunt is sick, and am thinking of leaving on the afternoon train."

"I am very sorry, but hope you won't disappoint anyone."

"No," I said, "I don't think I shall disappoint anyone."

Before the afternoon was gone I had received nineteen invitations. I accepted the first, the other eighteen I knew had fellows. I don't say that it was a "put up job," but there are some things about it I would like to have explained.

I changed my mind about leaving town the afternoon—my aunt was an old aunt, and then I wasn't sure whether she was sick or not.

A fellow that ain't sure of attending all the leap year balls ain't much after all.

THE BROOKFIELDS LONG AGO.

(Continued.)

After the year 1710, the people of Brookfield were not troubled by their savage foes, and the calm sun of peace rose clear and bright above their horizon and shed its cheering rays about, which, mingled with Comfort's warm beams, just beginning to be felt, entered many a rude though happy home.

The good people of Brookfield, however, felt the need of other rays than those of peace and comfort, warm and cheering though they be. They felt the need of the potent rays of the sun of righteousness in their hearts, and accordingly constructed a church in what was called the First Parish (West Brookfield.) This was built more than forty years after the first church upon Foster Hill was burned by the Indians. In October, 1717, Rev. Thomas Cheney was ordained as the first pastor of Brookfield. He continued his labors here until December, 1747, a little more than thirty years, when he died, at the age of 57. After his death his pulpit was filled by Rev. Elisha Harding, "who was solemnly separated hereunto September 13, 1749."

Brookfield needed but these rays from the "sun of righteousness" to spring into new life and beauty; for immediately after the building of its church its wealth and prosperity began to increase, and this prosperity continued until it was necessary to build a second church to accommodate the number that each Sabbath flocked to hear the word of God. Accordingly in 1752 a church was built in what was called the North Parish, (North Brookfield), over which Rev. Eli Forbes was settled as the first preacher. Mr. Forbes, while preaching in Brookfield, went several times as chaplain to provincial regiments in the French War; and he also was absent at one time several months upon a mission to the Indians of the West. He continued to preach nearly twenty-three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Appleton.

Meanwhile the people of the First Parish felt that it was necessary to build a new church, as their old one had become somewhat dilapitated; but even in these early times church members did not always agree, and a fierce dispute arose in regard to the matter. The two parties are spoken of as being so "uncompiling" that they parted and formed two distinct societies. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Harding was so much distressed by this division of his people that he asked for his dismissal, which was granted, Rev. Joseph Parsons succedding him, who in turn was followed in 1771, by Rev. Ephraim Ward.

The society that came out from the First Parish at this time founded a new church in what is now Brookfield, then called the East Parish. In 1758 Rev. Nathan Fiske, D. D., was settled as their first minister, who continued to preach to his people many years.

But we must drop this succession of preachers, as we wish to speak of other things of interest.

The situation of the town is thus described: "Brookfield is distant from the State House in Boston between sixty and seventy miles. The great post road from Boston to New York runs through it. This town is bounded on the east by Spencer, on the south by Sturbridge and Western (Warren), on the west by Western and Ware, on the north by New Braintree and Oakham."

This old history then goes on to mention the hills, plains, streams, etc., that abound in Brookfield.

"The face of the town is pretty uneven and stony, though there are three or four plains of considerable extent within it, one especially in the First Parish, extensive excellent for raising grain, beautiful for building spots." Query: Have the West Brookfield people ever fully realized the value of their common? We are sure we have never seen waving grain nor stately buildings upon it.

There is so little descent in Quaboag river for four or five miles that the current is very sluggish, the water almost stagnant, and the extensive meadows on each side are of small value in their present state, being so liable to be overflowed. The rivers, ponds and meadows in this town occassion heavy fogs, which in some seasons have produced putrid fevers. On the rivers and streams in the town there are seven grist mills, six saw mills and three fulling mills. Mr. Jenks, besides his mills prosecutes the blacksmith's business largely, and has two trip hammers and a grindstone carried by water. One of the clothier's works referred to is in the First Parish, and Ellis and Company are the proprietors thereof. About five hundred yards of cloth are annually dressed at these works. These men have obtained the art of coloring scarlet, an art which few in this Commonwealth have attained unto.

This place has been famed for the longevity of some of its inhabitants. In 1772 a Mr. Green, then above ninety followed his fifth child, a woman in her sixty-second year, to the grave above four miles, riding erect and stately on a lively horse. Also in 1782, died the widow Elizabeth Olds, in her ninety-second year. Her prosterity was as follows: Ten children, reventy-three grand children, two hundred and one great-grand children, and two of the fifth generation, two of her grand daughters being grand mothers; total two hundred and eighty-six. Of these two hundred and thirty were living at her death.

But we must cease to quote, though the pages of the old history are still filled with interest. Is it possible that to the people who live in the next Century our histories written now will seem as strange as this old relic does to us? CLARA.

Virtue is its own reward.

LENGTH OF SERMON.

Ever and anon there breaks out among editors, publishers and a large number of people in other pursuits a sort of epidemic in regard to the proper length of a sermon. Editors and correspondents write about it wordily if not learnedly, lengthily if not deeply. Men, women and children talk about it, and the epidemic ran on until it exhausts itself, when the public mind sinks again into a quiescent state. Profound may be the repose, though it is not of long duration. Soon the old subject is revived, discussed as before, with like results. And thus it goes on characterized by a sort of periodicity that it is remarkable.

LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER.

This little sentance should be written on every heart and stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practiced not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove thorns from the pathway and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our own hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand, or an encouraging word is no loss to us, yet it is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of this sentance? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing, when perplexed with some task that is mysterious and burthensome, to feel a gentle hand upon your shoulder and to hear a kind voice whispering, "Do not feel discouraged. I see your trouble—let me help you." What a strength is inspired, what hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt, and the great difficulty is dissolved as dew beneath the sunshine. Yes let us help one another by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on and the fount of bitterness yield sweet water; and He, whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be as bread cast upon the waters, to return after many days, if not to us, to those we love.

A $200,000 HOTEL.

We learn that Dr. R. V. Pierce, proprietor of the "World's Dispensary," in this city, has perfected the purchase of a large lot of land, on which he proposes to erect a large hotel for the accommodation of his numerous patients, coming hither from all points of the compass. The land purchased by the enterprising Doctor is 234 feet front on Prospect avenue, running through to Fargo avenue, 332 feet; also an adjourning lot extending from the above to Connecticut street. It is in the midst of our extensive system of public parks, fronts the old and beautiful Prospect Park, is but a short distance from the "Circle" in one direction and the "Lake Front" in the other. The site selected is a fine one, being both beautiful and healthful; is one of the highest portions of our city, easily accessible, yet sufficiently retired to secured quiet, and commands a pleasant view of the lake and river, as well as the surrounding city and country. We understand that it is the intention of Dr. Pierce to erect a hotel at the cost of at least two hundred thousand dollars, where those who come to enjoy the benefit of his treatment may find all desired accomodation under one roof, instead of being scattered over the city, as at present. We are further given to understand that our architects will be invited to submit plans for the proposed structure without delay.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The grasshopper blossoms sweetly on the edge of the Minnesota snowdrift. He has already got so that he can sit up on his elbows and lay half a pint of eggs in one forenoon. And while he lays he looks solemn and thoughtful, as if he wasn't doing anything, and his mind was fixed on the sweet reminiscences of his native clime.

"You didn't laugh at my stupidity before we were married; you always said I was a duck of a lover," grumbled a complaining husband. "Yes, that's it," replied the wife, "and a duck of a lover is sure to make a goose of a husband."

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

It was about the seventeenth century that it was tried with more or less success to imitate real pearls, and the first successful means to which recourse was had was with the aid of the "Oriental essence," or a pearly-white solution from the scales of the bleak, called guanine. In giving to this product the name "Oriental essence," it was with the intention of keeping the substance secret. In Anjou, although this industry (that is so say, the bleak-fishery to obtain the "Oriental essence") is little known, it is no less certain that the fishermen of Escaffans and Pont-de-Ce largely aid the manufacture of imitation pearls, and that they still use this name, or that of bleak white. The scale of the bleak is lubricated by a mucus which was for a long time considered albuminous, but it is not so. This essence is very abundant, and is difficult to mix with water. It coagulates by heat to a thick white deposit, and becomes black in time if a proper remedy be not applied to prevent this deterioration, especially during the time of intense heat, during which period fishing is at its height in the Loire and Mayenne. If the scales of the bleak are examined under the microscope, the smallest are found to be nearly round; and if the surface of one of the larger ones is lightly pressed, this "Oriental essence," under the form of a small pearly drop, issues from one of the canals and sticks to the fingers. In this mucilage an infinite number of small, rudimental, pearly scales can be seen. The largest scales are square, nearly rectangular, four times as long as they are wide; each scale has three colorless cylindrical veins. It is to M. Jaquin that this invention is due, all the more fortunate as it remedied the difficulties and bad effects of the pearls made of quicksilver placed in bulbs made of glass. In order to obtain this "Oriental essence," they only fish for the bleak; however, the scales of the dace furnish it also. The bleak (*Leuciscus alburnus*) is a river fish which is not used for food; it is a white fish, well known in the running streams and on the flat, sandy coasts of France, where the water is not deep; it is also found in the Seine, Marne, Moselle, Escaut, etc., never descending into the Black Sea, being principally found at the mouth of rivers. In Anjou they spawn on the sand in the months of May and June. For its propagation in certain parts of France, artificial spawning places are made by the aid of heaps of sand where they multiply. In Anjou, recourse is not had to any artificial means; they breed under the shelter of the sandy coasts, which avoiding becoming the prey of other fishes.

The fishermen use a mesh net, and catch the bleak by thousands as they travel in shoals in the current; taking care not to let them get entangled in the meshes, or wound themselves, or lose a part of their large scales; but, above all, not to stain themselves with blood. The following is the process of extracting the "Oriental essence:"

Men and children, provided with blunt knives, take the fish one after the other and scrape them over a shallow tub, containing a little fresh water. Care is taken not to scale the black or the dorsal part, as these scales are yellow, while the white scales are very valuable. The whole is received on a horsehair sieve. The first water, mixed with a little blood, is thrown away. The scales are then washed and pressed; the essence settles at the bottom of the tub, and it is then that we have a very brilliant, blue white, oily mass. Warm water must not be used for the washing, as it would promote fermentation. It takes 40,000 bleaks to furnish two pounds of essence. The fishermen put this guanine in tin boxes, which they fill up with ammonia; the box is then closed and sent to Paris. Others prefer to put it in large-mouthed bottles. If a drop of the essence is taken up by a straw and let fall upon water, the guanine floats, giving forth the most brilliant colors. The intestines of the bleak are thrown away. They are, however, covered with this mucus. There is here great negligence, and, in spite of all the advice given on the subject, the fishermen lose a large part of this product. This guanine is insoluble in water, in ammonia, and in acetic acid, but combines with sulphuric and other acids. We know that the pancreas also furnishes this substance. There is no doubt that they are wrong to neglect that which covers the intestines. Although the yield would be small for each dish, it is none the less true that large quantities could be so obtained.—*Journal of Applied Sciences.*

THE Paris police, while searching lately a very old house in the Rue Saint-Honore for some stolen property, came upon a door which apparently had not been opened for many years. The door opened on a staircase, at the top of which was found an empty room, which had almost crumbled to dust. From inquiries which have since been made, it has been ascertained that this secret chamber was a hiding place for several Huguenots during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and that Henry IV. took refuge during that terrible fight in the house which is close to the entrance to the old Louvre.

God hath given to mankind a common library, his creatures; and to every man a proper book, himself.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Warren Lee Goss, is to lecture before the G. A. R. on May, 30th.

—Boot business dces not seem to revive. Shoe business is fair at the "Big Shop."

—Mr. Erasmus Haston is to enlarge the part of his residence on Elm street, occupied by Mr. Edward B. Pope.

—Things are evidently reaching a hard pan basis, in the grocery line. One grocer dispensing with two of his clerks this week.

—Mr Chapman photographer, has moved into Stone's new block.

—The Sovereign's are doing well in their new quarters. They deserve success.

—The temperance lecture on Sunday evening failed to draw a full house. Why?

—Two youths (Costigan and Dunn,) took leave "a la Tweed" on Thursday. The Costigan boy relieving his paternal parent of $40. It is reported that they shipped to York.

—At the adjourned town meeting held last Monday, the town voted to repeal their old by-laws and voted to accept and adopt a new set with several amendments drafted by a committee chosen at a previous meeting. The following are some of the changes from the old code; The annual town meeting will be held on the first Monday in April of each year; no person shall play at any game of ball, or football, or throw balls or stones, or snowballs within the principal streets of the town; no person shall coast or slide down across, in or along any of the sidewalks or in the principal highways. The town voted to accept and adopt the report of the committee on a new lock-up, and the selectmen, town house committee and S. Bothwell, were chosen a committee to carry out the plan reported.

First Annual Meeting of the North Brookfield Railroad Company

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Brookfield Railroad was held in the selectmen's room Monday, the President, Bonum Nye, Esq., in the chair. The annual report of the directors was submitted accepted, and ordered on record. The report is as follows:

The present board of directors was chosen at a meeting of the stockholders' meetings twice since convened by request of the directors Nov. 11, 1875, to authorize the directors to lease our railroad, when done, to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and on Feb. 7, 1875, to ratify and adopt a code of by-laws for the company. It devolved upon us to contract for the construction of the railroad, to secure right of way, provide suitable depot, engine, car and warehouse buildings, and to lease the road to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, all of which duties we have attended to, and with the exception of right of way, and the leasing to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, to our entire satisfaction, and we hope to yours. There remains five unsettled claims for land taken, which we have tried very hard to adjust, but have been thus far unable to do; though we are still hopeful these parties will accept the county commissioners' award, and not drag us and themselves into long expensive law suits.

The road is virtually leased to the Boston and Albanw Railroad Company for ten years from Jan. 1, 1876, though the necessary documents have not been officially signed and ratified, for this reason: that the authority of a majority of all the capital stock of both the corperations has to be obtained, and that would much more readily be obtained on the part of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company this next summer when they are obliged to renew their lease or purchase the Pittsfield and North Adams road, the thirty years lease under which they are operating it expires this year. The general terms of the agreement are: Passenger fare not to exceed 15 cents and freight not to exceed 70 cents per ton on all merchandise, except coal, which is to be carried in car loads, lots at 50 cents per gross ton. From the gross receipt $2000 per year to be deducted by the Boston and Albany Railread Co. for interest on the value of their equipment and rolling stock, and for the remainder of gross receipts the North Brookfield Railroad Company are to have 25 per cent, on one-quarter and assume all taxes, state, county and town, ourselves.

The business of the road from Jan. 1, 1876, to April 1, 1876, is as follows:

Passengers		9655
Tons of freight, January	620	
" " February	817	
" " March	752	—2189

The passengers at fifteen cents each and freight at seventy cents a ton yields an income of $1000 per month from both sources, which is fully as high as we have ever estimated our receipts, and no doubt there will be a large increase of the business. The following shows our financial condition

Cr.	
Paid Construction Account	$78,171,22
" Engineering	3,485,44
" Incidental	816,02
" Land Damages	15,390,47
Total	$97,863,15
Dr.	
Capital Stock	$100,000,00
Received from sale of stone	500,00
" " " wood	7500
" " " windows	30,00
" " E. & A. H. Batcheller as a donation	2,500,00
Interest on depesits	2,28
" "	100,28
Total	$103,207,56
Balance in treasury	$5,344,41

From which deduct the amount of the county commissioners' award to the parties whose land damage claim is unsettled ($3344,80), and we have a balance of $1999,61 with which to finish our road in the spring, in accordance with the requirements of the railroad commissioners and our agreement with the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and we hope it may prove efficient. The general construction of our railroad has been done in a very substancial manner and has received the most favorable critercisms from compentant and experienced railroad officials and though we have passed through a most trying winter and spring for all the railroads in this section, even the old and most substantially built, we are able to report that there have been no delay nor accidents of any kind on our railroad. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company have given us seven trains a day, and by the connections made at East Brookfield with the express trains on their main line, we meet with ten passenger trains a day four express and six accommodation or mail (all day trains), five each way between North Brookfield and Worcester, Boston and Springfield, which affords us good accommodations as any town on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and much better facilities than many of our neighboring towns on the main line.

The report is signed by all the directors.

The following directors were elected A. H. Batcheller of Boston, Chas. Adams Jr., Bonum Nye, Alden Batcheller T. C. Bates, Warren Tyler and Freman Walker of North Brookfield. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Bonum Nye was elected president: A. Batcheller, vice president; T. C. Bates, secretary; Chas. Adams Jr. treasurer.

The feeling in town toward the officers of the Boston and Albany Railroad is most cordial and friendly, it being the sentiment here that they have done all in their power for the accomodation of those on the line of the new road. The people are unanimous in their expressions of approval of the intentions of the officers.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—It was Mr. Blair and not Ware, who lost the money mentioned in our last issue.

—Austin Pratt and young Carey, the 16-year-olds who stole $700 or so from Postmaster Blair, a week ago, have been sent, one to Monson and the other to Westboro, during their minority.

—E. F. Henshaw has sold his farm in Warren to Gilbert Green for $3000.

—The first parish has voted $1300 for pulpit supply and $700 for contingences. engaged Rev. Mr. Allen for six months, and chosen these officers: Clerk, S. D. Livermore; assessors, C. E. Smith, George F. Forbes, W. A. Blair; treasurer and collector, C. E. Smith.

LEICESTER.

—The doors of the hotel, which have been closed so long to trvelling public are about to be once more opened. We are to have a bran new landlord, imported right from Worcester, and a first class hotel is expected. Undoubtedly such a one would be appreciated and well patronized.

—The Social Union gave its closing entertainment for the year, Friday eve. consisting of a concert by the Worcester Concert Company composed, of Messes Brierly and Stone, and Messrs Kennedy and Hammond; E. B. Story pianist. The concert was of the very best throughout. The duett "O wert thou in the cauld blast," by Miss Stone and Mr. Kennedy was very well rendered, eliciting an encore. Miss Brierly sang "Lo near the gentle bark," a song well adapted to display the cultivation of her voice. On being encored she sang "Tis Market Day." Miss Stone sang in a most pleasing manner, "Why was I looking out," followed by "Somebody's heart," equally as pleasing.

—The town meeting Monday voted to raise $4000 for repairs of highways and bridges damaged by the recent floods, one-half to be raised this year by tax and one-half borrowed.

—Our wandering landlord don't believe in Leap year. He thinks that women take too many priveleges and cannot be safely trusted with valuable documents. He learned it too late to save his bank book.

PAXTON.

—Messrs. Wilder and Busnell, sons of missionaries, and who were born and brought up respectively in Africa and India, gave a very interesting entertainment in the town hall Friday evening illustrative of the manners and the customs of the above countries. A large numler of articles of native manufacture were exhibited, and the war dances, hurling the javelin, songs, manner of eating, sleeping, courting, etc., were shown in a highly amusing manner. These young gentlemen are studying in Williams College, preparatory to their departure to their native lands to assist their parents in the missionary cause. The proceeds of their entertainment go toward defraying their educational expenses.

—The sabbath school concert Sunday evening was well attended, and the audience were delighted with a very interesting exercise, under the direction of the superintendent. Mr. Wm. Clark, entitled the "Heavenly Ladder." A large number took part in the exercise, and the singing, speaking, etc., were without exception, excellent. At the close of the exercise Mr. A. E. Gray of Worcester made appropriate remarks. The superintendent, Mr. Clark, deserves much credit for the great degree of interest which he has succeeded in imparting to these concert exercises.

NEW BRAINTREE.

—The cheese factory is again running using 2000 pounds of milk daily. Every year increase the number of dairies represented at the factory owned by Americans, but foreigners make their own cheese.

—Another fatal case of scarlet fever occured this week. The disease is confined to a few families. So severe has it been, and in one case so putrid, that the body became so decomposed as to require its removal from the house within twelve hours after death.

—The New Braintree Hotel is without an occupant for the ensuing year, the last proprietor, Thomas Kendrick, having hired the Naquag House in Barre. Mr. Kendrick did well for himself and the owners, and the public regret his decision to leave.

WARREN.

—The town debt is $21,000, having been reduced $4000 within a year.

—Rev. S. J. Austin has declined the school committeeship to which he was elected at the recent town meeting.

—Gilbert Green has bought a $3000 farm in this town of E. F. Henshaw.

—S. E. Tidd has commenced to rebuild his barn that was burned last Summer.

—Peter Benway will soon commence the erection of a brick block on Water street.

—Col W. S. B. Hopkins of Worcester will be the orator on Memorial day and the Florence Band will furnish the music.

—The creditors of C. H. Ellis will have a meeting on Thursday at the office of William Lincoln & Co.

—Mr. R. B. Doane, formerly of Warsaw N. Y., has been engaged as organist, and Mrs. J. P. Harriman as soprano, at the Cong. church.

—There was a union service in the Methodist church Fast day afternoon, with a sermon by Rev. R. H. Aldrich of the Universalist church.

—The schools of Warren cost $7253 last year.

—Aqua Division, No. 129, Sons of Temperance, of this town, has elected the following officers for the next quarter: P. W. P., E. J. Buck; W. P., S H. Helyar; W. A., John Tyler: R. S., Chas. D. Pierce; A. R. S., Miss Lottie Kimball; F. S., Miss Julia Pierce; Treasurer, Willis Bristol; C., A. Butterworth: A. C., Miss Jennie Bosworth; Chaplain, Miss Jessie Johnson I. S., Wm. Milligan; O. S., John Monohan. The organization celebrated its first anniversary last Friday evening.

HARDWICK.

—The Sabbath school concert, A. Frank Powers superintendent, took place Sunday evening at the church in Hardwick, and was very interesting. The little children performed their parts very nicely, reciting passages from the Bible and singing, assisted by Miss Carrie Towne, the organist. Recitations by Miss Towne and Miss Alice Gould were finely rendered.

STURBRIDGE,

—A special town meeting is to be held April 20th to make appropriations for damages done by the late flood, and also to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs incident to the damages caused by the breaking away of the Cedar pond dam, and see if the owners can be made responsible for damages on the highway. The voters will also be called upon to cast their votes for instructions to the selectmen regarding the granting of licenses. It is the public opinion that no more drunkenness would prevail if each public house and saloon were granted a license than at the present time.

—Last Saturday night John Donovan was arrested by Constable Gould and Officer Hooker. He proved to be an ugly customer, and in handcuffing him both officers were very severely used and Mr Hooker was bitten. Monday he was fined $40 for the offense.

—A young child of Lucian Adams swallowed a nickel five cent piece a few days ago, and has not yet been relieved of it.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

—Fire broke out in the Odd Fellows Hall, Edward's Block Tuesday evening Through the efforts of the fire department it was confined to the third story. The Odd Fellows lose about $500; P. H. Carpenter & Co., groceries, about $6000 by water; and the rooms of C. D. Paige & Co., clothing, Carpenter, Irwin & Co., dry goods, Mrs Warren, millinery, C. H. Townsend, photographer, are considerably damaged by water. The upper part of the block is entirely destroyed. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance.

—At the adjourned town meeting, Monday, the following appropriations were made: High School $1800, common schools $7200, contingent school fund $600, public library $1500- repairs of highways $2200, repairs of bridges $500, saleries of town officers $2200, sidewalks $500, interest $1200 street lights $1200, poor $1000, fire departmen enginemen $1400 fire department contingent account $800, statement of taxes $400 discount of taxes $4200, payment of debt $6000, new school house $3000

OXFORD.

—A revival is in progress at North Oxford. The meetings are held daily in Shulte's building. A lively interest is shown in the meetings, and rum sellers are closing up their shops and rum drinkers are reforming. A number of conversions have taken place.

—The mills in North Oxford are all closed and business is dull.

For Sale.

A SMALL Farm of twelve acres, situated on the main road between Spencer and Leicester, It contains a good house 1½ stories, barn 30x31 with a cellar under it, also 100 apple trees in good bearing condition. Stage runs daily within a few rods of the door. Apply SUN OFFICE Spencer, Mass. Or to Mr. Elias Hall, Real Estate Agent. 25-2t

RAILROAD STAGE LINE.

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, at 8:15, A.M. 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9:15, A.M. 6 P.M.

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way Stations (accommodation) at 6.45 a.m.

For Springfield and Way Stations, 6.45, 9 a.m. and 4.45, p.m.

For Albany (express) 9.55; for New York and Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and 10.35 p.m. New York Sunday mail leaves at 10.05 p.m. Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for Rochester daily, connecting with 4.30 p.m. train.

Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2. 7.15, 11.30 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 8.10 exp. p. m. Albany Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail 12.25 a. m. (Monday).

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—At Albany with the New York Central, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Railroads. At Chatham with the Harlem and Hudson, and Boston and Lebanon Springs Railroads. At State Line with the Housatonic Railroad. At Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams and Housatonic railroads. At Westfield with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. At Springfield with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads. At Palmer with the New London Northern railroad. At Worcester Junction with the Providence Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. At South Framingham with the Boston Clinton and Fitchburg, Milford and South Framingham and Lowell Railroads.

C. O. RUSSELL,

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY APRIL 21, 1876 NO. 26

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
OFFICE. UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.
CURTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Terms, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
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"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
2 "	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.

Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid for extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless stamps be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Persons intending to build this season will find a good lot of lumber at the yards Wm. C. Watson. It is the very best and at the lowest prices.

The tonsorial room of E. A. Laskey closes at 9 o'clock every evening, except Saturday.

Choice Millinery in all shades; goods now ready for inspection. As good variety and trimmed in stylish Manner as can be found in the City.

Public are cordially invited to call and examine and see for themselves whether they purchase or not. Fresh goods arriving every week.

People from out of Town accommodated at short notice. Post Office Block.

A. J. WARD.

HOME NEWS.

Considerable spring weather this.

The evening coach to East Brookfield now leaves at 7:30 o'clock.

Now is a good time to burn up the old trash, stalks and sticks.

The organ grinder has put in an appearance and draws large crowds but not the coins.

This is a good time to repair the sidewalks in "Canada." An inspection will show that they need it.

Sucker fishing is the principal amusement at present. Miraculous hauls are reported from the Reservoir.

A paper is being circulated to obtain subscriptions to maintain Universalist preaching throughout the year.

Rev. H. A. Shorey has been chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the New England Poultry Club.

Mr. J. W. Temple is about to tear down his old barn and erect a larger one, and fix up generally.

Mr. Whitman has bought Mr. Lamb's house lot on Cherry street, and proposes to erect a first class dwelling house.

The safe for the Bank vault arrived on Wednesday and is being placed in position, the room is nearly ready for occupation.

The personal property of the late Winthrop Livermore will be sold at auction next Monday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Josiah Green, Jr., of Spencer, William Hooker of Sturbridge, Wm. M. Warren of Paxton, are members of the second jury in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Bradford is painting one of the stage coaches. He has several large jobs on hand and has a competant workman to hang paper, and white wash.

The equilibrium of the female mind is now disturbed over a spring bonnet, and the young man with legs resembling toothpicks wonders how he would look in knee-breeches.

The receipts of the G. A. R. ball on the night before Fast Day were $76.65. Their rooms in the Bank Block will soon be ready for occupancy.

The Sportman's Club has elected Wm. A. Barr as delegate to the convention of the Massachusetts Sportsmen, to be held at Springfield, April 26th.

The Steamer Company has invited the Athol companies, whom they visited last year, to visit them on May 5th, and the invitation has been accepted.

A novel mode of ejectment has been introduced by and of our business men, He commenced to undermine the house with a pick, but soon retired on account of other business. It dont work.

A young man, in for a speculation, last Sunday morning, gave two hens for a horse and in the evening sold the horse for three hens.

There will be several new houses erected this season. Messrs. Bullard, Boyden & Temple have had many applications for the house on the new street. Real estate still keeps up.

This town ought to send some reform delegates to the convention next Wednesday. At the fall election thirty-two votes were cast for Adams, and they should be heard from.

Mr. Chas. H. Litchman of Marblehead will deliver a free lecture in the Town Hall next Wednesday evening, on "The Wrongs Against Labor, and Their Remedy." The laboring men should attend this lecture.

The Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July Celebration have secured Hon. George B. Loring as orator; also a cannon of good calibre from the Springfield armory.

The peach crop in Maryland this year is pronounced a failure and a report from Oakham indicate a failure in the huckleberry crop. The centennial year opens with poor prospects.

Bullard, Boyden & Temple intend to prepare their lot for the boot shop, which will not be moved until the dull season in the fall. The barn will be fixed up and form a portion of the shop.

Read C. H. Ellsworth's advertisement in an another column. He is selling his goods at the lowest price. Call at 320 Main street, Worcester.

Some of the boot makers report a better business this year than last at this season.

The first of May is approaching, and dog owners will find it to their advantage to call on the Town Clerk; otherwise some one will call on them. As the dog fund is given to the library this year every citizen should keep a dog.

A tramp insinuated something when on being shown into the lockup the other night proposed to take off all of his clothes. Such fellows ought not to be tolerated, as our lockup is an extremely comfortable place for weary travellers. It needs a few improvements to make it first-class, however.

Rev. Mr. Fowler closed his revival services on Wednesday evening. During his four weeks' labor the meetings have been largely attended and very interesting, and a large number have indicated their intention of leading a better life. Mr. Fowler is now going to Maine to engage in his work.

The Devil (the printers) got stuck in the mud while returning home last Saturday night, and after nearly exhausting himself in calling for help was rescued from his perilous position minus one boot. He is doing as well as could be expected.

This is the time of year when every woman stops in front of the millinery store windows, and makes up her mind which hat she will have. It also is the time of year when every married man gives a passing glance at the same window, feels for his pocket book and swears.

MAD DOG.—A dog belonging to Josiah Green, showed signs of hydrophobia recently, frothing at the mouth, etc. He attempted to jump into the house through the window and then made for the barn, fell from the scaffold, a distance of 30 feet, and did not stop his perambulations until he was shot.

A *Substancial* wire fence with the usual notice "keep off the grass" is having an amazing effect on the grass plot in front of the Hotel, likewise on near sighted persons. Several extremely good somersaults have been made by unsuspicious persons. The formation of a gymnastic club is talked of.

The New England Methodist Conferance at Lowell last week made the following assignments in the Worcester district. I. Haskell, presiding elder: Brookfield. F. B. Morris; North Brookfield, E. E. Chapman; West Brookfield, J. W. Mowry; Oxford, F. P. Sage; Southbridge, J. C Smith; Charlton, S. H. Moore; Cherry Valley and Leicester, F. M Miller; Spencer, D. Atkins; Warren, F. Nichols; Hardwick. S. W. Beard.

CRIMINAL.—One of the Klu Klukes who assaulted Wm. O'Brien some time ago appeared before Justice Duell on Wednesday and paid the costs as O'Brien had acknowledged satisfaction. Two modest men also paid fines and costs for indulging in the liquid which seems so plenty just now, as it is the season for bitters. The saloons are doing a good business and new places are being opened.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK AND ENTER.—A bold attempt to break into the Post Office was made on Wednesday morning a little after six o'clock, by the horse attached to the milk wagon of George Wilson. He came down Main street at a rapid gait and made for the round hole in the Post Office window. After he had jumped upon the piazza his conscience commenced to trouble him and he laid down and was captured before his felonous intent was carried into execution. The building was marred somewhat by the shafts which were broken and some milk was spilt. Our worthy P. M. can congratulate himself on this narrow escape of his institution.

At the Probate Court on Wednesday, the following business was transacted: Wills proved—Of Benjamin Cummings of West Brookfield, Raymond Cummings, executor, $2,000 personal; of Levi Merrett of Warren, James S. Davis, executor, $2,000 real $150 personal; of Hannah Smith of Brookfield, Nathan M. Fiske, executor, $720 personal. Administrator' accounts rendered—Of Joshua Davis, of the estate of Anna Holbrook of Oxford. Trustees' accounts rendered—Of W. T. Hayden, Washington Tufts and H. L. Butterworth, trustees under the will of Abram Skinner of Brookfield. Administrators appointed—Lucy Sherman, of the estate of Betsey Aspinwall of Brookfield, $1,400 personal; Lewis Stockwell, of the estate of Hannah Brown of Oxford, $1,200 personal; W. L. Rosebrooks, of the estate of Betsey Rosebrooks of Oxford, $300 personal. Guardians appointed—Mary H. Brown, of Henry Brown of Charlton, an insane person.

A REFORM MOVEMENT.—And now we learn that our respected fellow citizen, Luther Hill, is doing missionary work among the Mexican "Greasers," who herd sheep on the plains of Colorado, as witness the following extract from a private letter. We take the liberty of laying it before our readers, knowing full well that friend Hill's well-known modesty would not permit him to herald his good deeds to the world, and trust he will pardon us for so doing:

* * * "C—— and I got to the camp at 9 Sunday morning and counted the sheep, found twelve missing; searched three hours and found them in a gulch, two miles away, with another Mexican. We took the sheep, and as it was a clear case of larceny, we took the coat off the Mexican's back for *fine and costs*. He made a fuss about being left in the cold mountain wind, and I quoted—for his consolation—as near as I could remember (for I had lent my Bible to Richards) the passage about the Lord's guaging the wind to the sheared sheep, and told him if it got so cold he couldn't stand it he had better go back to Mexico, where the weather is warmer and sheep-stealing lawful."

We think that stroke of blindness must have softened the Judge's heart somewhat for here he not only would have taken the coat but the poor "Greaser's" shirt also.

THE TRIAL OF DWIGHT STEERE.—The trial of Dwight F. Steere for the murder of Fred A. White began at Norwich, Conn. on Tuesday before Chief Justice Parks and Judge Foster. The circumstances connected with the murder are as follows: White left Spencer on July 28th, with the intention of going to Philadelphia, arriving in Worcester he met Steere with whom he had been acquainted for years, and persuaded him to go with him. The two left Worcester together on that evening in an intoxicated condition. The next morning the body of White was found at Coit's wharf in New London. Suspicions were soon directed to Steere and he was arrested and confessed his crime. He plead not guilty to the indictment however. E. F. Sibley of Spencer identified the watch which was found with Steere as a watch he repaired for White. Mrs. A. E. Adams of East Brookfield identified the chain as White's. E. H. Penniman of Worcester testified as to seeing White and Steere together in Worcester. on July 28; saw White have a roll of bills and a watch; White and Steere had been drinking. D. J. Barr of Worcester testified as to seeing White in Worcester and heard him talking with Steere about going to Philadelphia, White offering to pay his passage; saw them get on the train together. Mrs. White then identified the letter found on the body as one which she had written to her son. Mrs. Julia Jackson of Worcester testified that Steere boarded with her; that he was not there on the evening of July 28; he returned on Thursday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. He did not appear to have been intoxicated.

Other witnesses testified that they saw Steere at a ball game on Thursday and that he had plenty of money. Detective Churchill of Worcester testified in regard to the arrest of Steere, who confessed that he committed the deed with a knife. The authorities at New London testified as to finding the body, and conversation with Steere. The object of this prosecution is to prove that the crime was premeditated and committed for robbery. The defence claim that Steere was given to freaks of temper and at times is insane. These are accounted for from disappointment in love.

An enthusiastic Sportsman dropped some catridges in his neighbors' wood box recently and there was a lively time when a fire was started.

F. T. Cantara and Brother will commence work Monday on an addition to the brick mill of the Spencer Woolen Co., for a picker room with a chimney 100 feet high.

Rev. W. S. Vail, Universalist, will preach in the Lower Town Hall, April 30, at 11 A. M. and 1—30 P. M. The public are invited.

The seats in the Methodist Church are made free the coming year; but by mutual consent families and individuals will occupy regularly the seats which they may select. This plan has been adopted by the society, hoping to secure, if possible, a larger attendance upon public worship of the numerous class in our community whore seldom or never seen in the house of God. Money for meeting the current expenses will be raised by introducing the system of weekly offerings. All persons wishing to secure seats can be accommodated by calling upon William Henshaw.

BROOKFIELD.

C. B. Carpenter's horse has fully recovered from its lameness.

Republican caucus this evening (Saturday) in the upper town hall. Every republican voter is earnestly requested to be present and participate in the election of delegates to the Worcester convention.

About time those ruins on Central st. were moving.

We understand that the Hon. G. W. Johnson will not serve as one of the board of selectmen, thus necessitating the election of some one to fill the vacancy.

Our new high way surveyor, E. O. Sessions, has begun the repairing of the roads in town, so badly washed by the late rains.

One thing needful in town, and that is the laying of flagging stones across at the several crossings.

[Original.]

MORAL NATURE.

BY [illegible]

How elevated is the man who lives
A honest, upright and a sober life,
Compared with the corruption of the day;
For he can walk the earth and can enjoy
The discourse of his own omniscient soul—
Can gaze on nature's ever changing face,
And has the power implanted in his mind
To see the footprints of Omnipotence.
Whene'er he travels o'er the mountain top
How the great lessons of humility
Are forced upon him; nature's book sublime
Lies at his feet; his personality
Seems but the thousandth fragment of an atom
Suspended to the edge of this great globe.
He hears the throstle on the hawthorn bush,
Piping his sweet and simple melody,
And flooding all the curious nooks around
With melody from God's own orchestra,
Which mingles with the tinkling waterfalls
And with the hum of the brook. It makes
The world rejoice and lifts man's voice to heaven
To praise the great Creator of mankind
For all the blessings we enjoy on earth.
The mental and the moral truths of life,
Whereof we should take heed can all be learned
By observation in the simple school
Of moral nature; man's great business
Should be to study all the interests
Of fellow man; for wordly selfishness
Is the great cause of human misery.

OUR STORY TELLER.

[Original.]

The Mail Coach Robbery.

BY NIX.

During a wild and roving life I have met with many curious and startling adventures, perhaps none more thrilling, and certainly none which were destined to exercise more influence over its whole course, than the one which I am now about to relate.

In the fall of 1845, while travelling in the then far west, intrusted with government despatches to one of its Garrisons, I was obliged to spend a night in one of these little squatter towns that here and there dotted the wild, uncultivated country—that is if a collection of half a dozen or less miserable log huts can be dignified with the name town.

Arriving at the town, I sought accommodation at a small hut, over the door of which was painted in rude characters the word "HOTEL," and was kept by a man know in that section as "Gambling Bill."

Entering the main room of the hotel, which served the purpose of parlor, kitchen and bar-room, I was at once the center of attraction of the little company there assembled, who were, with the exception of one man, whom I afterwards heard called the "Parson," as villianous a looking set of men as one would care to fall in with.

As the "Parson," whose gentlemanly appearance had earned him that souriquet, figures prominently in my adventure I will try and describe him as he then appeared, in striking contrast with his more villainous looking companions, who seemed to regard him as a leader. He was a man of about my own build, as I then thought, and afterwards found to my cost; a man of more than ordinary intelligence, with keen, sharp, restless eyes that clearly indicated his restless nature. And although he assumed a self-possessed bearing, seeming to be careless and heedless, not appearing to notice anything which was taking place in the room, it was evident to me that not a word was dropped or a motion made by any of the company that escaped his observation.

As the evening drew on two or three men dropped in, and drinking and gambling soon occupied the attention of the company, with the exception of the "Parson."

As the excitement of the game and drink took possession of the men, their tongues grew loose and they commenced the discussion of the robbery of a mail coach, which had been committed a day or two before, and the abduction of a lady whom the robbers were holding in hope of receiving a ransom from her friends.

During the conversation the "Parson" placed his keen, piercing eyes upon men and hardly removed them while the discussion lasted.

Growing nervous and restless under his steady gaze, I was glad to escape his sharp scrutiny by signifying my wish to retire. The lady of the house, a red headed, slovenly wicked looking woman, lighted me to my apartments, which were similiar to those I had occupied before in the rude huts of the settlers, being overhead and were reached by means of a short ladder.

After the woman had descended to the room below I drew up the ladder, and carefully examined my revolvers, and placing them within my reach and resolving not to sleep any that night I was soon in my bunk snoring loudly, although wide awake, lying there listening to the conversation below. I soon found that the place was the headquarters of a band of cut throats and robbers.

While lying upon my bunk exercising all my faculties to catch the meaning of every word that was uttered, a strange sense of drowsiness stole over me, and in spite of my fear of the company below and all my efforts to keep awake, I was soon sound asleep.

Sleeping until nearly morning I was awakened by the sound of voices below, and soon heard the smothered cry of a female in distress. And then there came the sound of horses' feet, as if being ridden rapidly away. For a few moments the sound rung out loud and clear on the morning air, then growing fainter and fainter, ceased altogether, and all was quiet.

Arising and dressing myself and descending into the room below everything was quiet, and there seemed to be no one up in the house.

Finding no one up I started out for a walk. While strolling leisurely along I came upon a place where two horses had been tied during a portion of the night at least, and had evidently been ridden rapidly away.

Returning to the hotel, with my mind filled with the occurrences of the night before, I found "Gambling Bill" and the shock headed woman busily engaged in preparing breakfast. Upon entering the room the landlord saluted me with:

"Good morning, 'Person;' have you seen the stranger this morning?"

Thinking that in the dimness of the early morning light he had mistaken me for the "Parson," I was about to reply to him, when he said:

"'Parson,' you came near being 'bagged' last night. Ten of Judge Lynch's agents called for you; but we sent them away on another trail, telling them that you and the woman had made off in the evening."

Not wishing to share his confidence, I hastened to inform him that he had made a mistake, and that it was not the "Parson" who stood before him. My explanation was received by the landlord with laughter, and he called out to his wife to "just hear the 'Parson talk."

Notwithstanding all of my protestations to the contrary, he insisted that I was the "Parson," and said to me:

"'Parson,' how much did you make out of the stranger last night? I heard you up in his room, and I see there are queer looking spots on your clothes."

My attention being thus called to my clothing I noticed for the first time that I was not dressed in my own clothes, but was clothed in the suit that the "Parson" was the night before. To say that I was astonished would be giving but the faintest idea of my feelings.

Putting my hands into my pockets I found that my money and papers were all there, with the exception of the dispatches which had been intrusted to my care. These were gone. proceeding to examine my revolvers I found that the balls had been removed from the cartridges.

My astonishment was increasing to fright, nor was it lessened when there came into the room one of the men who had spent the previous evening there, and his first words were:

"I say, 'Parson,' you had a close shave last night."

And then seeming to notice the spots on my clothes, which the landlord had spoken of, he continued:

"'Parson,' judging from the spots on your clothes you must have made the stranger's acquaintance last night. How much did you make on that job?"

I was by this time almost dumbfounded, and doubted whether I was awake or asleep. It seemed to me that it must be some terrible dream.

My fright was all the more increased when another of my companions of the night before entered the room and said:

"'Parson,' if you wish to live twenty-four hours you must leave here at once, as they are on your track, and should you be caught it will not go any easier with you for having those spots on your clothes."

Pointing out of the door he said:

"There is my horse; take him and ride for life."

Mechanically I did as bid; mounting the horse and giving him the rein he dashed away with lightning speed. So great was my fright that I knew nor cared not whither he was carrying me, so long as he was carrying me away from the terrible scenes through which I had been passing.

As my horse sped along in his flight it gave me time to collect my scattered senses, and as the scenes of the morning revolved through my mind it seemed evident to me that the "Parson" would not have exchanged his clothes for mine unless he was in some danger, and that the landlord and his companions insisting that I was the "Parson" was part of some plot for his benefit or my destruction.

My horse dashed along with lightning-like rapidity, yet to me he hardly seemed to move, so great was my anxiety to get away from the danger that I now fully realized to be upon me, being completely wrapped up in the thought of my own self preservation I hardly noticed a woman who gave a slight scream as my horse dashed past her. At any other time I should have thought it strange meeting a woman alone in that part of the country, but in my fright no attention was paid to it.

After riding rapidly along some time, how long I do not know, but to me it seemed ages, my horse suddenly came to a standstill in front of a small log house which stood in the midst of two or three others.

Alighting from my horse I was about to enter the house, but overhearing some one inside say, "the 'Parson,' has come," I was in the act of remounting to ride away, when three or four horsemen dashed up to the door and with revolvers pointed at me demanded my surrender.

So great was my surprise that before I could collect my scattered senses I was handcuffed and pinioned, and the men were congratulating themselves upon the capture of the "Parson," and the large reward that they were to recieve for him.

All my protestations of my innocence were recieved with derision and laughter, and I was informed that if there was any confession which I desired to make I had better be preparing it, for at the most there would be only a few more hours of life for me.

Leaving me in charge of one of their number, the men went into the house for refreshments, and from my guard I learned that the party had got upon my track the day before and had ridden all night, and that in my capture they had secured the leader of the gang who had robbed the mail coach a few days before.

The men came out of the house and were about to start away with me, when another party of horsemen rode up to the door, and among them was one who seemed to be a stranger to the others. I recognized in the stranger the "Parson," dressed in my clothes, and he at once pointed me out to his companions as the man that he saw at Gambling Bill's the night before, and further informed them that if they would search me they would find a large sum of money upon me, which he had seen me exhibit while intoxicated, and that upon hearing me boast of my part of the robbery he had immediately started out to give information of my whereabouts.

I was taken to a small mail station three or four miles away, where I was confronted by the victims of the robbery, and at once identified by the clothes that I had on as the leader of the gang who robbed the coach; and upon searching me there was found secreted in my clothing many of the valuables which had been taken from the party.

I was looked upon by all as guilty, while the "Parson" was congratulated on all sides for the part he had taken in my capture.

At my trial before Judge Lynch, the "Parson" testified that he was the bearer of government dispatches, which he exhibited in proof of his story, and being obliged to stop at Gambling Bills had heard my story and given me up.

I was questioned in regard to the lady who was abducted, but of course, could give no information concerning her.

The sentence that I should be hung was duly passed upon me, and the mob was about to execute it, when the news arrived that the lady had been found and would soon be there to identify me.

Upon hearing this news the "Parson" jumped upon his horse and would have ridden away, had he not, at my earnest solicitation, been stopped.

The lady arrived and being brought forward to identify me, at once exclaimed:

"He is not the man!"

And turning towards the "Parson," confronted him as the robber and abductor.

So great was his fright that he at once confessed to the robbery; and finding himself so hotly pressed he had the night before conceived the plan of exchanging his clothes for mine and taking the lady, who was imprisoned at Gambling Bill's, to a place of safety, and by informing the authorities that I was the robber he should escape, and in time receive a ransom for her.

But the lady managed to escape and was the means of saving my life. After hearing the "Parson's" story I turned to thank my perserver, but she was gone.

My dispatches were returned to me, and not wishing to witness the execution of the "Parson" I rode away, little dreaming that I should soon meet both the lady and the "Parson" in another adventure.

A DETECTIVES ROMANCE.—For the past three weeks a man was in Oconto, Wis., whose actions have been somewhat remarkable. Dressed as a beggar and begging from door to door, he obtained access to a number of, house and being quiet and inoffensive no shadow of suspicion that he was anything more than he represented himself. He would sleep in barns and take what shelter he could from the weather during nights, and many times during the day he was a target for the youngsters to snowball. Last week he found the man for whom he was looking and disclosed himself. He was a detective from Nevada who had followed a murderer, for whose apprehension a heavy reward had been offered for three years, capturing him at last.

"Madam, why were you not here before?" "I could not come, sir.' "Were you not subpœned, madam?" "I had an an awful boil sir." "Upon your honor, madam?" "No, sir; upon my arm."

A Maryland farmer set out an acre of mulleins in mistake, thinking he was planting tobacco. The man not being a church member, all his neighbors have been compelled to move away temporarily, on account of the dense sulphurous atmosphere prevading the vicinity.

The intimacy begotten over a wine-bottle has no heart. I never knew a good feeling to come from it, or any honest friendship made by it. It only entices men and ruins them.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

PIE CRUST WITHOUT LARD. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are worse than wasted in the use of lard made into crust. It looks nice and tastes better, but it lays the foundation for dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout and palsy. For years I have been experimenting to find out how to make a palatable pie crust without lard, and this is the way: Take good, rich butter-milk, soda and a little salt, and mix just as soft as can be mixed and hold together; have plenty of flour on the moulding board and rolling pin; roll very thin; then make and bake as over pies, or rather in a slow oven, and when this taken from the oven do not cover.

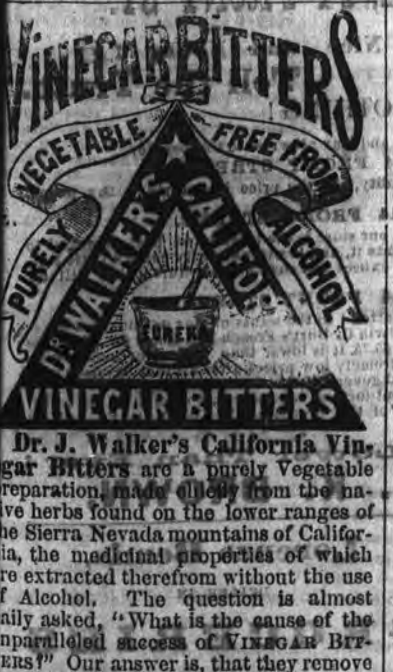
MOCK CREAM.—Boil a pint and a half of milk, sweeten and flavor to taste. Beat three eggs very light; add to them 3 heaping teaspoonsful of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir it into the boiling milk. Spread it, when cold, between two layers of cake as made for Washington pie, and you have a nice cream pie.

ROAST BEEF.—Flour the outside a little; no salt; put it in a pan without water, and set the pan on rings in a hot oven. If it browns to fast, put a brown paper over it, and after it gets cooking well, let the oven cool—that is, take no measures to increase the heat after you have put your roast in. For the gravy pour out some of the fat, and stir flour into the rest, moving the pan to the back of the stove, so that the flour will not cook in lumps. When well mixed, pour in hot water until of the right consistency; let it boil, and you will have gravy which can be eaten—not a dish with grease on top, as we find on so many tables.

SAGO PUDDING.—Two large spoonsful of sago boiled in one quart of milk, the peel of a lemon, a little nutmeg; when cool add three eggs and a little salt. Bake about one hour and a half. Eat with sugar and cream.

GERMAN POTATOES.—Mashed potatoes well seasoned and plenty of cream, make in little cakes an inch thick, (made some hours beforehand they are better,) beat an egg and dip them in it; brown nicely on both sides.

SHORT CAKE.—One cup porridge one cup water, and one a half cups barley meal or wheat meal (Graham flour.) Make into cake not more than an inch thick and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven.



READ THIS.

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

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The Spencer Sun

DESIRE TO MAKE STILL

Greater Improvments

In Their Paper,

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500 Extra Subscribers.

THOSE WHO DO NOT SUBSCRIBE WILL DO US A FAVOR BY SUBSCRIBING AND BY INTRODUCING IT TO THEIR FRIENDS.

CURTIS & PICKUP

Editors and Publishers.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

RAISING CALVES.—Dairymen should raise the best calves, and thus gradually raise the quality of their herds. A good calf is well worth a month's fresh milk, and if their coming was timed for April, they could have the April milk, and the dairyman be richer and they the better for it.

CORN.—For the corn crop we have found the the sooner the planting is done after the plowing, and while the soil is moist and fresh the better. North of Virginia the next month is ample time to plant corn. A top-dressing of coarse manure upon the sod this month would be an excellent preparation for this crop.

SWINE.—Young pigs may be pushed as fast as possible. When a week old they may be taught without difficulty to drink milk from a shallow pan, and in doing this the young animals may be tamed and rendered perfectly docile To have tame and tractable animals about the farm, will add much to their value, and the ease and comfort in tending them. Feed the nursing sows well and keep them warm.

PEAS,—For this crop, in the northern states, and Canada grown seed should be procured, as this is free from pee-weevil, which bores into much of the seed and injures it. Very few of the seed is destroyed by the weevil, but in sowing infested seed we sow the enemy along with it and perpetuate its existence. Stirring the seed in scalding water for a minute or two, pouring off the water and drying, a great many of the pupa of the weevils may be destroyed. It is therefore wisest and best to procure seed free from the weevil.—Peas should be sown with a drill.

SPRING GRAINS—All the spring grains are best to be sown early, but what early is, depends greatly upon the character and condition of the soil. There are early soils, light, warm, and naturally well drained; on these barley and oats may be sown several days sooner than on cold heavy clays. As a rule our earlier sown crops have been the best, even upon our heaviest fields, and to have the work well forward, is a temptation to hurry the seed into the ground as soon as the soil is in proper condition for it, but not sooner.

RAISING FINE POULTRY.—A great many beginners in poultry breeding fail through continuing their fowls too closely, keeping one cock in a small pen with one or two hens. This is the natural result of trying to breed purely. Beginners usually have only two or three choice fowls, and turning these out with a lot of dunghills destroys all chances of purity. One cock may be kept with 15 or 20 hens and by having only this number, of eggs from the pure breed fowls will be full blood while others will be half breeds, and all will be more sure of hatching than if fewer hens were kept with the cock.

WOMEN AS POULTRY RAISERS.—The special capacity for women for caring for pets is so well established that it is a matter of surprised that a large number do not make their natural inclination a matter of profit in the raising of poultry. There is no reason why women may not be successful as man in this branch of productive and profitable industry. Indeed, when it is considered that the business requires close attention to minute details, patience and gentleness of manner, women seems to be peculiarly fitted for the business. The Danbury man's humourous description of the different ways in which a women and man attempt to get a hen into a coop, and the superiority of the former's method, is as true as it is funny. After the henery or coop is built, there is no department of the work that a woman cannot perform without exhausting labor or too heavy demands upon her time. "Down South" poultry raising is woman's special department, and one no need not go far South than Baltimore or Washington to find the markets thronged with the female venders of their own feathered products. That the business is profitable, the experience of hundreds testifies, and that it is healthful, and may be attractive, is susceptible of demonstration.

The Spencer Sun

A PAPER FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. APRIL 21, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-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 arrearages of 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them unopened for a person, forms evidence of intentional fraud.

It is, Blaine!

Ten Sunday papers are now published in Philadelphia, to entertain people who don't go to church.

President Grant is now accused of being intoxicated. Impossible, that party is temperate in the use of that article.

Friend Babcock wants another contribution from his friends to pay his council's fees in the safe burglary case. Chip in.

Mr. Bristow's grandfather served in the war of 1812, and he served in our late war. Blaine, Conkling and Morton staid at home and gathered in the spoils.

The first experience of American life which the Emperor of Brazil enjoyed was to have his carriage smashed by one of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's carts.

It is now expected that the members of the Central Cours will return home for good next week, after having transacted a large amount of unimportant business.

Under the influence of the administration Conkling delegates are being elected in the Southern States. With the administration's "favorite son" the "goose hangs altitudinum."

The English government has decided not to surrender Winslow, and he will be released about May 1st. He says that he is going to return, but his reputation for truth is bad, and it is probably a lie.

Stephen S. Foster finally "caved in" on Tuesday, and bought his place from the city for $2400. If he had paid his tax at first he would have saved money as the tax at first was only $420.00, the now only $386.43.

It is quite apparent that Mr. Blaine's forte is not in debating legal questions, even with the Southern Statesmen. His debate with Tucker of Virginia, on Monday displays a lamentable ignorance of Law. He can do better in the stock business.

The Impeachment of Belknap is a farce, and the Democratic House is to be blamed for the large amount of public money squandered in that case, only to make political capital. A little legislation on important subjects would be a good thing for the party.

The opening of the centennial exhibition takes place three weeks from next Wednesday, and last Wednesday was the date fixed after which no goods were to be received, but as usual in such cases there is a great delay, and the work will have to be pushed in order to have the goods arraigned for the opening.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order for the redemption of fractional currency in sums of $5 and multiples thereof, and in amounts not to exceed $100, by a large amount in silver coin of denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents. A bill is now pending in the senate for the coinage of a silver dollar similar to the old fashioned dollar.

The "favorite son" business is lively at present in most states, but Massachusetts thus far is very modest thus far not because she has not a "favorite son" but because the politicians' control the machine. The duty of the Independant voter is to present the name of Chas. Francis Adams first and always. He man is not backed up by his own state what hope can there be that other states will take him up. The solid vote of Massachusetts for Adams would have some influence at Cincinnatti.

The Republican State Convention meets at Boston next Wednesday to elect delegates to the National Convention. Naturally there are many ambitious of this honor. But the people should see to it, that the state is properly represented. The influence of Massachusetts in national politics is small at present because she is represented by small men, and small men control the political machinery. To regain our former influence the state must be represented by men, and the sides Ion of ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, RICHARD H. DANA JR, JAMES FREEMAN CLARK and SAMUEL BOWLES as delegates at large will be a step in that direction, and with such a delegation instructions would be unnecessary. It would mean Adams and Bristow all the time.

Dom. Pedro, the emperor of Brazil arrived in New York on Saturday, and not withstanding the corruption of the day, the American Eagle begins to smooth out its tail feathers. The Emperor is said to be an intelligent observer of the society and institutions of other countries than his own, and it is rather bad to have such a man around in these times. It is to be hoped however, that the Emperor may be allowed to see the workings of Republican institutions and not that people be introduced to Babcock, Belknap, Tweed & Co. the representative men of our times, and may be also allowed to inspect the St. Louis Penitentiary and see the Federal officers peering through the gates. Perhaps he may suggest some reformatory measures.

The will of the late A. T. Stewart was undoubtedly great disappointment to minister charities and others of the same class, who expected a large slice of his immense property. The bulk of his property was given to his wife. A legacy of a million was left to Judge Hilton, and several legacies of ten thousand dollars were given to some of his wifes' relation. To his clerks, who had been in his service twenty years he gave one thousand dollars, to those over ten years five hundred. There were other legacies from twenty thousand downwards. A letter to his wife attached to his will directed her to carry out the enterprise which he had planned. His wife after his death received all of his interest in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co to Judge Hilton for the sum of one million of dollars. The incidents of the real estate used in their business and the value of this will exceed two millions. Judge Hilton has evidently what might be termed a "soft thing."

The history of the City of New York, by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, is soon to be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. Over ten years has been spent in preparing the work, and as the reputation of Mrs. Lamb is superior for accuracy in detail, as well as literary skill in weaving together and condensing facts, and thus the work will be readable as a morning newspaper, this book is destined to fill an important place in the literature of the nineteenth century. It opens with a brief outline of the condition of the old world prior to the settlement of the new, and gives a careful analysis of the two great Dutch Corporations to which New York owes its origin. It sketches the growth of the settlement into a city, the part the city took in the Revolution and then it gives an account of the progress of the city, in extent, education, literature, art, and political and commercial importance. Mrs. Lamb has access of the New York Historical Society and to their valuable documents she had unrestrained access. The work will appear about twenty-four parts, of sixty-four pages each, with many illustrations. It will be sold only by subscription.

Blaine cant want his transactions in Railroad Bonds to be investigated by a Democratic Congress at this interesting crisis of the campaign. When the main story was started against Bristow he was promptly investigated at his own request and the committee did not hesitate to say that the charges against him were false. It is true Mr. Blaine has made a statement which is a general denial, the plea usually made by all defendants in court. It speaks well for Mr. Blaine, however, that he bought back the stock from one of his constituents, to whom he had recommended it as good investment, at a time when the stock was worth but little and repaid him the money he gave for it in full. Such stock dealers as Garfield and Maine and the party has reason to be proud of its "favorite son" for such a display of honesty in these degenerate times. But what did he do with it is the important question before the public to day.

THE SITUATION.

The political situation is interesting and the prospects of a thorough reform look brighter. The Worcester movement caused a fluttering in the ranks and then to all appearances died out; but the seed, then sown under the influences of the wide spread corruptions at Washington, have germinated quickly, and are already producing fruits. Political meetings in different parts of the state discloses a hostile feeling to the present management of politics.

And now a movement, national in its character, has been started, endorsed by such men as Wm. Cullen Bryant, Theo. D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz, who have issued a circular calling a meeting of those interested in reform at New York, on the 15th of May. The character of the signers to the titles their address to consideration and frees the movement from all thoughts of trickery. They have been prominent members of the Republican party until forced out by the rings, and compelled to take back seats. Yet in emergencies their services have been sought, and they have been influential, especially so in the case of Carl Schurz, who, on his return from Europe last fall, took the stump in Ohio, and to his eloquent and logical addresses the party owes its success in that campaign, and the prestige of victory there had its effects on all the subsequent fall elections. Such men are indispensible to the party.

The substance of the address is: That a wide-spread corruption in the public service threatens the vitality of our institutions; that a reform is necessary; that the control of the politicians must be broken; that it is effect this the people must interest themselves in politics and they must organize in some way, and this is the object of the meeting.

Our Republican institutions are in greater danger now than fifteen years ago, at the breaking out of the war, on account of the decline of public spirit and in the mass of the people. To maintain such institutions good morals are essential. There was an earnest agitation in the field, in Congress and at home. The brave guard made money rapidly, politicians in the enemy were bought and sold and at the close of the war the same system was used in connection with politics and for ten years it has been kept up and the Credit Mobilier, whiskey frauds and others are its offsprings.

The capitalist did not object to the increased taxation, because it came out from them but from the laboring class, and this class have been toiling hard to reduce the national debt, and their hard earned wages have been squandered by the politicians and they dared not object. Such is the situation. It is critical and something must be done to effect a change.

There are four courses which the independent voter may take—not to remain at home, which should never be done even if he is compelled to make his own ticket; secondly, to vote with either of the two political parties, or thirdly, to form an entire new party, and this is undoubtedly the best thing. The dissatisfaction with the present management of politics is large. A majority of the voters are disposed to smash things, and with a proper organization and with proper nominations could easily carry an election. The friends of reform could have carried the state last fall had the movement been commenced in season and been properly conducted. But independent action will probably be unnecessary. The indications are that the leaders of the two parties will nominate their very best men, whose names will be a guarantee of a faithful and unpolitical administration of affairs. The cause of the present dissatisfaction will then be removed and the voter can make his selection of candidates.

James Freeman Clark, in his Fast Day sermon on "The Duty of Independent Voters," said: "The important matter then is in some way, to give the professional politicians to understand that if one of their number is nominated, or one who can be governed by them, *his own party will defeat him.* Let them know that a large number of leading men, capable of influencing a large number, have determined to organize a bolt in such a case, on a scale sufficient to defeat their own candidate and to elect his opponent, if his opponent be a suitable man. If this is done each party convention will be obliged to nominate a good man. If it is not done, there must then be an independent candidate presented, of unstained character and not a partisan." Such advice is timely and should guide the non-partisan in the approaching congress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCORD N. H., April 6th 1876.

I recently found in your columns the following statement:—"It is a well known fact that money was used freely in the New Hampshire election and the increased majority was due to this." That money was used to some extent in the recent election no one is inclined to dispute, but that the Republican victory was due to the use of money I emphatically deny. It is very natural for the press of a defeated party to shout "robbery!" "corruption!" "the election was bought" and all that kind of trash and the greater the victory the louder the shouts, hence the universal cry of bribery by Democratic papers this spring.

I have participated in numerous elections in this state and know something of the workings of the party machinery. I know how much money was raised by the Republicans to carry on the campaign and it was no more than was needed for legitimate expenses. These loud mouthed Democratic shouts that about bribery so justily to account for their overwhelming defeat, should remember that their simple assertions unsupported by proof are not likely to be credited by persons of even ordinary intelligence. No proof of Republican bribery has yet been brought forward while I have yet to see the first Democratic paper which dares to deny that Frank Jones, Democratic member of Congress from New Hampshire, on the floor of the House of Representatives was overheard to say to some of his party friends that $65,000 must be raised in Washington to carry New Hampshire and rather than fail he would give $50,000. The Democratic nominee for Governor and some of their other nominees (John Proctor, for instance, who will be remembered as one of the men who stole a seat in the senate last summer) were nominated solely because they were wealthy men and would "bleed" freely. No doubt considerable money was used during the campaign but the fact is there was such a wide spread dissffection in the Democratic ranks that instead of using that $65,000 to bribe Republican voters, they had to see a large share of it to get their own men to vote. This dissaffection proceeds from various causes, many Democrats being disgusted with the revolutionary proceedings last summer whereby the constitution was violated by a Democratic Governor in order to capture the Senate. But a much larger member thought the time had not yet come to elect as Governor of N. H. a man who was in full sympathy with the rebels during the war and who did every thing in his power to encourage them. In view of these facts, we fail to see how the Republicans could help it, when the Democratic "majority" of about 100 in 1875 turned to 2300 in 1876.

It is acknowledged by the political leaders of both parties that money was freely used to buy votes which shows that New Hampshire is a corrupt state.

(Original.)

SPRING DAYS

BY W. O. BROWN.

The massive clouds look golden,
The air hath lost its chill;
And the warm sunbeams glimmer,
Over plain and hill.
The southern wind is breathing,
A soft and balmy breath;
And sings as frolicking,
For bleak old winter's death.

How glad the brooks go leaping,
Adown the rocky glades;
And the merry songsters singing,
Where the sunlight fades.
Clouds floating in a hurry;
Spirits chasing the rain,
Clouds and sunlight changing;
Fetching the hills and plain.

Now gauny hours are greeting
The flowers, and the grass;
With the merry insects humming,
O'er waters clear as glass.
The buds of trees are swelling,
Out into tender leaves;
And birds their mammocks building,
Up in the swaying trees.

Why am I sad and dreamy
Thoughout this glowing day?
Oh! there is something in my vision,
I cannot drive away.
Light as the clouds of amber,
Floating above my head;
Specters feared nor dreaded,
Like pall around me spread.

Oh! spring time hath a power
My memory to renew,
When I hear its charming voices
And see its skies so blue,
As back wards I turn gazing
Into the shadowy year;
Sweet faces, loving faces,
Before my mind appear,

The rose bush lives, they planted
And the oak is lofty and strong;
Where, neath its cooling branches,
They used to play with me.
Still sings the little rivulet,
Wherein we dipped our hands;
And then our hours went floating,
Like waters o'er its sands.

Not many times of gladness,
Will spring return to me?
My head is growing heavy,
My step is not so free.
But beyond these lights and shadows,
And this ever changing sphere;
There shines a brighter springtime,
Then ever welcomed here.

MISCELLANY.

(Original.)

BURGLARS.

BY PAXTON.

A great many people entertain the idea that a burglar is a being whose sole occupation is plunder and bloodshed; but they are mistaken, for he never takes life unless forced to do so by the party he is interviewing.

Now, I once had a bit of experience in this line myself, and will relate it for the benefit of those who would like to know just how to act when in a like situation.

I was then working in the city in a large store and boarded with the proprietor, whose house adjoined the store, with the exception of a narrow passage between.

For a room mate I had a youth who was a rather delicate and very peculiar youth, being terribly afraid of the ladies. Another very peculiar thing about him was his passion for advertisements of patent medicines and quack doctors. Whenever he spied any of these he would sit down and commit every word to memory.

His favorite ones were those setting forth the diseases of the human body and their wonderful cures by such a medicine.

What seemed to me strange was that these advertisements always hit his case. He was always dieting and always ailing.

He went on in this way until he became so reduced, both physically and financially, that a change of climate was the only thing that saved his life.

Well, one night our store was broken open and quite a lot of property stolen. This was too much for the proprietor; he determined to keep an armed force, so he goes and buys a seven shooter.

He keeps the little shooter in his own room, and gives me and my room mate a shot gun. It was a good little shot gun, only it had no lock, but it was all right every other way.

In order that we might know when our silent screamers called, the proprietor had a burglar alarm put in, and so arranged that to open a door or raise a window would cause a bell to ring, which he had located in his room.

Our room was up stairs—considerably up—but not so far but what we could hear the bell. We had nearly forgotten about burglars and burglar alarms, when one night, to our horror, the tell-tale alarm was heard.

Now, the idea of a person getting up at the dead hour of the night and going down to shoot burglars will do very well for an after dinner talk, but ain't so funny when you come to practice it.

We jumped out of bed, slipped on clothe or two, seized the gun, (I seized it,) and went to the region below. We assembled in the front hall and held a council of war. It was decided that we should make the attack in front of the store, while our proprietor would do the same at the rear.

We opened the door softly and looked out; all was still. We stepped out; not a sound was to be heard; we approached the window, looked in; this was awful, they might spring out upon us at any moment. We opened the door, and while he went in I stood guard on the outside. In searching for burglars this part should never be omitted—not if you have any regard for the party inside. Soon I was startled by a cry of, "Here he is! Murder! Police!" followed by a noise which sounded as though he was having a struggle.

I grasped the shot gun more firmly and determined to die at my post rather than let any person enter the house. Soon the fellow made his appearance with disheveled hair, spiled and seemed greatly excited.

"Where is he?" I asked.

"I left him dead," he said as he passed me and went in the house.

The next morning as we opened the store we found a new umbrella, which had been left open to dry, completely ruined, it looked as though it had been cut with a knife, and the yard had a bunch on his head as large as a hen's egg.

And now he thinks it was a "put up job" just to try us. He don't think much of burglar alarms, now. If you wish to push him on a crowd, get him to ask him how to stab umbrellas.

THAT ORGAN GRINDER.

BY PAXTON.

I had just stepped into a store for a few minutes to see a lady friend, who by the way is a milliner, and was having a nice little chat talking about the weather and things, when, to my disgust, a burly son of Italy planted his music box in front of the door, and commenced reeling off those old, worn out dirges, to the amusement of about a thousand dirty children and a half-starved monkey

Now, he had a nice organ, and he was a good musician, I know that by the way he played, for he wasn't confined to its notes. My friend was hilt carried away with the music, and would say: "How delightful! Perfectly splendid!" To which I would remark: "Grand! Masterly!" at the same time wishing him in the month of Vesuvius or some other hot region.

I threw him a nickle, thinking that would induce him to move on. But in this I was disappointed. He unharnessed from his organ, walked into the store, and with a sort of a left-handed stride approached the counter and asked to be shown some spring hats. I was preparing to dump him into the street, but upon taking a second look I concluded I wouldn't.

In the meantime the noise outside was something terrible. My friend asked me if I would be so kind as to send those children away. I opened the door, took a sweeping glance, closed the door, and asked her to show me the back entrance, I wanted to escape.

I am willing to be placed at the front in a battle, or to have a brace of mother-in-laws, but don't ask me to reason with a crowd of street children. I slid out of the back entrance with the determination never to call on another milliner during the hand organ season.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR.

The recent visit to New York of Col. Horace Featherstock, the veteran Arkansas journalist, recalls an animated and hitherto unpublished passage in the earlier days of that gentleman's variegated career.

Col. Featherstock was scarcely twenty-one when he entered the office of the Eagleville Tri-Weekly Tomahawk and Mirror, and he had been there scarcely three weeks when the crummary and scientific manner in which he ejected a powerful backwoodsman, who had ventured to remonstrate against a savage personal reference to himself, determined the chief to appoint Featherstock to the arduous and responsible position of fighting editor; a post which he held for seven years with honor to himself and credit to his paper. He was a good shot, and similar in his suddenness to lightning. It is said that during the stay in the Tomahawk office he killed thirteen men. In fact, the number of those who blundered in their dealings with him was so great that it became a current humorous saying in the region that Featherstock keep a graveyard of his own.

There lived in the neighboring county a gigantic and bloodthirsty ruffian, who had often heard of the renowned fighting editor of the Tomahawk, and, having held his own, and sometimes more, with everybody he had ever met, he resolved to go to Eagleville and clean out the Colonel. When he appeared in the Tomahawk office he might, but for his great size and ferocious aspect, have been mistaken for the drummer of a firearms establishment. All his pockets were full of assorted weapons, and his belt looked like a fence with pistol pockets. He stalked in with an air of brutal indolence, and said to the Colonel:

"Are you the Tomahawk's fighting editor?"

The Colonel modestly allowed that he was.

"I understand you keep a select burying-ground of your own."

"Yes," said the Colonel, "I must admit that I do find it necessary to keep a private cemetery."

The ruffian reached down in his right hand outside coat pocket, and lifted out an old-fashioned revolver that bore a striking resemblance to a young Gatling gun. He swaggered up to the Colonel, and bang the muzzle of the pistol down so savagely that it made a deep dent in the desk, and the words that accompanied the action were:

"Well, I've come, by gosh, to be buried in that graveyard."

For the first (and last) time in his life the Colonel weakened. It seemed to him that life had never seemed so sweet as just at that moment—a sentiment fostered, doubtless, by the knowledge that he was standing face to face with a man who was fully determined to kill him. But if for an instant his courage wavered, his suavity never forsook him, and he looked up with a smile:

"I am right sorry, my friend, that I can't accommodate you, but my graveyard is full. There really isn't a room for another one."

"I was afraid you couldn't find room for me," said the stranger, and he wrapped his words in a sneer that made the Colonel think that life wasn't worth a cent. If the stranger had conquered the Colonel with pleasant words, he might have retired on a great victory, but that sneer changed the whole programme. The Colonel reached under his desk to the pistol-shelf, and brought out a weapon that looked like the elder brother to the stranger's shooting iron. The expression of his face was changed, but he went on talking in the same cheerful, measured way, just as though without interuption he was adding to his previous remark:

"But though that one is closed, full, I have just opened a new cemetery, and my sexton has dug a sample grave that I think [here he ran his eye deliberately along the stranger from his feet to his eyes, and fixed them there] would fit you."

The stranger's on himself was gone. The change had been too sudden for him. Of all the crowd that the altercation had drawn into the room, the Colonel was the first to realize the change, and most accurate in his estimate of its extent, he proceeded pleasantly and deliberately.

"Now, I may have conversed to you when you first came in that this is not one of my regular slaughtering days, but at the same time if you insist ——"

The Colonel tugged at the hammer of his pistol, but the lock was rusty. Probably that rust saved the stranger's life; he didn't insist, but turned and started off, and before the Colonel could get his pistol to a full cock the stranger was on the other side of the door, walking away, sad and thoughtful.—*N. Y. Sun.*

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The English are reorganizing their army, and the feasibility of conscription or compulsory military service is being discussed by the leading English journals.

Russia proposes to increase the strength of its army. It is soon to have 3,000,000 men in the military service.

Germany has the best drilled army in Europe. It comprises an aggregate strength of 2,500,000 men. The old guns employed in the Austrian and French campaigns have been condemned and Mauser rifles issued in their stead. These are the most rapid firing and effective guns in the world.

The French army is to be increased to 150,000 of all branches at as early a day as possible. The Chassepot rifle is still used. It is commonly reported however, that a gun of extraordinary merits has been invented, but that, for obvious reasons its name and qualities are kept a secret by the government. There are several arsenals in France which none but trusted men are permitted to work in or enter. The army is much stronger now than under the Empire; and if the war of retaliation is postponed for five years more, it will be almost sure to triumph over the Germans.

Austria and Italy are to have a million men each. In the former the Hungarians are rapidly attaining unwonted importance and power. Austria must soon conform to wishes in almost everything. They are implacable enemies of Germany. Austria has not made much progress in introducing better weapons into the army. The great majority of its soldiers are still armed with the old muzzle-loading musket, which was the great cause of their defeat in 1866. As for Italy, not only are taxes high, but the nation is nearly bankrupt. And nevertheless the army is kept on a war footing. People are greatly dissatisfied with the things going in that country, and a revolution, at no greatly distant day, is not among the improbabilities.

The Turkish army numbers 600,000 men. They are by no means bad soldiers.

GEORGE ELLIOT AT HOME.

An Andover correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes a visit to the home of George Elliot during a recent sojourn in London. The house, which is in the neighborhood of Regent's park, is surrounded by a high brick wall, and is so far from the street that even in winter, when its sheltering trees are bare, it is almost invisible in all one sees inside. The famous novelist is described as a slender, tallish woman, with an oval face, abundant hair—doubtless once fair—now almost gray, and questioning, light eyes. This at first, but when she put out her hand to her visitor and smiled, her face became so illuminated that it was like an alabaster vase with a light behind it. Her talk was most charming, though she owned herself ignorant of America. She wore a high-bodied black velvet dress, its simple sleeve falling back a little from the graceful hand. In those simple sleeves and at her throat was some beautiful lace, the latter fastened by an exquisite cameo surrounded by pearls. Her hair, worn very low on the forehead, was brought down around the ears and coiled at the back. Just on top of the head a bit of lace was pinned, matching that at the throat and sleeves. She seemed to prefer standing as she talked, and moved her head so well as her hands far more than is common with English women. The room was beautiful enough to make a suitable frame for the lovely picture she made during the whole interview. A open grand piano covered with music sat stood at the remote corner of the room, over which hung an engraving of Guido's Aurora, while water colors of brilliant flowers gleamed from corners of the wall. Books were numerous, while small tables standing on warm-hued Persian rugs, held easel pictures, exquisite vases of still more exquisite flowers, and small casts of antique statues.

When a California woman defeated a lion in a hand-to-hand combat the neighbors were greatly astonished, but her husband quietly remarked: "Oh, that's nothing that woman doesn't fear the devil."

A fac-simile of the Strasbourg clock will be exhibited at the Centennial. It was made in Brussels, and is said to be complete in every particular. One of the English Commissioners offered $5000 for it.

The school superintendent of Portland, Oregon, rises to remark: "One of the crying evils of the day is the horde of text books, succeeding each other like the Goths and Vandals; series of geographies, grammars, arithmetics, size deep and graded until graduation is a misnomer." The schools of the whole land are now at the mercy of publishers, whose interest requires the most books at the highest price for the least number of children.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—It is understood that Messrs Roberts & Downy, who have been clerks in A. Smiths store, are to start a store in Stones new Block, for dry goods &c.,

—The railroad accident mentioned in a late issue happened in this way. A man on the train waved his hand in answer to the waving of handkerchiefs of his friends, and his arm came in contract with the sw.tch. It is only necessary to say that he suffered and not the iron.

—Boston Temperance speakers are at a discount, not from a lack of interest in the subject of Temperance in Town but they are rather lengthy in their appeals.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Kellogg entertained their friends in the First Congregational vestery last Tuesday evening. The entertainment was entirely of a social character, consisting of singing by the Arion Quartette Club and others and a really fine piano performance by Miss Kellogg, who is very proficient in piano playing. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers from Mr. Kellogg's.

—E. & A. H. Batchelor & Co., have advertised for proposals to paint their buildings.

—See Mr. Porter's advertisement of ornamental and fruit trees in another column. The trees are in fine condition and no one should neglect this opportunity to purchase.

—Messrs. E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., have in process of manufactory a pair of mammoth brogan shoes, which are to be exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial; they are the largest shoes ever made in this town, their size being 26. The demensions are length from heel to toe 18¼ inches, breath across the ball 7 inches. It would be worth the cost fo a trip to Philadelphia to see a man with an understanding large enough to fill them. At the same time and place they will exhibit another pair of shoes of the same style, which in size and appearance will be exact counterpart of the other and larger pair; they will be but a trifle more than three inches long, with the other dimensions in proportion, yet they are a perfect little pair of brogans. The Messrs, Batcheller will also send as samples of their own manufactory, about 80 pairs of boots and shoes, each pair representing a distinct variety, and yet these 80 different styles comprise only about one-third of the whole number of varieties manufactured by them.

—A serious and painful accident occurred in the manufactory of Messrs. E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., Friday afternoon. As Mr. Henry O. Walker, an operative in the shop, was adjusting the belt to his machine he was caught by it, and had one of his arms badly shattered, the bone being broken in several places, and the fragments protruding through the flesh.

—The Y. M. C. A. has organized for the year as follows,—President, F. A. Smith; Vice Presidents, W. H. Howe, and M. N. Dodge; Secretary, A. G. Stone: Treasurer, G. A. Kingsbury.

—Mr. C. M. Clay, principal of the high school has been obliged to absent himself from school the past weeek on account of sickness.

—Mr. Wilder Dean has sold out his provision market to E. H. Batcheller, and F. P. Cutler proposes to open a grocery store.

—E. & A. H. Batcheller are making about 80 styles of centennial shoes. They are soon to go into a wholesale painting of their shops, 13 in all.

—The Senior dramitic club cleared about $30 by Thursdays nights entertainment.

—A slight fire in a French house caused an alarm shortly after church Sunday morning, and compelled a cessation of the service until the facts were known.

—The Walker block is being thoroughly remodeled, and Miss Etta Lamb will open a millinary shop there.

—The last attempt of the Union Congregational church to go it alone is proving a success, though the pulpit is not yet supplied with a regular preacher.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Our readers will be glad to learn that E. P. M., our West Brookfield correspondent is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. He has been visiting Mr. Cary for a short time in East Brookfield. He returns home Saturday or Monday and we hope to hear from him soon.

—The First parish has chosen these officers: Clerk, S. D. Livermore; assessors, C. E. Smith, George F. Forbes, W. A. Blair; treasurer and collector, C. E. Smith. They voted $1300 for preaching and $700 for contingents. Rev. Mr. Allen has been engaged to preach for six months.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—Union Hall, Podunk, has recently been repainted and a great improvement has been made in its appearance.

—The Centennial Ball on Wednesday evening of last week was fully attended and a very pleasant time was had.

The Boston & Albany Railroad are filling up the reservoir gap at Worcester with gravel from Fort Hill in this village. Many Indian relics have been found in this hill and this excavation may lead to other finds.

WARREN.

—About eleven o'clock last Friday night fire was discovered in a barn at West Warren, owned by Patrick Lynch which was entirely destroyed.

—The Warren rupublicans send J. W. Chadsey and B. W. Harmond as delegates to the state convention: they were uninstructed, though the meeting expressed a perference for Blaine.

—Charles H. Ellis, West Warren's embarrassed farmer had a creditor's meeting last Saturday. His unsecured claims are nearly $19,000, and the secured claims will eat up most of his property some of which is prospective. One of the creditors offered to take 1 per cent. and Farmer Orcut of Addie Walker fame has a ticket of several hundred dollars. Ellis' milk business is said to have paid from ten to fifteen dollars a day.

OXFORD.

—One of the oldest houses in town was destroyed by fire Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. By some it is said to have been the oldest house in town. The fire was set in the ell, and was without doubt the work of an incendiary The only occupant, Mr. John T. Howland, succeeded in removeing his goods. The house was known as the Walcott house, and stood at the north end of the Main street. Mr. Wm. Daniels, the owner, is said to have an insurance on the building, but to what extent cannot be ascertained, nor where placed.

The lack of water for fire purposes was plainly seen at the fire, and an additional supply is discussed. A steamer, or a Babcock Extinguisher would be a great help.

—Died in Oxford on Monday, April 10, Mrs. Rebecca Day, aged 91 years, probably the oldest person at the time of her death in the town. Her father John Mayo, was one of the original subscribers to the Universalist Society gathered in 1785, the year she was born. She is the last of a long-lived family, her brother. Samuel Mayo, dying but two years ago, and a sister, Mrs. Davis, but a few years previous Her father lived to a great age, and used to express himself as feeling "that the Lord had forgotten him." Her funeral took place at the Universalist Church Fast Day.

—Rev. Mr. George, of the Methodist Church, is reappointed much to the satisfaction not only of his own people, but to others who know him as a genial, live man, fully engaged in his work.

—A beautiful floral offering was presented by Mrs. O. F. Joslin at the Congregational Church, on Sunday.

—Hon. Geo. L. Davis of North Andover, senator from Essex county, has recently presented to Oxford, his native town $ 500 for the benefit of its free public library.

STURBRIDGE,

—On the 17th inst. Mr. Esbon Dorus killed twelve black snakes whose aggregate length was 48½ feet. The longest measured five feet.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Everybody and his little boy have read Æsop's fables and can remember about the foolish and vain young frog that tried to swell himself into the size of an ox, and of the tragic ending of that frog—how he "busted" into such small peices that the coroner could not find enough of him to sit on to get up a verdict. You can see imitators of that frog by the score up at the Tower of Babble. There are lots of little fellows, no larger than the frog, up there who are trying to make themselves look like the giants who once *filled* the places they now occupy. In the north end you will find several of these seven by nine fellows, who, by some strange chance, or by the liberal use of—well, say greenbacks, now constitute a part of the Senate and who imagine that they resemble Clay, Webster, Calhoun or Benton. They do in some things. A farthing rushlight resembles the sun, because, like that great luminary, it gives both light and heat, but there is as much difference between the ability and standing of these vain frogs and that of the great lights of other days, as there is between the heat and light given by the rushlight and the great luminary that gives warmth and light to the universe. When you get to the south end you find the same state of affairs, only more of it. The frogs are smaller and make more effort, in consequence, to swell themselves. If it were not pitiful it would be rediculous, and the spectator can hardly prevent both feelings.

The puerile energies and ability of these mannikins are all bent in one direction. They ignore with the most sublime indifference the idea that they were sent here for the purpose of making laws for the whole country, and devote all their time to making political capital for themselves and the party which has the misfortune to have sent them here.

A notable instance of one who seeks only himself above even his party is shown by Hereford of West Virginia. From some occult cause, the Speaker appointed this country lawyer from a mountain village, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and this week he reported a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The conglomeration of mountains called West Virginia, has a great many trout streams and is bordered by one river, the Ohio. Hereford proposes to make all the trout streams navigable and leaves the Ohio to take care of itself. He has actually given more money to throw away upon branches in his state than is given to New York or any other of the great states. And the bill passed, so that Hereford is not alone in his folly. I give this as one sample of what little fellows do in the place of *men*. They think only of themselves, and Hereford expects by this act to be transferred from one end of the tower to the other. The commercial interests of the country are not worthy of consideration when such a mighty (I came very near writing that "mitey") object is to be obtained.

I could give you a dozen more [illegible] will allude to one. Clymer, in his Committee on War Expenditures, struck a "big bonanzo" when he discovered that Belknap had been stealing. At once Clymer became a great man, his name was in everybody's mouth and in all the papers. Every chairman of a committee became envious at once, and wanted to swell into the proportions of Clymer. Each of them must bring down his bird and nothing less than a Cabinet officer would do, so they have raked the pathway of every jail and bagnio in the country for witnesses, to prove that somebody has been guilty of stealing, and they have actually quarrelled over who shall have the dirtiest, as a pack of hungry curs quarrel over a bone of rotten meat thrown over a butcher's stall. So far Clymer is ahead and is swelled nearer to the proportions of an ox than any of the other frogs.

But I am disgusted with the subject, and I have no doubt you are with me and the subject too. Last week the Lincoln statue, made for the colored citizens, was unveiled and inaugurated at Lincoln Park, with proper ceremonies. The procession was a fine one, and the oration of Fredrick Douglass, like all his orations, was good.

There is a speck of war on the Mexican frontier. Some "Greasers" fighting among themselves, sent stray bullets across the Rio Grande and wounded some Americans, and Major Merriam drove them away with cannon.

If by any chance I have put any news in this letter please put it down as caused by an aberration of mind and strike it out. I will do so no more. SAXON.

Bayard Taylor will turn out poetry for the Centennial.

When you remember that forty years ago you could buy three cigars, each nine inches long, for one cent, and half a pint of rum for five cents your enthusiasm for national progress dies out.

From the two test votes on the currency thus far taken in the house, the record shows that exactly six out of every seven republicans voted for hard money, while nearly two-thirds of the democrats voted for soft money.

The Bank of France has in circulation 2,463,800,490 francs, and in its vaults specie to the amount 1,776,741,081 francs, or [illegible] francs of gold to every 1,000 francs of paper in circulation. This Gold accumulation is said to be the largest ever got together anywhere.

The amount of tobacco consumed in Gt. Britain has more than doubled within the twenty years. The Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners states that the consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom in 1874 was 46,691,596 pounds, being at the rate of 1 lb 7 oz for each man, woman and child.

The Ohio Legislature just adjourned after a session of 101 days. It was a "Reform" Legislature and it proved its faith by its works in making the past session the shortest one for fifteen years.

The Citizens of Philadelphia are receiving letters from numerous cousins informing them of their intention to visit Philadelphia this season, and the selfish Philadelphians are letting their houses and leaving for parts unknown.

The votes on the various bills in the U. S. Senate show an absence of from fifteen to thirty senators out seventy-three. The senators from Nevada are rarely there. No doubt the country is benefited by the absence of such men, but they are a bad example for others.

Ex-Speaker Sanford will preside at the Massachusetts republican convention at Boston on the 26th.

An effort is made to obtain from the California Legislature a pension for Gen. J. A. Sutter, who although the discoverer of gold it that State and the lawful owner not only of "Sutter's Fort" and "Hook Farm" but of all the land upon which now stands the "City of Sacremento" and "Marysville" and all the land adjoining upon both sides of this vast Territory, enough, had he thought of *himself* as he should, to have given him a fortune of tens of millions of dollars,—has been reduced to poverty. In the days of the gold discovery, he was known as the friend of all who came to make their fortunes, and he clothed hundreds who, on their way to and from the mines, were in a state of destitution. Gen. Sutter is now living at Litz Spring, Lancaster County, Pa.

Col. Broadhead of St. Louis, one of the special counsel in the Babcock trial, knew that hired agents of Babcock's were there, trying to steal the evidence against him. Broadhead believes that Gill, the letter-carrier who swore that he took Joyce's letter to Babcock containing $500 from the letter box where Everest deposited it, lied in so testifying.

During the past year "Old Prob" has foretold the weather correctly 87 times out of every 100 trials.

Dr. L. Kimball at the Bay State House.

Little things sometimes possess great significance. The little cares and anxieties and ailments, and mistakes of life are those which oftenest undermine the stoutest hearts and the strongest bodies. A "corn" is a little thing but productive of the greatest miseries. As the poet has it;

"Great sores from little toe-corns grow" etc

A man will endure several successive nights of torment from the great aches of a little tooth, before he can screw his courage up to the pulling point—and with good reason, for to have a natural tooth of twenty years' standing snatched by brute force is but one remove from martyrdom. But it passes understanding that men and women will suffer the untold agonies of half a dozen corns on each foot, when the pesky little torments can be removed in a few moments without the slightest inconvenience or pain. Dr. Kimbell at the Bay State House, has already relieved several hundreds of our people of corns and bunions and ingrowing nails; and to the surprise and delight of everybody the operation doesn't hurt a bit, while the cure is rapid and permanent. There are probably fifty thousand troublesome [illegible] in Worcester—perhaps more; but, more or less, Dr. Kimbell is a match for them all, from the least to the greatest if once he can get a clip at them The afflicted public should bear in mind that the doctor does all he advertises to do and that there isn't any discount on his abillity as a chiropodist, as the numerous testimonials which he introduces will abundantly illustrate. For more complete information the reader is referred to Dr. Kimbell's advertisement in the—[Worcester Press.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE VISITING DR. HENION THE MAGNETIC HEALER, AT THE BAY STATE HOUSE. THE LAME WALK THE BLIND SEE; THE DEAF HEAR!

Dr. Henion the celebrated magnetic Healer, who performed so many remarkable cures in Worcester four years ago, is again at the Bay State House, and his rooms are daily thronged with the lame, halt, and blind seeking for quick and perfect restoration to health by his powerful aid and wondrous magnetic touch; many diseases of long standing, and those given up as uncurable, are restored to health in an incredible short space of time, and leave to become unimpeachable evidence of Dr. Henions wonderful magnetic healing power. Dr. Henion is the only educated physician in the United States with the gift of healing. He is Professor of materia medica, and the Principles and Practice of medicine in the oldest Electic Medical College in the United States, and his superior medical knowledge combined with his gift of healing, gives him control of disease that no other magnetic healer posesses. If you are sick put yourself under his care, as he treats all diseases with an unerring certainty, and the Dr. will give you names of persons he cured four years ago, showing conclusively that his treatment is permanent, the following is one of the many wonderful cures performed by him four years ago. Mrs. S. Phelps, No. 5 Linwood place, was helped from rheumatism; Dr. Henion gave her four magnetic treatments four years ago, and cured her; She was 89 years old at the time she received the treatment, and is [illegible]3, and is perfectly well. Taking the [illegible]rs. Phelps into account; this cure [illegible]y wonderful; Mrs. Phelps can be [illegible]d to. If you are sick call on Dr. [illegible]ion at the Bay State House, where he will remain until June 1st Consultation free from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 341-y

THE "MYSTERIOUS ISLAND!"—We have just received Verne's last famous story "The Mysterious Island—Dropped from the Clouds!" It is an intensely interesting book, by the celebrated author of "20,000 Leagues *under* the Seas!" And gives the exciting adventues of five Union prisoners who, during our late great war, escaped from Richmond, Va., *in a captured balloon!* It is Verne's best book, and that is the highest possible commendation. The ordinary price of "Dropped From the Clouds" is $2,00 but the copy before us "The Lakeside Library" edition, handsomely illustrated, is sent prepaid for only 12 cents! It is also sold by all Newsdealers. If you want a genuine treat, get it Address, DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Pubs. Chicago Ill.

Thousands of Injunctions. The cold-catching Community, thousands of them are serving peremptory injunctions on their coughs and catarrhs, in the shape of daily and nightly doses of *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. The paroxysms are silenced in 48 hours. Sold by all druggists, Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute. 25-4w

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to your Druggist L. F. Sumner, and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, your immediate cure is as certain as you live; it has lately been introduced in this country from Germany. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

RAILROAD STAGE LIN

Stages leave Hotel, for trains going East, a 12:30, 5, P.M. For trains going West, at 7, 9.3

WORCESTER AND SPRINGFIELD

Leave Worcester for Albany and Way (accommodation) at 6.45 a.m.
For Springfield and Way Stations, 6. and 4.45, p. m.
For Albany (express) 9.55, for New Albany (exp.) 10.25 a m, and 4.30 and
New York Sunday mail leaves at
Sleeping cars will leave Springfield for daily, connecting with 4.30 p. m. train.
Leave Springfield for Worcester at 2 a. m. 1.35 ex., 2.05 exp., 4, 9.10 exp. p Sunday express 6.30 a. m. Sunday mail (Monday).

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Albany New York Central, Troy and Greenbush son River Railroads. At Chatham with lem and Hudson, and Boston and Al Railroads. At State Line with the Railroad. At Pittsfield with the P North Adams and Housatonic railroads field with the New Haven and North road. At Springfield with the Hartford ven and Springfield, and Connecticut roads. At Palmer with the New London railroad. At Worcester Junction with dence Worcester, Worcester and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. Framingham with the Boston Clinton burg. Milford and South Framingham Railroads. C. O. R

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY APRIL 28, 1876 NO. 27

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.
CURTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Terms, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

pecial notice column, fifty per cent, additenal. ading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.
Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid extending their busness throughout western orcester county.
Local items of news gladly welcomed from any liable source. Correspondents must send their mes with communications not necessarilly for blication, but as a guarantee to us.
We cannot return rejected manuscripts unles mps be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

J. K. Brown at 14 Front street Worcester is offering great bargains in Boots and Shoes. His new style of ladies shoes is taking. Call and see him

J. E. Bemis sells his personal property at auction to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M. Household furniture, saloon fixtures and articles for market men will be sold.

The personal property of the late Cheny Bemis will be sold next Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. Farmers must be on hand.

La Forme's Paris and New York Millinery Rooms are now ready to receive orders for Spring Millinery, and having in their trimming department the best articles from New York are confident of pleasing all who may favor them with a call, at 552 Main street, Worcester. Mrs. La Forme, formerly Mrs. Murray, will be happy to see her friends.

A CARD.—The Bay State Engine Co., do most earnestly thank the citizens of Spencer for the very liberal present we received through your Treaurer. We prize it for its value, but more because it showed us our endeavors to serve you, met your approbation, and while we sincerely hope you may never meet us in a similar emergency, yet, should you, allow us to say we neded no incentive to make us always ready to respond to every call from our brother Firemen and Citizens of Spencer.

Bay State Fire Company
East Brookfield April 10th, 1876

See the advertisement of the "A. T. Stewarts of Spencer," on our fifth page. More bargains can be found at Messrs. Comins & Ames that people are yet aware of. Go and clean 'em out.

HOME NEWS.

Put in your peas for the 4th of July.

A reservoir is to be built on May street.

The fence about the hotel grass plot is rather delapidated

Wm. Comings is making improvements on his house on Main St.

The Grangers talk about investigating the clerk of the weather.

Plenty of work out of doors for the farmer and owners of small lots.

Potatoe planting in Hillsville last Saturday.

If a man looks cross, don't ask him if his wife has finished house cleaning.

The Selectmen have decided not to license this year. That is economy. The town treasury is out $1,500 at least.

The party who were backed off of the enbankment on Maple street some time ago want some damages.

Reuben Walker is making extensive alterations in his buildings in Wire Village.

Amasa Harrington raised 1100 quarts of strawberries last year and expects to do better this season.

Elias Hall has still got some remarkable bargains in farm estates. If you want a honest bargain call upon him.

Only seventeen dog owners have reported at the Clerk's office, and next Monday is the last day of grace.

There is a hole in the side walk near the Post Office. Mr. Commissioners what are you going to do about it.

If our store keepers want to make money take a lesson from the live business qualification of Messrs. Comins & Ames.

The second ball game between the High School nine and District No 3. Resulted in a score of 61 to 18 in favor of the former.

Lewis Hill has just erected a large and commodious barn near the school house in the north part of Hillsville.

Lawson Prouty was busy setting out strawberry plants last Saturday. He dont believe in letting people get ahead of him.

Some farmers near Brooks Pond were taking time by the fore-lock last Sunday and were plowing.

Nathaniel Myrick has resigned his positio as agent for the society of prevention of cruelty to animals and James A Black takes his place.

The latest thing for the devil's (Printers) amusement, is to spin his top through twenty-five cents worth of Union Block window glass.

Edwin P. Bemis, who purchased the Lyman Brewer place last fall is now engaged in renovating the house. When finished it will be one of the pretties estates in this section.

F. A. Bisbee, preaches in lower Town Hall, Sunday, at 11 a. m. and at 1,30 p. m. The public are invited.

J. E. Bemis has leased the Summit House, Paxton, and after Monday next will be ready to entertain his friends in first-class style.

After a careful examination of several lots in different parts of the town, the Selectmen have decided to locate the new school house on one of J. W. Prouty's lots on Grove street. A better location so near the center of the village could not be secured.

Every one is advised to plant a tree during the Centennial year, but some people seem determined to cut one down instead. Shade trees have disappeared from the neighborhood of Pine Grove Cemetery. Some people would cut down the cedars of Lebanon.

Geo. Wright is putting a row boat on Cider Mill pond which will be let to pleasure parties the coming summer. The boat is to be called the "Centenniall"

The French Dramatic Club gave an excellent entertainment in the Town Hall Thursday evening to a large audience. The playing of the band showed great skill.

The Engineers of the Fire Department have organized as follows. H. A. Grout, chief; E. E. Kent 1st assistant; T. J. Coming's 2nd, D. H. Barnos 3rd; and C. M. Tripp 4th.

FIRES.—About half past 11 o'clock last Saturday night a fire was discovered in the basement of the boot shop of J. E. Bacon & Co., but was extinguished however, before the machines arrived. A bottle containing some kerosene was found near the fire and other indications of the presence of the "Fire Bug." Some time after this alarm an attempt was made to fire the saloon of Louis Beauregard, by pouring kerosene upon the barrels around the basement. It was extinguished without giving the alarm. While Constable Worthington was running to the first fire he passed a man in its vicinity whom he afterwards recognized as Adolphus Pereault, and he was at once investigated by the constables but nothing to arouse suspicion was discovered. An unloaded revolver was found which was confiscated. Pereault however was locked up until his case could be further investigated. On Monday he was examined by Justice Duell in the lower Town Hall. The evidence against him was that he was seen in the vicinity of the fire, and that his story as told to the officers did not exactly give with the testimony of others who were at the fire. After a long hearing the court decided that, inasmuch as Pereault could not give no satisfactory reason for his presence in that vicinity at that time in the night and for some variance in the evidence there were good reasons to hold him for examination by the Grand Jury, and his bond was fixed at $3,000. Pereault being unable to get them was taken to Worcester.

CAUCUS.—The Republican caucus last Monday evening was a slim affair, only twenty-four being present. This was accounted for in different ways. Some say that no proper notice was given, others that the majority of the voters prefer to lay low and await the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and if it does not suit they will be under no obligations to support the candidates. The reform element carried the day, however, and Chandler Bemis, Chas. N. Prouty and F. M. Prouty were elected delegates to the State Convention. They were Bristowish. The delegate to the District Convention are Wm. Upham, Dexter Bullard and John L. Bush. Rather Blainish. No instructions were given, and a good opportunity to pass a few resolutions on honesty was lost.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Although business is not as brisk as in years past, yet there will be as much building done this year as during any of the past few years. Transactions in real estate are lively. Patrick Kane, of the firm of Kane & Forrest, i to erect a fine dwelling near the residence of Hugh Kelly. Wm. H. Sibley is building a house on the Drake Farm. John O'Gara is building a house on the Clark land on Maple strnet. Three or four other cellars have been laid out and the parties intend to build this season. The cheapness of lumber and the high rents offer strong inducements to that end.

SOME FIGURES.—Rev. Mr. Shorey, in his sermon last Sunday, gave a few statistics in reference to the moral condition of the town, which those interested in its welfare ought to consider. He considered the Protestant population at 3,000, of these about one-sixth attend the two churches, the other five-sixths rarely if ever attend. He estimated that $30,000 was spent yearly for liquors. Probably this estimate is low and that double that sum is spent. Forty rum shops could not live on that and pay fines of $50 five or six times a year. Sixty thousand dollars' taken from the earnings of the laboring men of town and their families suffer for the necessaries of life. Who is responsible for the existence of these institutions? The Selectmen should consider this question a little. Mr. Shorey also said that four out of every five non-church members used profane language, and some church members often used strong words. The truth is there is a great need of practical religion in town. A religon which is put on only on Sundays and for evening meetings will not accomplish any reform or save the wearer, but it must be worn and practiced every day in the week.

CHARLES H. LITCHMAN'S LECTURE

"The Wrongs against Labor and their Remedy."

On Wednesday evening Mr. Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead delivered his lecture on "The Wrongs against Labor and their Remedy" in the Town Hall. The hall was well filled by an intelligent audience and great interest was shown throughout the whole lecture which extended over ninety minutes. Mr Litchman is a speaker of great fluency and power, and he justified all the expectations that had been formed as to the excellency of his lecture. If he pursues his present course the career of a former craftsman, Henry Wilson, will be none too high for him to attain to. The lecture was scrupulously just to both manufacturer and workingman and as the lecturer said no one who means to deal fairly with his employees would take umbrage at his remarks.

Mr. G. Rockwood occupied the chair and appropriately introduced the lecturer.

On rising the lecturer made some allusions to the standpoint from which he discussed the question, and this consisted in having been a boot manufacturer himself and also having passed through all the various intricacies of the trade as a workman, thus being enabled to treat the subject impartially. He regarded every issue between capital and labor as a subject having two sides, and that any benefit falling upon working men must also be shared with the employer. In the first place a working man must be in favor of affirming that the hire of which a laborer is worthy should be paid in that which has the most purchasing power, or in other words be in favor of a specie currency. Business is paralyzed through want of confidence in the medium of circulation, which must have a basis possessed by a medium of exchange among nations.

The educational question was also of vital interest to workingmen, and also to a certain extent allied to the interest of capital and labor. The rich man must help educate the poor, and the poor man must give him skilled labor in return, for as education is derived from the *E* and *duco*, meaning to "lead forth," its application to the working class, whose ignorance is their greatest enemy, is doubly appropriate, for it is something for which man will suffer, knowing the rich rewards his patient toil will gain. It was this fond hope which inspired Lincoln's studying by his backwoods fire; Charlotte Cushman, queen of the histrionic art; Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith; Greeley, the great journalist; and above all, the man who shed glory on the shoemakers of America—Henry Wilson—who rose from the shoemaker's bench to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. In fact education was the safe-guard against capital. He did not advocate getting miserly; who ever saw an educated miser? As a lesson on the relation of money and education he quoted the instance of John Burton of Lynn, who celebrated an anniversary by making a bon-fire of $30,000 worth of mortgages which he held, thus relieving a host of his poor neighbors of burdens which were becoming too heavy for them to carry.

PRISON LABOR

be said was the assassination of honest industry. It affects manufacturer and workman alike. The former by corruption of sales: the latter of price for labor. All should join in uprooting this dishonest and pernicious system. Fifty per cent. of this outrage upon honest men is the result of ignorance. There are 43 large prisons in the United States, not counting county jails houses, of correction, etc., and the income from 29 prisons in 1873 was $1,413,073, and from labor in these prisons, $1,398,882. At forty cents a day this represents 3,322,205 days. At 300 workings days a year this will give 2,000 boot-makers nearly five and a half years of constant ployment, not taking into account the damaging effects upon the honest industry of the working class. Boot and shoe makers had to compete with criminals whose labor was contracted for at from 25 to 40 cents a day.

He then referred to that greatest of all vices, Intemperance, as being one cause of misery tending to hurt the trade. It was essential that working men should save their money in order to form building societies and different societies of co-operation. He regarded co-operation in its various forms, as being the only plan by which working men could hope to attain and keep a respectable position in the world. After explaining the co-operative building system, he came to the principal topic of his lecture—that of organization and the Knights of St. Crispin. He advised every boot and shoemaker to join the order at once. The order was purged from all the errors and defects of the old order. It was now organized in a spirit of justice toward both employers and workmen. A board of arbitration was organized to settle all disputes, and the employer was represented as well as the employees. There was no danger of getting into the riots and strikes of former times. He held that the order was a necessity to protect both the prices of the sales of the manufacturers, and the rates of pay of the workmen.

The lecturer was frequently applauded, and seems to have given satisfaction on all sides.

SELECTED POETRY

TAKE DOWN THE HARP FROM THE WILLOW.

The following lines were addressed to the promising young poet, JOSEPH BRADLEY, and are remarkable for their pathos and beauty.

Take down thy harp from the willow,
For why should its strains be hushed?
Thy wife on her cold clay pillow
Its silence had never wished;
And could she, an angel of beauty,
Not speak from her home in heaven,
She could tell thee that thing is the duty
To utter the truth that is given.

Methinks she would chide with thy sadness,
Forbid thy nursing of grief;
And tell thee it leadeth to madness,
The sorrow that seeks no relief;
And whispering softly, would win thee
Away from the gloom of despair,
Put I ope with its light within thee,
And help thee thy trial to bear.

The sun eclipsed in the morning
Doth rise to a bright noonday,
All shadows and darkness scorning,
Its effulgent beams will have way;
And, like the figure I borrow,
Be true to thyself in the strife;
Break through the eclipse of thy sorrow,
Nor let it darken thy life.

Though she in whom thou delighted
Hath gone to the spirits blest,
There is wrong in the world to be righted,
And hearts that are yearning for rest;
And thine be the mission holy
To scatter broadcast good seed;
And sing for the high and the lowly
The songs which their spirits need.

Oh, attune up thy harp again,
And let it be silent no more;
Its music will soothe thy dull pain,
Well though thy heart may be sore.
And mourn oft times thy lost treasure,
Still hold in the fondest regard,
In seeking to yield others pleasure
Thou surely wilt find thy reward.

OUR STORY TELLER.

[Original]

A CLOUD;

With a Peep at the Silver Lining.

BY ARTHUR W. HAMILTON.

It was growing dusk on a cold, rough November day, the rain was falling fast, while the sleet darted hither and thither cutting people's faces as they passed up and down the pavement, apparently too deeply engrossed in their own affairs to heed a tall, slim lad of some ten summers stationed at the corner of one of the principal streets of New York, with a huge bundle of papers under his left arm, of which he was trying in vain to dispose. He had cried himself hoarse, but all to no purpose. His entire stock still remained on his hands with little hope of a sale that night. He was just beginning to think seriously of giving up in despair and returning to the wretched ally in which he lived, when some one slapped him familiarly on the shoulder and exclaimed in a gruff yet pleasant tone "I say Ally had yer supper yet?" Our young hero, looking up as he replied in the negative beheld a short, thickset red faced Irish boy evidently engaged in the same business as himself, judging from the huge pile of papers that he carried in a similiar manner. "Then come with me," continued the speaker confidentially linking his arm within that of his companion. They walked rapidly on for some distance until they reached a locality occupied almost entirely by the laboring class. Here they entered a long, low, wooden building, in which several grog shops and second class resturants were kept. "Halloo Bill" exclaimed the Irish boy to a tall, lean, lank mulatto in attendance, "Give us two piling plates of your best beef soup," "and be quick," he added in quite a commanding tone, as he took his seat at a long table, beconing his companion to follow his example. The desired provision was soon placed before them and the two boys fell to with a will.

While thus engaged I beg leave to go back a few years in the life of our young hero, in order to a certain extent to familiarize my readers with his past history. Several years previous to the opening of my story, his father a well to do mechanic in a thriving western town, had died from injuries caused by the giving away of a scaffolding upon which he was at work. Although, as before said, he was comparatively well to do, the widow was not a little surprised to find that after paying sundry small debts, a mere pittance remained. With this, by the advice of friends, she removed to New York, where after some inquiries she obtained work as a seamstress. Soon after her removal, the widows heart was gladdened by a little son. The babe grew rapidly; and it was not long before the mother went to her work as usual, leaving little Jamie in charge of Mrs. Lothrope her next door neighbor who although nearly as poor and destitute as herself, was one of those whole souled generous women who seem always ready to help one out of an emergency. One morning when the little fellow was nearly five years old, Mrs. Lothrope having occasion to run to the grocer's opposite for some small articles of which she stood in need, hastily giving him a huge basket of clothes pins with which to amuse himself during her absence, snatched her sun bonnet from the nail, and hurridly left the house in her haste forgetting to close the street door. For some unknown reason, she was detained long r than usual at the store. Mean while, Jamie tiring of the pins, rose slowly and walked to the window and for some moments gazed fixedly out upon the busy streets. His attention was soon attracted by an old man shuffling slowly along with a hand organ upon his back, upon which sat a monkey dressed in a scarlet suit with tiny gilt buttons. This attraction proved too much for his boyish curiosity; and gliding noislessly through the open door, he ran as fast as his chubby little feet could carry him, to overtake the organ. He had nearly accomplished his purpose, when through the carlessness of a hot tipsy cabman, who chanced to be passing at the moment, he was thrown senseless upon the pavement. For a moment, the horror stricken bystanders gazed as if petrified upon the fearful spectacle before them. Soon an elderly gentleman evidently possessing more presence of mind than the rest, ran quickly to the scene of disaster, and kneeling, took the lifeless form of little Jamie in his arms and bore him tenderly to his home. This done, he hastily dispatched a messenger for the mother and a physician, after which he began vigorously chafing the hands and the feet of his little charge, and using every means in his power to restore him to conscious ness. His efforts were successful, and ere the arrival of the mother and doctor, he had the extreme gratification of seeing him open his eyes and after looking wildly about for some time, ask feebly for water. The gentleman was about complying with his request, when the door opened and the mother entered, followed by a physician, who went immediately to the bedside, and after a long and careful examination, pronounced the spine of his little patient seriously injured by the fall. After leaving morphine to be administered in case the pain should become intense during the night, he took his leave, promising to call on the following day. It is not my purpose tp give a detailed account of the many weeks of suffering through which the little fellow was obliged to pass, but will simply add that they were borne with an inexplicable degree of patience and fortitude for one of his years.

The family expenses were necessarily so much increased in consequence of Jamie's misfortune, that the widow soon found herself unable to meet them. She was therefore reluctantly compelled to withdraw her eldest son from school, and for want of better employment, placed him upon the street as a newsboy. The day upon which my story opens was our hero's first experience in the small but no less important branch of mercantile life.

Begging pardon for the long, and I fear tedious explanations, we hastily bring if to a close and return to the boys, who, having completed their repast emerged from the resturant, and continued up the street for some distance engaged in earnest conversation until they came to a corner at which they parted. After the departure of his friend, Ally plodded slowly on, till he reached a large dingy looking house which he entered, and running up stairs opened a door on the left of the landing and going in, closed it behind him. As he did so, an elderly woman seated near the one small window which the room afforded, looked up from a piece of delicate needlework over which she was bending, and said cheerily, as a pleasant smile lighted up her careworn features—

"What success Ally?"

His only reply was to throw himself into a chair and burst into a violent fit of weeping. The mother soon succeeded in soothing him as only a mother can, and soon he was talking and laughing with his little brother as though nothing unusual had occured.

"Oh dear!" sighed Jamie after a silence of some moments, "how I wish I was well and a big, strong man; then poor mama wouldn't have to work so hard."

Casting pitious glances around the scantily furnished apartments, as he spoke, which, poorly furnished as it was, bore no sig of wholesome cleanliness which one seldom finds among the poorer classes. Ally was prevented from replying by his mother, who announced that supper was ready. After the scanty meal was completed, and the dishes cleared away, both boys asked eagerly for a story. To this the widow readily assented, being always ready to please them when in her power, and lighting a candle, placed it upon the table, and seating herself resumed her needlework saying as she did.

"Well boys, what shall it be about."

"About you when you were a girl" replied both boys in a breath.

Well, I was, as you know, the daughter of a wealthy American importer; but although surrounded with every comfort and luxury that wealth could buy, my life up to the time of my marriage with your father, was not a happy one, on account of the extreme anxiety that I felt for your uncle Henry a wild, reckless lad who kept steadily going on from bad to worse until one night he ran away and, as I have since learned through a friend who saw him at the time. took passage in the ship Lena bound for the East Indies and as she has not been heard from since, I suppose she was lost with her entire crew. Here the story was unexpectedly interupted by a loud knock at the door; and before any member of the family could reach it, it was thrown open by an elderly gentleman who exclaimed.

"Ella! Heaven be praised.

"Henry!" gasped the widow running to meet him.

For some moments brother and sister remained speechless with joy and emotion. As soon as the brother could regain sufficient composure to speak, he said in a voice choked in its utterance.

"I have returned to do all in my power to atone for my past neglect.

Then followed a long account of the shipwreck and the almost miraculous escape of the crew; and how the Captain a kind, considerate man, on their arrival in port; had procured him a situation as entry clerk in a large mercantile house an intimate friend Mr. Isaac Garson. He remained in this position nearly three years, at the end of which time he married his employers only daughter, a sweet girl of seventeen, and was taken as a member of the firm. As such, he remained until the death of his father-in-law, when a good opportunity presented itself to dispose of the business, he took advantage of it and removed to New York where he was now carrying on a considerable business in real estate. About the time of his marriage, he heard of the death of his parents, and his soul was filled with remorse at the thought that they died without a knowledge of his success or even of his existance. As time wore on, and little ones filled his happy home, under the influence of their love and that of his gentle wife, his heart softened and turned towards his sister: his only surviving relative. Since his removal, he had spared neither time nor expense to obtain some clew of his sister's whereabouts; until almost driven to madness he was returning from a day's fruitless search, when aided by her light, he recognized his sister's face at the window, after which followed the scene just narrated.

"I am rich" he added, "and I beg you and your children to become members of my family."

To this the sister objected, but the brother pleaded his cause so earnestly that the consequence was that in less than a week they were installed in one of the most costly mansions in the city.

But little of my story yet remains to be told, but in conclusion I will simply say that Ally was almost immediately sent to one of the finest schools which the city afforded, where he is now making rapid progress. Jamie is receiving treatment from a skillful physician and surgeon and is in a fair way to be cured.

THE SIGNAL IN THE AIR.

* * * The room became so crowded that it became necessary to procure more seats. There were chairs stowed carefully away in the attic, one of the members went up to hand them down; the leader gave out the hymn, "Hold the Fort." The attic floor consisted of the plastering, which constituted the ceiling of the room below, of which circumstances the chair seeker was not aware. So just as the choir commenced the first stanza, down came one leg of the unfortunate chair hunter. The choir, however did not notice the circumstance, and went on singing, "Ho my comrades see the signal waving in the air, reinforcements now are coming," etc. Just at this instant the other leg appeared, and at this point the singing was drowned by the roaring laughter of the congregation.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

RAW FAMILY PASTE.—Two pounds of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of lard; mix as directed for puff paste.—This makes a very good paste for ordinary use.

GRAPES WASH.—A very nice thing for a lady to keep a bottle of this in for dressing table always, for little spots on any black garment: One pint of boiling water, half an ounce of borax, half an ounce of borax; after cooling, half pint of alcohol.

A few simple rules for the arrangement of flower beds may materially enhance the effect produced: Avoid placing rose colored next to scarlet, orange, or violet. Do not place orange next to yellow, or blue next to violet. Green relieves and color, but do not place it next to yellow. Orange goes well with blue, and yellow with violet; white color and purple always go well together.

REASONABLE HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Clear out all stove-pipes flues with care, to prevent the possibility of rust, and to insure keeping in good order through the summer and fall.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING,—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar; stir in eight eggs well beaten, a grated nutmeg; flavor with a lemon; bake in a buttered dish half hour, and serve cold.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, four teaspoonful baking powder; bake in a loaf. Cream for the Pudding.—One egg; one cup of sugar, half a cup flour, one pint of milk, boil until thick over both pudding and cream with lemon or vanilla.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

STRAINING MILK.—The following from the *Farmer's Union* will account in a measure for the difference between the price of Western and Eastern butter in our markets:

Seeing an article in the *Union* on straining, I have concluded to write the following.

Having been raised in the butter-making district of New York, and having had the care of it ever since, and a great part of my life, I ought to know something about what is necessary to make good butter. I see quite frequently that housekeepers are blamed for making poor butter. Yes, they are charged with making all the poor butter. But that is not true; and I will show you that it is mainly the men, the farmers that keep the cows, that make the poor butter. Dairymen I will not call them, for they do not merit the name.

First we will look at the way cows are kept in Minnesota. They are salted perhaps once a week, then again once in six weeks, or a few times during the summer, and drink such water as they can get, and when they can get it. They are pastured on wild grass and weeds, and at night they are shut up in a small yard; and in rainy weather they have to stand or lie in mud and filth up to their knees, and in dry weather the yard is filled with loose dust. In other cases a great deal of dirt adheres to the cow, and falls in the pail. When the milk is being drawn I have wondered what an Orange county dairyman should say if he should come here and see such works. The lady in the *Union* says, "strain the milk through cloth, four double." That surely out to take out all the specks, but those specks have been steeped in the warm milk, and it does take out all the specks it can not the flavor that such dirt gives milk.

If there are some that doubt this, let them go to the yard that they shut their cows in, and take up some of the dirt and steep it and try it. Perhaps you would like a little milk in it. In Orange county, New York, dairymen have a small pasture near the house after the cows are milked at night they are turned into it; and this pasture is kept free from every thing foreign to a clean sward. In the morning they are brought to a small yard near the house, and that yard is as clean as the dooryard, and when the milk is brought in it is as free from dirt and as white as a snow drift. Cows will give more milk if pastured at night. And where does the Minnesota farmer set his milk. In the dairy, swarming with flies, or it may be in a hole dug in the ground, with little or no air, and smells very strong of dirt, which he calls a cellar. Are persons that are careful about milking and have a good place to milk in, will make really nice butter; and when it is carried to market they will get from one to two cents on a pound more than is paid for butter that looks very much like lard and takes "forty degrees below zero to make it hard." As long as butter is kept so low, there will be no reform in butter making; but when pilt-edged butter can be had from thirty-five to forty cents, then the much-needed reform will be made. Nothing will influence men like a drain on their purse; and when they see that they lose money by making poor butter, they will very soon look about for means to make good butter. Now, do not charge the women with making poor butter until they have the means to make pastures and milk rooms. At present women are not troubled with a great deal of money. I like a piece of linen tablecloth or towel to strain milk, and I like the pressed pans to set milk in. A piece of clean tablecloth is very good to take up the cream or buttermilk when working butter.

If butter is to packed, I like best to pack it in cotton bags, about five pounds each, covered with strong brine.—*Housekeeper.*

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.—It is a great mistake to apply common caustic lime to land with the expectation that it will answer or act as a fertilizer.

While it is true that lime is found in the ashes of plants, it is also true that its main use consists in its mechanical action in hastening the decomposition of plant food already in the soil. It acts as a solvent upon the effect of loosening the soil and making the stiff clay friable. A man may improve the quality of some kinds of soil by applying lime, but can never make one into a land that is poor rich by its use. The old couplet current in England, which runs as follows:

"Lime without manure,
Will have its farm and family poor,"

furnishes the true key to the value and use of lime on ordinary soils. Lime must be considered as a mechanical manure and applied accordingly. If the soil is full of vegetable matter, lime will hasten its decomposition, and thereby increase its fertility for the time, but not permanently. Lime will usually improve cold, wet soils, clays and sand, provided the latter contains some vegetable matter requiring decomposition; and light applications, say eight bushels of fresh lime, or twenty to twenty-five of air-slacked or thereby, are preferable to larger applications at one time.

Get your grounds ready for early crops and plant some early vegetables, and knock the manure in the pasture, and fix up the tools for hard work.

READ THIS.
AN OFFER.
For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

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CATARRH.
Bones of the Nose Eaten Out—Memory Gone—Mind Impaired—Cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY is the first and last remedy before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by building up the Constitutional. It struck at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been sent to the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, and, what is remarkable, curing not only Catarrh, but all other ailments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following testimonial is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people whom you can write, and not to boast one. Catarrh and its attendant evils, cold in head, hacking cough, incipient consumption, pain in back and loins, dizziness, sanguinness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all cured together when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1871.
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Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am able to attend to my business again. Some four months ago I was taken down sick with *Catarrh*, with which I had been troubled for years in the worst form, and had to leave my work. I went to New York to be treated for it. I employed the best medical skill in that city with little benefit. It was called by them the worst form of Catarrh, Ozena. Two boxes in my trunk were nearly rotten away. My sense of smell was gone to such a degree, that on one occasion while at home in New Hampshire, we killed a skunk, and although they said it smelled terribly, I could not detect anything. I also had very bad sleep spells, everything seemed to whirl around me and I would have to sit down ten or fifteen minutes before I could walk. I have been laid up sick about a week at a time; in fact I never expected to get well again, and my folks felt alarmed at my situation. It also effected my mental powers to such an extent that it was impossible for me to remember even common occurrence. While at home I was induced to try your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, and never while sick was I so much relieved as while using it and I began to improve as soon as I have been taking it along, and now feel as well as ever. I cheerfully give you this testimonial, and if it will be of any benefit to you I shall have no objection to you using my name to help introduce a medicine that has cured one of a terrible disease. Yours respectfully,
F. C. ADAMS
Travelling Agent for Swanton, Brown & Lyon's Publishing House, Phila., Pa.
Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of testimonials, giving a treatise on Catarrh, with numerous cases cures sent FREE by addressing the Proprietors. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H.
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The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. APRIL 28, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 Newspaps go from the post-office, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

No more clergy or policemen are wanted at the Centennial.

The Indians are going for the "Black Hill" invaders, and long haired Yankees had better stay at home.

The friends of Elihu Washburn claim that he is "the great unknown." Representative Wheeler of New York is another.

Only sixteen women voted at the recent city election in Laramie, Wyoming. The women prefer to remain in their proper sphere even in the West.

Grant's friend Weymouth, ex-Governor of Louisiana, thinks that Conkling would make a good President. "Rally around the flag," office holders.

The way in which the Republican party secured the last Presidential election is being disclosed. The south they carried by the bayonet and the north by the lavish expenditure of money.

"Bummers to the Rear." Hon. Adin Thayer, member of the Republican Executive Committee, obeyed the order at the caucus in Ward 8, Worcester, when the majority in favor of reform was 4 to 1. Poor Adin!

There is a strong inclination to inquire into the way and manner in which Judge Hilton obtained possession of the Stewart property by those who did not get a slice. Investigations are in order, and some think that the Judge ought to explain his transactions with the widow.

The House has passed a bill abolishing the Indian Bureau, and transferring the Indians to the War Department. The recent corruptions connected with the Indian agencies are the cause, but the War Department is just as corrupt. It would be cheaper and more humane for the Government to board the tribes at a good hotel.

The Legislature is still amending the license law, and it will be difficult to tell what the law is until the pieces have been collected, if they can be. As the bill now stands apothecaries are allowed to sell liquors, for medicinal purposes, between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. This means nothing more or less than free rum.

The cost of the Centennial exhibition is estimated at eight millions and a half and the appropriations, stock subscriptions, gifts, etc., amount to seven millions, leaving a deficit of a million and a half to be supplied from admission fees, unless Congress, yielding to the Centennial spirit, makes another appropriation.

Judge Davis, whose name is prominently connected with the Democratic nomination for President, is a native of Maryland. He was a warm friend of President Lincoln during his administration. He is an Independent in politics, and believes in a thorough reform in political affairs.

The Governor has signed the death warrant of Piper and Frost and Friday May 26th, has been set as the day of execution. The statement of Piper recently made that Mabel Young was killed by the falling of a trap door and that fear prevented him telling at the time is received by some as a true statement of the case, probably, however, it is a dodge to create sympathy. It would be well for the Governor to arrive at some decision in the Pomeroy case while considering the other murder cases. Let them all be strung up the same day.

Mr. Blaine is a shrewd politician, and so he preferred to make his statement in the House rather than in the committee room. He, of course, denied the charges which has been preferred against him, and supported this with letters from men who were acquainted with the transactions. The public are now anxious to hear what Harrison and Rollins have to say on the subject. Even if Mr. Blaine does prove his innocence, he is already out of the present Presidential contest. The fight to-day in the Republican party is between the party of Reform, who advocate Bristow or the "great unknown," and "Grantism," represented by Conkling, with the chances in favor of the latter. The best thing for Mr. Blaine is to unite with the anti-administrationists in favor of Bristow and Honesty.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress have expressed their views on the Presidential question as follows: Tarbox thinks that Governor Tilden would be the strongest candidate on the Democratic side, but also thinks that Davis would be hard to beat. Thompson is favorable to General Hancock. He thinks that Tilden has too many enemies at home to be successful. He is down on Hendricks. Chapin supports Judge Davis as the best man. Hoar has faith in the people and thinks that Blaine would make the best run, unless the people took hold and worked for a reform with Bristow or Wheeler. Pierce is down on everything which savors of the present administration. Frost is favorable to Blaine, but thinks that Wheeler is a strong man. Seelye is an Independent and favors Bristow. Banks don't express an opinion but probably would support Nathaniel P. Banks, if any one was insane enough to propose that humble individual. The others of the delegation will support reform candidates.

Wide Awake for May is very out-of-doorish generally. The number opens with a story by Edgar Fawcett, with a fine illustration by Miss C. A. Northem. It will do our independent girls no harm to read this story. The editor contributes "The Doll Mission." C. H. Woodman has a Centennial story. Rev. I. L. Bemen contributes "Hanging a Bear," a true story of adventure, illustrated with a spirited frontispiece by F. T. Merrill. There is a simple but tempting record of last summer's camping out, by H. A. H., alluring one thus early to the wholesome way we Yankees have taken up of spending the hot summer days, while the initial paper of "A Child in Florence" promises some pleasant reminiscences of that famous city. The serials "Young Rick" and "The Cooking Club," grow in interest. The poems especially pertain to the season. A Centennial drama, by Mrs. E. D Cheney, is one of the principal attractions. The magazine is very interesting.

THE CONVENTION.

The results of the convention in Boston show that the reform element has control of the Republican party and that men who get their bread by political wire pulling must step to the rear. It was a Bristow rally. A rally for honesty in our politics. The Blaine crowd and wire pullers must feel bad. The chairman of the convention struck their favorite a "side winder" when he said that the Campaign must be conducted on present issue and not on past. Thus is Blaine's stock in trade since the present congress assembled his principal occupation has been to stir up a war feeling. He has flaunted the "bloody shirt" in the eyes of the Southern people. Such men are not wanted in the present stage of our existance. The people of this Country want peace and an economical administration of public affairs and they will have it even if they are compelled to bolt either of the nominations. James Freeman Clark, the defender of the divine right of bolting, struck the key note of the present campaign when he said "standing here as a delegate and claiming to be a republican, I say that I will not vote the republican ticket if the candidate is unworthy of my respect and confidence" thousands of independent voters will approve the great apostle in that declaration It was a bitter pill for some of the old "stagers" to swallow and some opposition made and then Mr Clark said farther "The only way to hold a party to its principles is to bolt when its candidates are untrue to those principles. We ought not to be tied hand and foot by our party." The delegates selected were E. R. Hoar, R. H. Dana Jr., J. M. Forbes and P. A. Chadbourne. Two of these are strong Bristow men, the others are wavering. The delegation is a strong one, but it ought to have been stronger The platform and the delegates show that the State will not be carried by any politican. The reformer can count one victory.

The country towns are sending pledged delegations to the Republican State Convention in favor of Bristow. The reform spirit is abroad and the Independant voter puts in an appearance everywhere. Smash things Brethren, and let us have an honest administration for the next four years. But to secure it each man must take hold and exert his influence in favor of entire change in the management of politics in this country. Above all things let us have an honest man and a statesman for president be a Republican or Democrat.

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 24.

"Lettuce have peas," So the cook says in the kitchen. Green peas and strawberries made their appearance a fortnight since, also oranges weighing six pounds each. The trees and grass plots are getting green The long spell of fine weather has been favorable to building and gardening.

On Friday experiments were made preparatory to the blast of "Hell Gate" a dozen kinds of nitro glycerine were exploded. There will be thirty tons of gun cotton used in the final explosion, probably on July 4.

Boyton started on his tour around the world, Saturday. He drills the Russion navy in the use of his suit, and supplies the British Coast Guard services also.

The Tabernacle yesterday lifted a mortgage of 15,000 from the Lay College. The commencement is May 2. There have been 75 students in training the past year The fifth year begins next October. Never was the demand greater for well equipped layman for churchwork. One Sunday Schools expect to turn out 40,000 strong at the May celebration. The largest is Beecher's Bethel 1350, then Talmages, Scudder's and Lee Avenue, the Church of Christ, the Endeavor or "The Holy Ambiguity" as the unregenerate term it.

We have 48 public schools with 53,287 seats. With the compulsatory act they will overflow. The N. Y. *Witness* has gone up from 9,000 to 20,000 daily and to 100,000 of the weekly. A deserved success.

E. P. T.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

The political pot is seething and bubbling. The politicians are as busy as a bear who has over turned a bee hive. In the committee rooms and lobbies of the Capitol, in the halls and parlors of the hotel, at private houses, in the offices at the departments, the leaders are congregating daily, and are in earnest convrse about who shall be the man. The bummers and small fry may be seen on the street corners, and when "our Senator or Representative" has bled to the amount of a five or ten dollar bill in the "corner groceries," disputing learnedly as to the merits or demerits of this or that candidate. The correspondents of "the great dailies" spend the days in trying to interview prominent men, and the nights in writing lies about interviews that never took place. Taken all together the scene here in political circles may be likened to a lesser pandemonium, where the head devils as well as the little ones are in a hot stew—though "hot stews" are not so much in order now, the order generally being "with plenty of ice in it." Among Republicans you hear the words "Blaine," "Conkling," "Morton," "Bristow" repeated in every variety of vocal gamut, with words of commendation or condemnation, as the feelings of the speaker may lead him to view the man under discussion. Behind the names "the great unknown" looms up, and many a politician here would give his chances of eternal salvation, (and that would not generally be a large price) for the ability to define the features and name the face of the man who may come to the front.

If you approach a group of Democrats, you hear "Tilden," "Bayard," "Hendricks," "Thurman" and "Davis," and they are discussed in the same spirit as the others. The only thing talked about on both sides is, "Who is the most available?" "Who can we elect?" Strange to say you never on either side hear, "Who is the best man?" "Who will discharge the duties of the office best for the interests of the country and for his own honor and good name?" These considerations are ignored, But one thing is certain—both sides are alarmed. On one hand the Republicans have the odium created by the discoveries made by the investigating committees; and on the other the Democrats are carrying the weight of their Ben Hills Randolphs, Tuckers and other impracticables, and both sides are beginning to find that "the most available man" will be the man whose life is a platform that he will be honest and capable. It is a bitter dose for the politicians to swallow, but the chalice is being held to their lips by the independent voter and the independent press. And bitter as is the dose, they feel that the backs of the parties, men whose only merit lies in party service and party fealty, must go to the rear, for the party which selects such a man will be beaten.

Among the Democrats, this brings Judge Davis to the front, and makes him and Senator Bayard "the most probable" of the men now spoken of. With the Republicans it pushes Bristow, and either of these would reflect credit on the country, though Bayard is something of a Bourbon.

The Kilbourne case has been fully and ably argued before Judge Carter. Kilbourne's attorney took the ground that after the case was certified by the Speaker in obedience to the law to the District Court, that the House could no longer hold him as a prisoner. They also contended that the court has the right and power, and that it is its duty, to go behind the commitment and inquire whether the House had the right to put the question asked and imprison Kilbourne for refusing to answer. Judge Carter's decision on this point will be looked for with interest, for it raises a great question that can only be finally decided by the Supreme Court.

The issue in the Belknap case has been made up. He claimed that he was not liable to impeachment, having resigned his office and being only a private citizen. The managers on the part of the House say he is, and on that question the argument will commence on the 27th. This is a great legal question, and the anamoly is presented by a body of seventy-three men, (the Senate of the United States), sitting as a court to decide this question, when nineteen of them are not lawyers, and the court presided over by a lumber merchant. Yet such is law. Should the Senate decide that the resignation does not prevent trial, then the trial will proceed on the merits.

The reports from Philadelphia show that the Centennial buildings and grounds will be entirely ready by the 10th of May, the time set for the opening. The managers complain that the American exhibitors are not prompt in sending forward their articles for exhibition, as requested. You had better stir up those in your section. Another cause of complaint that comes from all sections of the country, is that the railroads have not made the proper reductions in fares. It is generally claimed, and with justice, that round trip tickets should have been sold for the price of a regular fare, and the roads have only made a reduction of twenty-five per cent. This makes it costly for distant visitors, and will largely reduce the numbers.

The babblers still babble and that is all. What they babble about would be very uninteresting reading, and I shall say nothing about it.

SAXON.

NEW YORK LETTER.

We had a great deal of excitement here last week consequent upon the death and funeral of A. T. Stewart. Until the body was finally placed in the vault of St. Marks churchyard, an open-mouth crowd stood and gazed and commented and the slightest flutter of a curtain sent a thrill of interest through these curiosity-seekers. But it was not the man, only his money that attracted all this notice, and his body was scarcely cold when people began speculating as to the probable disposition of the property. The Union League club had good reason to expect his marble mansion for a club house, but the building was not mentioned in the will. Judge Hilton has stopped into a nice little property, and since the publication of the will the *on dit* is that he has bought the widow's share in the business with the million that was bequeathed him. On account of deafness Mrs. Stewart has been debarred from the enjoyment of much society but her tastes seem to be simple, and it is hoped that with the immense fortune and absolute freedom with which she has been left, she will make amends for her husband's omissions and give freely to charity.

A little later in the day and and a little further up town, the funeral of another millionaire took place and it was so unique that I think it worthy of special mention even though they were to fame unknown. A worthy couple who followed the trade of gathering swill and driving a milk cart made a large amount of money by a sale of some land. Their daughter married a Mr. Keyser who was previously a butcher, and had become enormously rich in the same manner. The sister took entire charge of the funeral and insisted on having a great display of wealth. The casket cost $1,000 being of oak lined with white satin and covered with velvet worth $11 a yard. The trimmings were all of gold, and nearly $4,000 was spent on the floral decorations. The undertaker made a good job of it by furnishing a hearse with six black horses, each covered with a heavy black pall, six coaches with four horses each, and seventy-two ordinary carriages, all of which went to Woodlawn, a distance ten miles, though many of them were unoccupied. No doubt the sister was a sincere mourner, but by showing it in such a novel way made it appear ridiculous to us. This is what I should call "shoddy."

To the noise of our Centennial, rumbling louder and louder as we gradually approach the 10th of May, our ears have become accustomed; but results are what we welcome and the arrival among us of a real live Emperor, set expectation on tip-toe. But our enjoyment was shortlived, for he has flitted away to California, leaving only an invalid wife to represent him. Previous to his arrival here, it was confidently promised to show so distinguished a guest some attention, but it would have been well to have recalled the receipt for the hare soup, and "first catch your hare." That in this case was impossible, as he disliked all ceremony, and when he lifted his hat to a group of newsboys, he did it with evident relish.

As a letter from New York seems hardly complete without a mention of the fashions, and particularly when the stores are gorgeous in their display of spring and summer finery, I will give a few hints. Ecru and cream seem to be the fashionable colors still, for almost every article of dress, handkerchiefs and neck-ruffling included. An old style of hat, the high turban, is again in vogue and is very stylish for misses and children. These hats are faced with black velvet, trimmed with loops on one side and otherwise ornamented with feathers or wings. Flowers are as profusely used as last summer, and white and ecru valenciennes lace enters largely into the trimings of bonnets. Long streamers of this material, being caught at the back, are brought forward and loosely tied in front. The general style for dresses seems to be in favor of those buttoned up the back and polonaises made in this manner, and terminating in two long ends, to be tied in the back over the lower end of the train, are among the latest designs.

AGNES.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1876.

We commend to favorable attention the announcement in another column of the New York Tribune for the coming Centennial and Presidential campaign If the Tribune makes out a strong case it is because the facts sustain it, for the paper was never stronger or better than at the present time. To obtain a paper like the Weekly Tribune six months for fifty cents is an opportunity rarely offered and well worth improving. It will be well also for those who propose to subscribe or raise clubs to move at once, and so secure the most that may be had for their money.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 34i-y

Another Rip Van Winkle!

A very fine looking old gentleman with snow white hair and pearly whiskers, with a pleasing address and pleasant face, apparently seventy years old, stepped into our store the other day and asked the usual questions, and told of things that happened when we were small boys 20 years ago, and seemed to think he was telling us the latest news.

We smiled and thought him funny. He asked the price of nice calf skin boots. When told they were $3.50, he began to be surprised and gave a long look first at us and then at the boots. We waited to see what the next act would be, expecting he would say, "that's high" but he simply asked the price of the new wool-lined Arctic Overshoe. When told 90 cts. he stepped back a pace and looked all around the store. Seeing some Rubber Boots on the shelf he inquired the price of them. When told $2.50 for first quality, he gave another look around, and asked how long this store had been here, and spoke of its immense size; asked if we would show him around and tell him our prices, which we were only too glad to do.

He seemed much pleased with what he saw, and said he had been trading at one place for over twenty years, and thought the people he had traded with honest men, but that they were too much like himself, had not looked around, and had traded too long at one place. He finally found $18.75 worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Arctics, that he thought would come handy at his house, and said he believed he had saved 33 1-3 per cent., and should certainly look around before purchasing next time, and didn't believe he ever should trade so long at one place again. When he went away he was heard to say, "What a change in twenty years," but how funny he shouldn't have found it out until he got into the

SPENCER.

...ed man was brought before ...ll on Monday for being a common drunkard. He was discharged after giving the judge a generous dis... not unwilling that the government lose money on his account he ... a desire to pay a fine for being ... and was accommodated with $5 ... costs.

...day the Athol firemen, accompanied by the Athol Band, will visit the town of Spencer. They will arrive in town ...lock from East Brookfield. At ... the visitors will be shown the ...arting from the Town Hall the ...arch will be up Main street to ...se to Cherry, Maple, Chestnut, ... Main, High, Pleasant and Main ...ck to the Town Hall. At 4 ... steamer will be taken out and ...s exhibited. Supper will be ...he Massasoit at 7 o'clock. Our ...ght to extend a hearty welcome ...tors and make their visit to the ...easant one. Decorations along ... march would be appropriate. ... grand gala day.

...TENCE OF DWIGHT F. STEERE. ...of Steere ended last Friday after ...the case was given to the jury ...t. Being unable to agree upon ...ist afternoon they were allowed ...eir homes for the night At 9:20 ...red a verdict of murder in the ...gree. The question of the prisoner's insanity was first considered by the ...the ballot stood 11 to 1 that he ...sound of sound mind. On the in... for murder in the first degree ...eight against and four for such ... They then agreed upon a ver...lty of murder in the second de... general opinion was that it was ...ed murder for the purpose of ...d the Chief Justice expressed ...n after the trial was ended. On ... Steere was brought before ...ter for sentence, Steere when ...the Judge if he had anything to ...ed the Jury for their decision ...at he had prayed for such a ver... Judge then sentenced him to ...n for life. It is many years since ...ion has taken place in the state ...ries are loth to convict a man of ...the first degree.

CENTENNIAL.

...oorish villa from Morocco, ...us just arrived, is to be im...re erected. It filled four ...ars.

...ron observatories, each 225 ..., are in process of construc... Lemon and George's hills ...vely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...rt of Youth.

...L MAY ... suffered for years from ...ous and Premature Decay, and all ...ity, Debility, with loss of Vital ...Human), send free to who ... ...and Recipe, free of charge, the ... which I cure it. Sufferers wishing ...by receiving the experience and ...ering in perfect confidence.

...N B. OGDEN, of Cedar St., New York.

...and BILLIOUSNESS. Who knows a ...for these disorders? We are assured ...VEGETABLE, PHYSICAL, JAUNDICE ...FERS will effect a speedy cure. They ...E FAILED TO SATISFY ALL WHO HAVE ...for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Biliousness ...e of imitations. The genuine has pri... stamp signature of John F. Henry, over ...Sold by all dealers. Manhattan Medicators. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRIER & Co. Wholesale Agents. 24-m

Consumptives.

...prietor, having been permanently cured ...dful disease, Consumption, feels ...anxious to make it known to his fellow ...ns means of the cure. To all who desire ...send a copy of the prescription used, free, with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a sure ...SUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ...ishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free Obituary poetry, 10c. per line.

BIRTHS.

...Jaffrey, N. H., April 22, a son to ...B. and Alice N. Fisk.

MARRIAGES.

...okfield, April 9 by Rev. C. H. ..., Albert I. Howe of Brookfield ...e Preston of Worcester.

DEATHS.

...ncer, April, 26, Philias Benway ...onths and 9 days.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DYING DAY.

BY W. O. BEMIS.

Day trembles in the western sky,
For the dusky wings of night
Have driven him from the zenith high,
In waves of golden light.
And sinking in the radiant arms,
Of soft empurpled clouds,
Revealing there its wondrous charms,
As darkness on him crowds.
If, when our weak, and trembling breath,
Shall grow too faint and low,
O'er shadowed by the wings of death,
A glory shall we know?
Like daylight dying in the west,
At the gates of even;
Shall we go sinking to our rest,
Bathed in the smiles of heaven?

MISCELLANY.

An Amazon's Reception.

AN INCIDENT OF 1779.

"Tryon is coming! Tryon is coming!" was the cry that blanched many a cheek in Connecticut in the month of July, 1779.

This news that spread like wildfire about the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk was well calculated to incite alarm in patriot breasts, for Tryon was a merciless invader, and wherever he went the torch completed his work of destruction. In the month of February of the year just written he had ravaged Kingsbridge and Horse Neck, and now, for the second time, had entered the State.

His soldiers committed, under his very eye, atrocities of the most shocking description; they plundered without distinction; old and young, rich and poor felt alike the merciless hands of the king's man. East Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk were reduced to ashes, and a thousand acts of barbarous cruelty were perpetrated on the homeless patriots. A force sufficient to check the advance of the invader could not be raised in the State. Connecticut's able-bodied patriot's were absent in the army, and their homes were as defenseless as the lion's whelps when the parents are away in search of food.

Governor Tryon knew that he would find Connecticut completely at his mercy, and congratulated himself on the easy conquest that invited him to her shores. He succeeded in his errand of devastation, and returned to his superiors with victory in his hand. But he made his name odious throughout North America, and his memory execrable to every patriot in the land.

Not far from Norwalk stood the plain home of Barbara Bidlack, whose husband was an artillerist doing duty under Knox. She was a large, muscular woman whose strength was prodigious; it had gained for her the singular *sobriquet* of "Mrs. Hercules," a title of which she was rather proud than otherwise. Her features were rather inclined to coarseness, and a close physiognomist would have concluded that there was Celtic blood in her veins. As she had no children, she was the sole occupant of her house, and her nearest neighbor was a young woman named Haven who had lost her husband at the battle of Brier Creek.

Mrs. Bidlack, who seldom exchanged visits with the young widow, was not aware of Tryon's second invasion until he began to approach Norwalk. The terror of the inhabitants, many of whom were abandoning their homes, acquainted her with the disastrous state of affairs, and her eyes flashed fire when she exclaimed to the fugitives:

"You may go, if you wish; but two hundred such rascals as Governor Tryon cannot frighten Barbara Bidlack one inch from her home! If the red-coated scoundrel enters my house he'll meet with a reception he'll never forget!"

More than once she was urged to fly, but disdained with a proud and defiant curl of the lip, and awaited with eagerness the arrival of the invaders.

She was soon treated to the sight of Norwalk in flames, and saw the torch applied to her neighbors' houses. But the spectacle moved her not; she did not even barricade her door, nor suspend for a moment the performance of her household duties. But all the time there was an indignant gleam in her eyes, and more than once she glanced at the old musket which occupied one corner of her kitchen.

It was near the hour of noon one sultry day in July when Barbara Bidlack, about to discuss the frugal meal she had prepared, was startled by a heavy footstep.

Lifting her eyes from the steaming meat that graced the little table, she beheld a British officer standing in the door. His aspect did not frighten her in the least, though she knew from his uniform that he was a soldier of lofty rank.

"Another plate, Mrs. Hercules!" he commanded, in a haughty tone, striding forward, and, at the same time, putting his hand on the hilt of his sword, as if to frighten her.

She smiled derisively as she slowly rose to her feet.

"Who are you, sir?"

"I am a man devilishly well known hereabouts, and I dare say that the rebels will not soon forget me! My name is Tryon!"

"Governor Tryon, the British rascal—the man who burns houses over widows' heads, and robs the babe of its cradle? If you are Governor Tryon I know you for the meanest villain that ever trod New England soil."

Tryon's face grew crimson, but smothering his rage, he burst into a cruel laugh.

"You are just the viren I heard you were!" he exclaimed. "They call you Mrs. Hercules throughout this region, and I must say you resemble the stable-cleansing god in both. Where is your husband?"

"Under the flag that wouldn't own you as a defender!" was the reply.

"He's a rebel, then!" said Tryon with a sneer.

"Like his wife! He's a soldier, too, and not a house-burner."

"Mrs. Hercules, I discover that my clemency is not recognized by the people of this State, and that my king's heart is supposed to contain no good. Why, my dear woman, the existence of a single house on the coast is a monument of King George's mercy, and mine! But we will discuss this subject at the table. I have ridden several miles to enjoy a *tete-a-tete* with a woman of whom I have heard much, and, besides, I am hungry. That meat looks palatable."

"It wasn't cooked for a British general!" exclaimed the fearless woman with flashing eyes, and the next minute she removed the meat and thrust it into her rude cupboard, to the consternation of the governor.

"Come, come," he said, "I do not want to sit down to a cold dinner."

"Then go somewhere else and get your dinner! There are sneaking tories about Norwalk who would rejoice to tickle your tongue with the best they have in the house."

The Briton's anger rose again.

"I command that meat to be replaced upon the table!" he said, drawing his sword. "Your accursed insolence is not becoming to one of your sex; and I will bear it no longer! I can assure you now that to-morrow's sun will shine upon a heap of ashes instead of this hot-bed of rebellion. Now bustle about and get the last dinner you will ever set before a guest beneath this roof."

"You prefer a warm dinner?" Mrs. Bidlack replied, in a tone half-interrogative.

"A warm dinner, of course!" answered Tryon. "A British general does not sit down to cold meat and potatoes."

The strong-minded woman did not reply, but stepped toward the fireplace on whose smoke-begrimed crane hung a large iron kettle. A volume of steam that rose from the water in the kettle showed that it was boiling, and the British officer did not divine her intention—not even when he saw her seize a gourd dipper from the wall and thrust it into the hot caldron.

"You shall be treated to a warm dinner in one minute if you don't leave my house!" cried Barbara, wheeling suddenly upon the renegade governor. "If you do not instantly make your odious self scarce, I'll scald you!"

Tryon's cheeks grew pale when he saw the steam that rose from the dipper which the patriot woman had suddenly jerked from the kettle. He saw by her flashing eyes that she would carry her threat into execution, and involuntarily moved toward the door.

"Get along;" she cried, advancing with her novel weapon. "I wonder what John would say if he knew that the infamous Tryon had entered our house. 'Twill take a week's scrubbing to erase your footprints from the floor."

"No need of scrubbing, madam!" hissed Tryon, angrily. *"I'm going to burn them out!"*

"I'm on you will save me work," retorted Barbara; "but move along; my water is getting cool, and might not hurt your brazen cheeks."

The officer retorted with a furious oath, and for a moment turned his back upon the amazon.

His action changed the scene, for Barbara suddenly dropped the gourd and its steaming contents and seized him by the collar!

"I'll hasten your retreat, you miserable dog!" she exclaimed. "For a shilling I'd shake your bones into a heap;" and she almost lifted him from the floor, as if to give him an example of her celebrated strength.

Tryon, who at times enjoyed a joke could not appreciate the ludicrousness of his situation. He was mad with passion, and it was well for his enemy that her hold was secure. She bore him toward the door, and all at once sent him whirling from the threshold into the yard where he had left his horse.

"There! it is the best reception I can give a British general!" she shouted, when Tryon had checked his course. "You go back to your house-burners, and send them here as quickly as possible. I've got a musket in the house, and a goodly supply of ball. And mind you, red-coat Tryon, keep your distance!"

Standing near the steed which had witnessed his master's inglorious exit from Britain's domicile, the governor listened to the last threat. I dare say that never before had he been so angry. He bit his whitened lips till they bled, and the hand which he had lifted touched the butt of the pistol in the holster.

"I'm coming back!" he said, "and in the fire that consumes your house my men shall cook their suppers."

"But they will not enjoy them as you have enjoyed your dinner!" said Barbara, sarcastically.

The governor did not reply, but sprang into the saddle and gathered up the reins.

"Good-bye, Mrs. Hercules!" he said, with mock gallantry.

"Come again when you are hungry!" she shouted after him, as he put spurs to his horse, and galloped away toward Norwalk.

He disappeared in a minute, and Barbara Bidlack reentered her house with a smile of triumph on her face.

"I allow that he will not soon forget me!" she said to herself, and then quietly resumed a discussion of the repast which the haughty Briton had interrupted.

After dinner she gathered up a few articles which she called valuable, and destroyed others which she thought might be called prizes by the plundering soldiery. Having done this she left the house to the mercy of the foe, and satisfied with her victory over Tryon, sought safety in flight. A longer stay beneath her roof would be the height of folly, for she knew that Tryon would carry his rage to attempts on her life.

About Sundown a company of the governor's troops swooped down upon the house. Like so many destroying eagles, and having ransacked it from cellar to garret, applied the invader's torch. Tryon was not among the destroyers; he feared the giantess who had given him such a warm reception, and her last threat admonished him to keep his person aloof.

Mrs. Bidlack lived to help her husband build a new house over the ruins of the old one, and to recount to amused listeners, long after the war, her story of Governor Tryon's reception.

HOW TO PET CANARIES.

Says a writer on canaries:—In this way I answer the question, "How I had such luck with the birds?" Simply by allowing the birds to attend to their affairs, and by letting them understand that their mistress would never harm them. Also, by accustoming them to plenty of light and air and company, rather than as advertised in books, keeping the cage in a dark room, for fear of frightening the birds. Make just half the fuss directed in bird books over the matter, and you will have, doubtless, better success in raising birds. Never give them sugar, but all the red pepper they will eat; it is the best thing for them. And if your bird feels hoarse at any time, put a piece of fat salt pork in the cage, and see how the little fellow will enjoy it. Give him flaxseed once in a while, and if he appears dampy occasionally, give a dish of bread and water, with red pepper sprinkled in. Open the cage door and give your pets the freedom of the room; soon they will come at your call and fly to meet you whenever your voice is heard. I had one who came regularly to my desk at 7 and writing each day and disputed with fluttering wing and open beak my humble right to the inkstand. He would take his bath as I held the cup in my hand and coolly dry himself on my head. Another would fly down or up stairs to me whenever I called him, and many a time, when I have been out, he has welcomed my return by flying down the stairs and singing at the top of his voice all the while, until at last, perched on my shoulders, he would accompany me to my room.

CHINESE HABITATIONS.

Eastern architects may get some hints of things to follow or avoid from a description which the Virginia City *Chronicle* gives of the structure erected by the Chinamen in that city: "Between fights the Chinaman is an industrious animal. Just now he is turning his energies to building, and like his fighting, some of it is contrary to law and also shocking to a correct architectural taste. On the Northwest corner of I and Union streets John has created a marvellous affair. It is built out far enough to occupy a third of the roadway. The front elevation (height five feet) is composed of odds and ends of stone picked up in the neighborhood. The one window is formed of three oil cans—two upright and the other laid across the top. The roof of this edifice—which has a frontage of about twenty-five feet and a depth of thirty or more—would make a handsome playground for a school, as it is perfectly flat and composed of earth. The interior, which the reporter doubled himself up to enter, is divided into two apartments little dens and one spacious affair, with earthen floor and one oil-can window. The place is shortly to be opened as a restaurant, provided the police don't interfere, which they should do. The idea of utilizing oil-cans for building material has been eagerly seized by other Celestials, and the consequence is numerous fireproof shanties. The cans, filled with earth and piled one upon another, make a solid wall, and no bullet can penetrate them—not a slight consideration these times. Underground residences are also popular. A big square hole is dug into the hillside, covered in with sticks, straw, and an occasional plank. The door is naturally furnished by the Eastern slope. Although such trifles as light and air are left out of consideration, the bomb-proof character of the underground structure has a charm for the Chinese inhabitant. The only drawback to such a house is the probability that on some rainy night an enemy may take it into his shaven head to dig a trench and direct the water of the street down the chimney."

The Bavarian Government, with a view to putting a stop to the practice of duelling, has decided that when one of the combatants is killed he shall be considered to have committed suicide, and therefore denied the privilege of burial. In conformity with this decision, the body of a Bavarian Count, killed in a duel with an officer, has been turned over to one of the Munich hospitals for dissection.

HERZEGOVINA AND MONTENEGRO.

The people of Herzegovina and the people of Montenegro are absolutely the same people. There is no difference between them, except that the accidents of their history have given to freedom to one branch of the nation and denied it to another. Between the free and the enslaved parts of the nation there still are the very closest ties. Montenegrins and Herzegovinians have fought side by side in every struggle. At this moment, Montenego is the natural shelter of the homeless refugee, so the people of the enslaved districts still look to the Montenegrins as their natural children and to the Prince of Montenegro as their natural chief. Montenegro is, both in its past history and its present bearing, a truer representative of the old days of Slavonic independence than the larger principality of Servia. Again when a Montenegrin looks down from his hills upon the Bocche beneath them, it must be very like a feeling of imprisonment when he thinks that not an inch of his own land reached down to the edge of those waters. He must feel cut off from his natural communication with the rest of the world; he must feel debarred from a means of improvement and enrichment which nature seems to have placed actually in his grasp.

There was a short time when Montenegro had a seaboard. Toward the end of the war, when we did not disdain either Russians or Montenegrins as allies against the common enemy, Cattaro was actually for a little while a Montenegrin possession, and the Vladika ruled on the coast as well as on the Mountains. Cattaro is the least Italian, the most Slavonic, of the cities of the Dalmatian coast. It is the natural haven of the little principality of Montenegro. There is said to be at this moment a movement for the annexation of Bosnia to Austria. Bosnia, with its large Mohammedan minority, would probably fare better as a member of the great Austrian monarchy than if it were joined to either of the Orthodox principalities. In such a case, while Herzegovina would welcome annexation to Montenegro as the crown of its hopes, Austria might surely give up Cattaro to be the Trieste or Fiume of the enlarged State. On the other hand, a serious question presents itself whether an enlarged Montenegro would remain Montenegro, whether the problem of civilizing a small independent tribe without destroying its distinctive character could be so successfully carried on with a territory so greatly enlarged, above all if it possessed a maritime city, however small.

A Prin e who possessed Cattaro would hardly go on reigning at Cettigne, a Prince who possessed all Herzegovina might rule as well and justly as a Prince of Montenegro only; but he could hardly continue to be the same personal shepherd of his people which he can be in his present narrower range. Here is a hard question, one where there are certainly weighty arguments on both sides. I do not take upon myself to decide between them.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

An extraordinary new musical instrument, called the pyrophone, has just been introduced at the Society of Arts, in Paris. The notes are produced by the singing of gas jets in glass tubes, and are sweet and pure, and at the same time have great productive power.

An old Indian among us, says the Reno *Crescent*, laid up last fall a large stock of pine-nuts. He kept them carefully until a few days since, when he resurrected them. Having a monopoly of the article, he disposed of them at exorbitant rates to his fellow aboriginals. The idea of submitting to this intolerable monopoly became unbearable to the other Indians, and accordingly they made a raid on his store and cleaned him out, showing that communistic ideas are not confined to civilized people.

Ishlartoo Eberling, adopted daughter of Esquimaux Joe and Hannah Eberling, died at Groton, Conn., recently, aged nine years. Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, bought her of her parents when she was an infant, giving a snow sledge for her. She was on the ice with Tyson and his party 196 days, having an experience which has probably never fallen to another of her years.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

TEA AND TEEWARE.—Never use a wash dishcloth. The right way is to have your tray quite hot with a little milk to it. The soft water, gives the china a fine gloss and preserves the hands. A little grease every day from beef or mutton fat is very good. Boiling the water as when soap is used. Earthenware vessels should be set on stove with a little water in them the victuals are taken from them they are hot when one is ready to eat them, and the grease is easily removed. Tinware keeps bright longer cleaned this way than by using the dry scouring. The hands so acquired of scouring tins is a useful policy; the present style of tin will not bear it. The tin is scrubbed away, and a vessel that for nothing is left on our hands.

CRAFTING.—Almost all farmers have a scrub apple trees on their farms bear nothing but cider apples, and of them not fit for that. There great many of that kind of trees the fields and pastures, and beside roads, that if trimmed and grafted spring would begin to pay in about years, besides making the land much more. Most any one can learn craft in an hour. Good wax can made in this way: One pound of six ounces of beeswax, five ces of tallow: melt all together, and a little cool turn into a pail of water, then oil the hands and work the molasses candy, then it is ready use. It works just right on a warm

Begin to fix up your back yards, and prepare the garden, removing all rubbish, and getting things ready for setting new flowers and vines, and laying out those which have been planted during the winter.

LIGHT READING.

A threadbare stranger in Pedrick registered himself at one of the hotels as "The Emperor of Brazil," and then sat down on a trunk checked for New York and began whistling "No one to love." Chief Jones was called and bowing profoundly to the distinguished stranger, asked: "Are you the emperor of Brazil sir?" "Yes I," replied the shabby man. "Why, then, do you so register your name?" "Because I wish to travel 'incognito.'" The stranger slumbered in the station house.

An English gentleman was strolling out with a cockney—a genuine cockney—when they finally approached a meadow in which was spread out a heavy crop of hay. The cockney gazed at it wonderingly. "It wasn't grass, it wasn't wheat, it wasn't turnip tops. 'Vy, vatever does you call this stuff?" said he to his companion. "Hay!" "Hay, hay to be sure," was the reply. "Hay!" exclaimed he, "come, that's cutting it a little too thick. If that's hay, just show me the haycorns—come, now."

HOW SHE MANAGED IT.—"Is my hat done?" inquired a cold-looking lady at a Spencer milliinery establishment one pleasant day this week.

"Yes, ma'am," politely responded the shopwoman, "it will be here in a moment."

An assistant soon brought up the bonnet, and while the customer was duly inspecting it, the store proprietor ventured to inquire:

'How do you like it ma'am?'

'It's simply horrid!' was the reply.

'But it is just as you ordered it,' pleaded the maker of the head wear.

'Yes, something as I ordered,' was the short and snarling answer.

'I'm real sorry, but—'

'Well, never min I,' broke in the buyer with set lips; 'what's the expense.

'A-b-o-u-t $7, I guess,' said the shopwoman, timidly

The money was paid over and the bonnet ordered up to the house, when the purchaser pranced out upon the street and immediately exclaimed to an accompanying lady friend:

'Isn't it perfectly lovely?'

'Yes,' replied the friend, 'it's ravishing; but how could you talk so to that woman?'

'Talk so!' exclaimed she of the new bonnet; 'why, if I had let her know how much I liked the hat, that woman would certainly have charged me $15, but now, you see, I've got it for $7!'

The other woman said that she had never thought of that, but would profit by her friend's experience and never like an article again until after she had bought it.

"Do you know why you are like the third term?" said Susan Jane to her brother, who lingered to talk with her Adolphus after the old folks had retired. "No I don't." "Well," replied his saccharine sister, "it's because you're one too many."

When an Ohio man hires a man he expects him to saw wood before day light, and churn after supper: and if he is a willing hand they can generally manage to send him after the doctor about midnight, and turn him out at three o'clock to see if he forgot to lock the barn door.

An Irish jury returned a verdict—"not guilty, on account of his youth; but we advise his parents to look after him and see that he don't repeat the same offence.

"That beet's all!" as the man said when he sat down to his first dinner in the new house on mooving day and found the supply short.

A fourteen year old girl in Sandy Hill N. Y., eloped with a school boy, got married, and returned home with him to be forgiven. She was soundly spanked by her mother, and the husband on his way out of the house was kicked eighteen times by the father. They had never read anything like that in novels.

Paxton farmers recently got out their plows, spat on their hands, kicked their oxen on the ribs, and jerked around among the rocks as natural as though it were the month of June. A day or two later they took their little crowbars and pried up as much of the plows as they could, and will recover the rest in the Spring. Such is the simple life of the agriculturist.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. Isaac Bryant who for many years before the North Brookfield R. R. was built was the stage driver between here and East Brookfield depot has been appointed conductor on the passenger train running over this road.

—Prof. Eccles delivered the fifth and last lecture last night in the course on "The Constitution of Nature." The topic of this lecture was "The Law of Continuity," and the subject was handled in a masterly manner, and some who heard him, who have heretofore been trying to persuade themselves that they did not believe in an existance beyond the present, have been led to take an entirely different view of the matter.

—This paper is now for sale at the news room of Mr. A. C. Adams, in Adams Block at five cents per copy.

—Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Chapman celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage last Thursday evening at the parsonage. The party was quite largely attended by members of the M. E. Socity and others, who spent a very pleasant evening, and departed leaving many substancial tokens of their regard and their warmest wishes for the future welfare of their pastor.

—Lucius S. Woodis Junior, who has been very actively engaged in the toy, fancy goods and periodical business, has suspended payments, much to the inconvenience and regret of those who have formerly dealt with him.

—Mr. A. C. Adams has taken rooms in Adams Block, and will hereafter carry on the news and periodical business.

—Lincoln & May have sold their dry goods and grocery business to Messrs Roberts & Downey, two young men formerly employed in the store of Agustus Smith. It is understood the transfer takes place the 1st of May.

—Busines at the "Big Shop" is reported dull. A great many of the hands having work but from five to eight hours a day, and at 10 per cent cut down is not a very brilliant outlook for the laboring man.

—Horace Spooner has sold his farm to Isiah Converse of New Braintree.

—The First Congregational society are making quite extensive improvements in their grounds. The walks in the park and around the society buildings are to be remodeled and paved with concrete, and a substansial fence is to be constructed around the entire grounds.

—Mr. J. W. Fifield has just had patented, a counter and welt skiving machine.

—Mr. Frank P. Stoddard is having good success in his new business. He means to keep the best stock in town.

LEICESTER.

—The contract for building the road and bridges below Smith's mill, was awarded Saturday afternoon to Alfred M. Brown for $595, the lowest of bidders. The highest bid was $1500.

—The mill owners at Cherry Valley, whose mills and dams were more or less swept away by the flood, have been busily engaged in clearing away rubbish and making preperaration for rebuilding. Ashworth & Jones have the foundations already laid for the new part of their mill, and will probably begin laying brick on Tuesday.

—The sentiment of the recent Republican caucus was favorable to Bristow. John D. Coggswall and L. S. Watson were the delegates.

—Dr. Farrar has been giving a course of lectures in the Town Hall during the week.

HARDWICK.

—Miss Jennie Mann of Hardwick was thrown from a buggy Sunday while returning from church and severely injured. The horse took fright at a baby carriage and got away from the driver, a young boy, and smashed the buggy.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—The Bay State Engine Co., will hold their annual meeting next Monday evening. A full attendance is desired as the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The stopping of the Rochester and New York express trains at this station, which gives us as good railroad accommodation as any place between Worcester and Palmer, will be of great help in building this place up, and bids fair to make this as large, if not larger, than the other Brookfields. There are two as good water priveleges as can be found in the county, if not in the state, and more than half the power they are capable of is now used. The people do not see why some of the Cherry Valley manufacturers could not start those works at a great deal less cost here than it would be to repair those dams and flumes there. The dam of Walker & Fay's stream has stood for fifty years and is thought by many to be the strongest dam in this section.

OXFORD.

—Considerable excitement prevails in town in relation to an attempted outrage by a tramp Monday afternoon a daughter of Mr. Amos Pratt, who resides in the south part of the town, was returning home from school. While passing the woods she was assaulted by a tramp who stopped her cries for assistance by placing his hand over her mouth, and then attempted to outrage her person. The girls father appeared however, and the scamp took to his heels, Mr. Pratt pursuing him quite a distance. He gave up the chase before overtaking the scoundrel, not wishing to leave his daughter unprotected, The assailant is described as a man about twenty years of age and dressed in dark clothes.

—Mr. B. E. White has purchased the estate near the Congregational Church, known as the Metcalf house, contemplates at some time the removal of that most "venerable" of houses and its place the erection of a more modern structure.

—Contrary to the expectation and fears of friends, Mr. Emory Sanford is slowly improving in health.

—Probably no liquor licenses will be granted this year.

WARREN.

—Scarlet feveer and canker-rash are becoming disagreeably prevalent. Several children were taken with the most violent symptoms while in school at W Warren, last week, and the disease has already gone through several families.

—Farm work is about two weeks ahead of last year, owing to the difference in the seasons,

—Sayles Owen & Brownell are running their woolen mill ten hours a day. Wm. B. Ramsdell, B. A. Tripp & Co. and Cutter Moore, boot and shoe manufacturers are running their usual amount of help. and the Knowles steam pump works, as yet find a plenty of work for their 150 men. So there is little complaint of dull times.

—A. W. Crossman & Son are shipping this week a full assortment of the tools made by them, to the Centennial in all about three hundred peices. The space allotted to them is about ten feet square. They have made and sent a black walnut case to fill this space. Mr. Amory Crossman goes to Philadelphia with them.

—The Congregational society have chosen their officers as follows: Chas. R. Elwell clerk and treasurer; C. L. Carter, R. E. Blair; and C. B. Elwell for prudential committee.

—At a constables sale this week a horse, harness and express wagon sold for $7.

—The cotton mills are repairing with plank piling the embankment at the end of their "tape mill" dam, that was badly washed during the late freshet.

—The firemen are expecting to dazzle people's eyes with a new uniform shortly.

—Mrs. Frederick Curtis of Hinsdale died very suddenly Sunday afternoon as she was dressing for church.

—Ira M. White has bought out the refreshment room of E. A. Barton at West Warren.—The Firemens library heretofore confined to the firemen, is now open to anybody who pays $1 a year for it.—Margeret Lynch, whose eye was so badly injured by a shooting accident in January, has recovered sufficiently to be about her work, and the doctor thinks, will partially recover her sight.

CHARLTON.

—The family reunion and golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb at the old homestead at the city, occured on the 10th inst., though the day previous (Sunday) was the anniversary. At this gathering about fifty were present and these mostly of immediate relation. Their whole family of six boys and their wifes together with all the grandchildren, some ten in number, were together at the old house. The average of the Lamb family, which numbers twenty-four, was some over thirty-four years. During the reunion pains were taken to secure the autographs and age attached of all who were present. The tables around which they gathered were well spread; and after the repast was partaken of toasts were read and responded to by Lewis Lamb, Attleboro, on the part of the grandchildren; Chas. Lamb, Brookline, on the part of the children; Rev. A. Titus responded to the toast "our aged friends, they have looked well to the ways of the household, and eaten not the bread of idleness; their children rise up and call them blessed" There was a recitation by Miss. Carrie Lamb of New Haven Conn., written for the occasion by Miss. Lucy M. Cremer of New Haven. The following poem which was sung by the assembly in the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," written by a neighbor.

OUR GOLDEN GREETING.

Dear friends and kindred gathered here
In this paternal home,
Where dwell the ties that bind our hearts
In union as one.

CHORUS.

We'll swell the song, the strains prolong,
Let every heart be gay
While here we meet, loved ones to greet,
This golden wedding day.

Full fifty years this aged pair,
Through life have traveled on;
Full fifty years and here to-day
They still are traveling on.

And here around the festal board,
Their children's children stand,
To greet them with their kindly cheer,
A happy household band.

And when life's victories are won,
Their circle all complete,
They'll join the universal song
Around the mercy seat.

Then praise the father for his love;
O praise him for this day,
O praise the power that gave to them
This Golden Wedding day.

This gathering was the occasion of much happiness to the family and friends. Tributes of affection and remembrances were left by the relatives and others showing the deep appreciation held for them in their declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were married at the "north side" at the home of the bride, by Elder James Boower, at that time the clergyman of the Baptist Church. They have lived in town since, rearing a family highly respected in the communities where they live, and an honor to the town which gave them birth.

SPECIALTIES IN MEDICINE.

We publish on our eight page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., end will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulaton—"The People's Common Sense Medicat Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerousely-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidence and instruction of the people at large. and which may be had for $1.50 (post paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict we Are glad to know, has ueen universally favorable to both.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV — SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MAY 5, 1876 — NO. 28

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 12
	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
	12 50	18 68	24 00	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Editorial notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Local notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid in spreading their business throughout western Worcester county.

Items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us. We cannot return rejected manuscripts' unless they be sent for that purpose.

Business Cards.

SPENCER SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and put on interest the first day of every month. Dividends of interest are declared January and July.

WILLIAM UPHAM, President.
ERASTUS JONES, Treasurer.

NORTH BROOKFIELD

J. ROWLEY, Emporium of Fashions, Summer street, dealer in Cloths, Trimmings and Gents' furnishing goods, first-class work and good fits warranted.

L. P. BARTLETT, Dentist, Adam's Block, extracts with care and skill upon the natural teeth and inserts artificial ones that are life-like and beautiful, in the most approved manner, and at reasonable prices.

J. ALLEN, dealer in Davis Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Findings, &c., Batcheller's Block, North Brookfield. The cheapest and best.

CELL BROS. dealers in Hardware Cutlery Agricultural & Carpenter's Tools, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Carriage bolts, Shoe Tools, & Findings, Pistols, Ammunition, &c. Adams Blockd.

G. B. SWASEY, Physician and Surgeon. Office, Summer street, North Brookfield. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. 20 1y

H. BOYNTON, Walker Block, North Brookfield, from Philadelphia Dental College. Extracts with care and skill on natural teeth. Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether used in extracting. All operations warranted as represented.

WORCESTER

Attorneys.

BALLES & GOULDING, Counsellors at Law, Office 392 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

J. HARLOW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 2 Post-office Block, Worcester Mass.

BATES SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 2 Post Office Block, Worcester, Mass.

Jewellers.

CYRUS STICKNEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 534 Main Street Worcester. In store of H. Stockwell, Optician.

Architects and Engineers.

JOHN K. W. CHERRINGTON, Architect, removed to 460 Main st., opposite Old South church, Worcester, Mass.

Dentists.

BELOW WALKER, DENTIST. Removed to 391 Main St., Worcester, Mass., over White & Bemis's Hardware Store.

J. COOK & SEARS, DENTISTS. Pure Laughing Gas and Ether used in extracting. Spy House, 442 Main Street, Worcester. S. W. Cook. C. H. Sears. 5-1y

Manufacturers.

C. D. MATHEWS, Manufacturer of all varieties of Machinists' and Mechanics' Tools, Shafting and Machine Jobbing, 180 Union st. Worcester, Mass.

Agencies.

JAMES G. ARNOLD, SOLICITOR of PATENTS, COUNSELLOR, and Expert in Patents. P. O. Address, 7 Harvard St. Office 411 Main St., Worcester, Mass. Models and Drawings prepared, and all kinds of PATENT OFFICE business attended to. Business commenced 1851. 27-1y.

Carriages.

J. RICHMOND, Dealer in Light Carriages, Sleighs, and Harness, 34 Waldo st. Worcester.

Insurance.

THE "OLD" WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., No. 377 Main street, opposite Elm, Worcester, Mass. Incorporated February 1835. Total Available Assets, $1,325,480.00. Cash Funds returned in 1874, $52,515.77. C. M. Taylor, Secretary, R. F. Upham, Assistant Sec'y

HOWLAND'S General Insurance Agency, No. 352 Main Street, Over Citizen's, WORCESTER, Mass. 6 3m

Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

Miscellaneous.

J. FITTON, Photographer, 35 Main st., over S. R. Deland's music store

Slate Roofer.

Slate Roofs put on in this vicinity

$6.50 to $8.00 per Square

put on over old shingles without trouble of family and warranted to make a good Roof at near as low a cost as shingles.

JOHN O'GARA,
Spencer, Mass.

C. L. KINGSBURY M. D.,
SURGEON,
AND
Homoeopathic Physician.
SPENCER, MASS.

Office, UNDER MASSASOIT HOTEL. Rooms, at CHANDLER BEMIS' Main Street. Office hours—7½ to 9 A. M.; 1, to 3; p. m., and 7 to 9. p. m.

Carriage & Sign Painting

F. STEELE,

Having taken the shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bradford, in E. D. KENELEY'S NEW BUILDING,

CHESTNUT STREET, SPENCER,

Is prepared to do all kinks of

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTNI G!

In a thorough and workmanlike manner, and at prices to suit the times.

Mixed Paints on Hand and for Sale.

F. STEELE,
Chestnut Street, Spencer, Mass.

W. O BEMIS
ARTIST.
"Old Shingled Cottage,'
SPENCER, - - - MASS.,

Painting in Oil—Landscapes, Sea views, and cattle. Portraits. Life Size. copied from PHOTOGRAPHS. 5

H. L. CLEMENCE,
UCTIONEER.

Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property. Orders left at my office,

NO. 22 PEARL ST., WORCESTER,

Or Lock Box 910, will receive prompt attention, 13-3m

E. W. BOWE,
Dentist,
COMINS & AMES BLOCK,
(Over Store.)

NATURAL TEETH filled in the best manner. Price moderate.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted; a perfect fit in every case or no charge.

All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas will be administered for extracting without pain when desired.

Office open at all hours day and evening. 9 3m

G. BRADFORD,
Carriage, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Spencer and vicinity that he has sold his shop in E. D. Kenelly's building, and purchased the business of Lemerise & Phanauf, in

JOE GODDARD'S BUILDING,
Chestnut Street, - - Spencer,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. 12 3m

---

O. S. CHAPMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Comins & Ames' Block.

Opposite Massasoit Hotel, Main St., Spencer

ROOMS AT MASSASOIT HOTEL.

Office hours from to 9 A. M., 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M.

C. P. BARTON,
Surgeon-Dentist.
Office - - - Marsh's Building
MAIN STREET,
SPENCER, MASS.

BATCHELLER HOUSE,
North Brookfield, - - Mass.
H. L. WARNER, Proprietor.

Free Coach to and from the Depot. 1-1y

I HAVE

Received my SPRING GOODS, comprising some of the

Finest and Most Desirable Styles

In the Market. I am now ready to show as complete an assortment as can be found in any first class house. All orders satisfactorily filled and

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES

I HAVE A LINE OF FINE

Ready-Made Clothing!

OF

MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

Which I will sell at as low a price as is now paid for goods that are not worth taking home. I keep a full line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

And will sell the same for a small margin above cost,

M. J. POWERS,
Merchant Tailor,
UNION BLOCK.
Main Street, - - - - Spencer.
26 m2

Spencer Ins. Agency

FIRE RISKS to any amount placed in Reliable Companies, at FAIR RATES. I have recently received the agency for the following

Reliable Insurance Companies.

RISKS PLACED IN Shoe & Leather Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Assetts ..... $500,000 — E. STONE, Agt

HERSEY

The Gloucester FIRE INS. CO. Has taken $4,261,131.02 During the last year TAKE A POLICY — E. STONE, Agt.

SPENCER INS. AGENCY.

INSURE Your Dwellings in Citizen's Mutual Ins. Co. OF BOSTON, It is paying dividends from 50 to 80 per cent. — E. STONE, Agt.

STONE, AGT.

THE Watertown OF NEW YORK, Will Insure Farm Risks against FIRE OR LIGHTNING Assetts.....$700,000 — E. STONE, Agt.

Union Block, - - Spencer

LOCAL NOTICES.

Parties desiring to obtain furniture at the lowest prices will read the advertisement of H. W. Denny & Co., Worcester, with interest. They are offering bargains in all kinds of furniture.

M. J. Powers is offering some extra bargains in clothing, both ready-made and custom. Patronize a home institution when such good bargains can be made.

Choice Millinery in all shades; goods now ready for inspection. As good variety and trimmed in stylish manner as can be found in the City.

Public are cordially invited to call and examine and see for themselves whether they purchase or not. Fresh goods arriving every week.

People from out of Town accommodated at short notice. Post Office Block.

A. J. WARD.

HOME NEWS.

WELCOME FIREMEN!

The sidewalks have at last been repaired.

The fire companies reorganize for the ensuing year to-morrow evening.

"Josh" was the first to appear in a straw hat this spring.

Cummings & Buss are having some bay windows put on their store.

Shakespeare is under the fire of the Spencer Literary Club.

Mr. Howland expects to occupy his new store about the 15th of the present month.

The painters are full of business and they are having excellent weather to work in.

The "Centennial handkerchief" has appeared in the market and is taking well.

Arbutes seekers were not numerous May Day. It is reported that the winter has killed it more or less.

The Selectmen, Saturday night, appointed Sylvanus Clapp as police officer by a vote of two to one.

The vote of the Selectmen on the license question was one in favor of granting them and two against it.

The fact that but few men can be seen loafing about the stores and street corners, indicates that business has impr ved within the past few weeks.

The place to buy your clothing is at the well known house of Taylor, Putnam & Co., 501 Main street, Worcester. They have the best of goods at the lowest prices.

Just twenty-one dog fights in front of the Union Block during the past week. It is about time that the motto "let us have pease" is adopted with a grace.

When two women in the family are trying to tell the same thing at the same time it is an auspicious opportunity for the men folks to have business outside.

Mr Theodore C Pronty is making quite an improvement in the appearance of his estate and would make more if the sidewalks in front of his estate were streightened. as it ought to be.

A horse descending Union Hill Wednesday noon, with a load of birch wood, gave a very creditable gymnastic exhibition, to monetary loss of the driver. The Centennial spirit is spreading.

The night watch will no longer disturb the slumbers of our citizens. For lack of funds the men were discharged Saturday night after an arduous campaign.

A wheel on John Conlin's carriage suddenly collapsed, like the "Deacon's shay," Sunday afternoon at the corner of Grove and Main streets, and the occupants got out.

Last Saturday evening the Steamer Company presented to Horace A. Grout, Chief Engineer, a solid gold badge, valued at $150. It is a very neat and appropriate guift, as Mr. Grout has always been a strong friend of the boys.

Chas. P. Alexander, of the well known firm of Lewis, Brown & Co., made his one hundredth and first successive trips to Spencer this week, not having lost a month since he first commenced to travel, eight years ago. This speaks well for the business qualities of Mr. Alexander.

Only 166 dogs have been licensed this year, about one-half of the number of curs in town. It would be well for the Assessors in their rounds to note where the dogs are, so that the list can be used in an emergency. Let the dog owners obey the laws this year, since the fund goes to the library.

Work on the cellar of the new school house is advancing rapidly. The building is to be one story, 32 by 76 feet. The general plan is like the school house on Pleasant street. A play room will be made in the south end of the basement. It will be built probably of brick. The lot contains nearly half an acre, giving ample play ground.

The National Bank occupied its neat and commodious rooms in the new block on Tuesday. The banking room is in the southwest corner and the Directors' room in the rear. The rooms are fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and the funds have a strong resting place. The Savings Bank is located in the same rooms. The business of the bank has been much larger than was expected.

"BLOW THEM UP."—Such is the request received in reference to the condition of the sidewalks in town. We pass the order over to the Commissioners and trust that they will "blow them up," and put down decent walks or at least repair the present ones. Planks are loose in all parts of the town, and last Sunday our visiting clergyman was tripped up and received severe bruises about the face. Soon somebody will receive injuries and the town will be obliged to pay damages, and then the Commissioners will be "blown up."

At the Probate Court on Tuesday, the following business was transacted. Wills proved. Of Cheney Bemis of Spencer, Tilley Bemis, executor, $8000 real, $7000 personal; of James F. Bailey of West Brookfield, Mary Bailey executrix, $500 real, $50 personal; of Geo. N. Lombard of Sturbridge, R. N. Lombard executrix, $2000 personal; of Mordecai Carey of Brookfield Betsey M. Carey executrix, 1000 personal; of Hiram Tucker, of Hardwick, Wm. H. Tucker executor, 7000 personal. Administrators appointed: Mary B. Carpenter of the estate of Harvey S. Carpenter of Warren, 350 real, 1650 personal: Asa A. Sampson of the estate of Geo. B. Gardner of Charlton. 1000 personal; E. H. Merriam of the estate of Chas. A. Merriam of Leicester, 100 personal. Administrator's accounts rendered: of O. E. Lombard and S. A. Knight of the estate of W. T. Knight of Sturbridge. Guardians appointed:—Owen Bigelow of Lewis R. Bigelow of Rutland; R. K. Makepeace of Clayton A. Anna E., Lizzie K., and Mary C. Clark of West Brookfield. Guardian's account rendered: of Mary B. Prouty, of Ellen S. Prouty of Spencer and of Everett N. Prouty; Erastus Winslow and James H. Hatha way rendered a trustee's account under the will of Benj. Wallis of Charlton.

The following is the substance of the new liquor law passed by the recent Legislature, chapter 162 of the acts of 1876, entitled "An act to authorize the seizure, destruction or sale of intoxicating liquors exposed and kept for sale contrary to law." The first section provides that if two persons of full age and competent to testify, make oath to persons specified in the act, that they believe liquor described in the complaint is kept and sold contrary to law in any place, a warrant of search may issue to an officer and such liquor may be seized with the vessels and kept till final action is had in the matter. In the case of a dwelling house, the complainant must make oath that liquor has been sold or taken therefrom within a month of the making of the complaint. In case the person is convicted the liquor and vessels are common nuisances and forfeited to the Commonwealth. One section of the law provides that any officer designated in the act may without a warrant arrest any person caught in the act of illegally selling, and seize the vessels and implements. Complete forms for the seizure and complaints are given in the act.

POLICE NEWS.

John Brigham went to a temperance dance at Roachdale Friday eve and Saturday forenoon he was waltzing around the streets drunk when Hersey arrested him he showed a Good Templer's badge as proof that he was sober, and explained that his unsteady gait was caused by loss of sleep. At his trial he swore like a sailor, and when reprimanded by Justice Hill he said he could not help it if he was to be d——d; but two days and nights in the lock-up got the rum and profanity out of him, and he was let off Monday morning for $15.

Two boys in Jones shop had a falling out, and one slivered a piece off the others lip. The doctor fixed it up so it does very well, the aggressor paid the doctor, and the costs and both were well satisified.

Charles Riley cant help getting drunk to save his life, let him stand under a sour apple three five minutes and his head will whirl around like a top, he had an order on the store for $5 and got 4.90 in goods and 10 cents in money, and before bed time was so drunk that he could'nt lay on the ground without holding on to the grass. $8.00.

Constable Worthington found a man Saturday night floundering about in the water at the bridge below Capins Mill, it turned out that he was perfectly sober but unacquainted on that street and had accidentally walked off the bridge into the stream.

For the information of our lady readers, we would say that Mr. La Forme is opening new good every day at his elegant new store, 552 Main street, Worcester, and in his line of millinery display, there is no more attractive place to be found than this. It is not only that the hats and bonnets are of the most *distingue* shape and style, that the store is so light and spacious, and the attendants so courteous and patient that one finds it so fascinating, but that the prices are so exceedingly low. Because the goods are always so *recherche* the public seems to be impressed with the idea that they are sold at the highest rates; but such is not the case by any means.

Gill Belcher has hired a first-class shoer from Worcester, and is ready to put the horses' feet in good order.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith: and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am not a newspaper writer, but I would like to say a word or two in your people's [illegible] and trust you will see fit to pub[illegible] communication in reference to the recent reported action of the Selectmen in the matter of the reappointment of Sylvanus Clapp to the office of policeman for the present year. That such an appointment has been made, I suppose that there is no doubt as to Mr. Clapp's fitness for the office in question I have nothing to say. This however may be said with propriety that it is no disparagement to any man that he is not exactly fitted for, or would not make a good police officer. But I complain of the action of the present board of selectmen. Nothing is better understood and known in this town than that the voters last year in full caucus and town meeting rejected Mr. Clapp with an unanimous "no" and that his appointment to the office by the then board of selectmen in the face of the strongly expressed opinion of the voters in town caused a good deal of growling and dissatisfaction, and the influence to which the selectmen yielded in that case was at the time well understood, and the consequence was that the board was put out, a new one put in with a more than implied understanding that Mr. Clapp shoule not be reappointed to that office. The full caucus and the fuller town meeting with the most unreserved expression of opinion were enough, it was thought, to morally obligate and compel the in coming board to respect in this particular matter, in spite of any one man, the well understood wishes of the voters. But not so; the present board yields to the same influence, and Mr. Clapp is reappointed; and so it seems that our town meetings are a farce. And what is the remedy? Can any of your readers suggest one, or will the selectmen rise to explain?

MECHANIC.

BROOKFIELD.

The primary school has been moved into the room lately occupied by J. Vinton in the town house. Mr. Vinton has moved into what is known as the Skinner Building. The street in front of the town house now presents a lively appearance. The first day witnessed a serious accident, in one of the small boys nearly fracturing his skull by falling on the door step.

At the Republican caucus the following persons were elected as delegates to the district convention to be held at Worcester: J. L. Rice, Henry Olds and Henry Gerald.

George W. Johnson has decided to serve as one of the board of Selectmen, to which he was elected at the spring meeting, and took the oath of office Saturday.

Mr. King our milk man, has sold his farm, stock and farming tools to a Mr. Calhoun, of Springfield. Mr. Calhoun began driving the milk cart Wednesday.

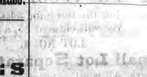
We understand that Sumner Reed intends running a milk cart. The price of milk to be 4 cents per quart.

The Methodist society held a very pleasant social gathering at the residence of C. O. Brewster, Wednesday evening. The evening passed off very pleasantly to all present. The sociable was in part a welcome to their new pastor, Mr. Morris.

We are glad that the system of working "tramps" from 7 till 11 has been adopted. If there is no gain by the method, there is gratification in the fact to know that they earn their board. But the other night after a tramp and his wife were put in the lockup, the old woman rebelled. Upon being informed that her husband would be required to, and demanded their release, which was granted.

Cataract Engine Co. organized Monday evening with 50 men, with the following officers: H. L. Butterworth, Foreman; G. W. Babbitt, Asst.; D. Clapp, Clerk and Treasurer; H. O. Olds, Foreman L. H.; E. M. Converse, Foreman S. H. Standing committee, W. Fenner, E. M. Converse, H. O. Olds. The company is one of the strongest organized in town for a number of years, and having their share of fires the past year hope to be free from them this; but should they be called upon will respond with their usual promptness.

Those seeking bargains in boots and shoes of all kinds should not fail to visit C. M. Clapps low price boot and shoe house 312 Main St. Springfield Mass. Having been recently burned out he is selling goods at a tremendous sacrifice much below their market value. Among the many bargains which he offers to the public are. Womans Fox Button Boots nice $1.10 Womans Fox Lace Boots nice $1.25 Womans Kid and goat Button Boots $1.75 every thing else at the same low prices; Mens and Boys a specialty. Liberal discount given to all Country trade. Remember at C. M. Clapp's 312 Main Street opposite the daily Union office near Washington street.



SELECTED POETRY

AS THE NIGHT FALLS.

As the night falls from on high,
Planets blossom in the sky:
Lovers walk the woodland shades,
Long after light in darkness fades.
By the margin of the stream,
There the whispering lovers dream;
Shunning thoughts of grief and strife
And planning schemes of married life.
As the light falls at the dawn,
Darkness squanders o'er the lawn;
Light defeats it o'er the main,
And light and love the victory gain.

OUR STORY TELLER.

CONQERING A HUSBAND.

There were people enough to envy Millicent Houghton when she was married to Radcliff Gates. She was only a district school teacher, at so much a month, without home or parents. He was a wealthy banker, who seemed to have nothing on earth to do but to indulge his whims and caprices to their utmost bent, and the world in general announced its diction that Milly Houghton 'had done uncommonly well for herself.'

But Milly did not look happy on that golden July morning, with the sunshine streaming though the oriel window of the great breakfast rooms of Gates palace, and scattering little drops of gold and crimson and glowing purple on the mossy ground of the stone colored carpet.

She was dressed in a loose white cambric wrapper, looped and buttoned with blue and a single pearl arrow upheld the shining mass of her lovely auburn hair. Her eyes were deep liquid hazel; her complexion as soft and as radient as the dimpled side of an early peach; and the little kid-slippered foot that patted the velvet ottoman beneath was as tapering as a sculptor could have wished it.

Mr. Gates from his side of the damask drapen table, eyed her with the complacent gaze of ownership. She was his wife. He liked her to look well just as wanted his horses properly groomed and his conservatory kept in order; and he troubled himself very little about the shadow on her brow.

"I'm in earnest Radcliff!' she said with emphasis.

"So I suppose Mrs. Gates" said the husband leisurely folding his paper a sign that the news within was thoroughly exhausted—'so I supposed. But it isn't at all worth while to allow yourself to get excited. When I say a thing Mrs. Gates I generally mean it.

And I repeat—if you need money for any sensible or necessary purpose, I shall be happy and willing to accommodate you.'

Milly bit her full, red lower lip and drummed impatiently on the table with her ten restless fingers. 'And I am to come meekly imploring you for every five cent piece I may happen to want?

'Yes Mrs. Gates, if you prefer to put the matter in that light.'

'Radcliff' she coaxed, suddenly changing her tone, 'do give me an allowance—I dont care how little! 'Don't subject me to the humiliation of pleading for a little money half a dozen times a day. You are rich.'

'Exatcly my dear,' nodded the Benedict; 'and that's the way I made my fortune, by looking personally after every penny, and I mean to keep it up.'

'But think how I was mortified yesterday when Mrs. Amour came to ask me if I could subscribe fifty-cents toward buying a hand carriage for our washerwoman's lame child—only fifty cents—and had to say, 'must ask my husband to give me money when he returns from the city—for I had not even fifty cents of my own.'

'All very right, all very proper,' said Mr. Gates, playing with the huge rope of gold that hung across in the guise of a watch chain.

'Other ladies are not kept penniless.'

'That rests entirely between them and their husbands, Mrs. Gates.'

'I will not endure it,' cried Milly, starting to her feet, with cheeks dyed scarlet and indignantly glowing eyes.

Mr. Gates leaned back in his chair with provoking complacency.

'I will have money,' said Milly defiantly.

'How are you going to get it my dear?' retorted her spouse, with a most aggravating smile playing around the corners of his mouth.

'You have nothing of your own—absolutely nothing. The money is all mine, and I mean to keep it.'

Milly sat down again, twisting her pocket handkerchief around and around She was not prepared with an immediate answer.

'And now Mrs Gates,' said the banker, after a moment or two of overwhelming silence, 'If you'll be good enough to stitch that button on my glove, I'll go down town I have already wasted to much valuable time.'

So the verbal passage at arms ended, and Milly felt that so far, she was worsted.

She watched Mr. Gates drive off in an elegant open barouche drawn by two long tailed chesnut horses, all glittering with plated harness, and turned away, almost wishing she was Millicent Houghton once again, behind her desk in the little red school house.

She looked around at the inlaid furniture, Abusson carpets and satin window draperies, and thought with a passionate pang, how little all this availed her.

'It's so provoking of Radcliff!' she murmured. I've half a mind to go out to service, or dressmaking, or something—for I must have money of my own, and I will.'

Just then a servant knocked at the door with a basket and a note.

'An old lady in a Shaker bonnet and a one horse wagon left it,' said the girl with scarcely an andible titter. 'She wouldn't come in though I invited her.

Mrs. Gates opened the note. It ran in a stiff old fashioned caligraphy, as if the pen were an unwonted implement in the writers hand.'

DEAR MILLY:—The strawberries in the south medder lot are ripe, where you used to pick them when you was a little gal; so Penelope picked a lot and we made bold to send them to you, for the sake of old times, as Aunt Aramin ta is going to the city to-morrow. We hope you will like them. Affectionately your friend,

MARIA ANN PEABODY.

The tears sparkled in the brides eyes For an instant it seemed to her as if she were a merry child again picking strawberries in the golden rain of a July sunshine, with the scent of wild roses in the air and the gurgle of the little trout stream close by. And as she lifted the lid of the great basket of crimson lucious fruit and inhaled the delicious perfume, a sudden idea darted into her mind.

'Now I will have money of my own!' she cried out—money that I will earn myself, and thus be independent.

Half an hour afterwards Mrs. Gates came down stairs, to the definite amusement of Rachael, the chambermaid, and Louise, the parlor maid, in a brown gingham dress a white pique sun bonnet, and a basket on her arm.

'Wont you have the carriage, ma'am? asked the latter, as Mrs. Gates beckoned to a passing omnibus.

'No, I wont!' said the banker's lady. And within the city limits she alighted and began work in earnest.

'Strawberries! who'll buy my wild strawberries?' rang out her clear, shrill voice, as she walked along—lightly balancing the weight on her arm and enjoying the impromtu masquerade as only a spirited young woman can.

Mrs. Prowler bought four quarts for preserving, at twenty five cents a quart.

'Wild berries has such a flavor, said the old lady, reflectively; 'and 'taint often you get them here in the city. I suppose you don't come around here regularly, young woman?'

'No, I don't ma'am.'

'Because you might get some good customers,' said Mrs. Prowler.

Mrs. Sinintha Hall, who keeps boarders, purchased two quarts; Mrs Captain Carderry took one; and then Millicent jumped on the cars and rode down town.

'I've got a dollar and seventy-five cents of my own at all events,' said she to herself.

'Strawberries! Nice, ripe, wild strawberries! Buy my strawberries!"

Her sweet voice resounded through the halls of the great marble building, on whose first floor the great bank was situated.

It chanced to be a dull interval of business just then, and the cashier looked up with a yawn.

'I say Billy James,' said he to the youngest clerk, 'I have an idea that a few strawberries wouldn't go badly. Call in the woman.'

Billy, nothing loth, slipped of his stool with a pen behind each ear, and scampered out into the hall.

So Milly sold another quart.

As she was changing the cashier's dollar bill the president himself came in, bustling and brisk as usual.

'Eh? What? How?' Barked out Mr. Radcliff Gates. 'Strawberries? Well I dont care if I take a few myself. Here, young woman, how do you sell them.?

Milly pushed back her sun bonnet and executed a sweeping courtesy.

'Twenty-five cents a quart, sir, if you please,' purred she with much humility.

The president dropped his bag of strawberies on the floor.

'Mrs. Gates!' he ejaculated

'The same sir,' said Milly.

'May I venture to enquire——

'Oh, yes,' said Milly, 'you may inquire as much as you please. I needed a little money, and I am earning it. See how much I have already!' and she triumphantly displayed her roll of bills. 'The strawberries were all my own, sent to me this morning by old Mrs. Peabody, and I am selling them to get an income of my own'

'You, ma'am selling strawberries through the streets?'

'Extreme necesities justify extreme measures, Mr. Gates,' said she saucily.

'I earned my own living before I saw you, and I can again.'

Mr. Radcliff Gates looked uneasily around at the crowd of gaping clerks.

'James,' said he 'call me a hack. My dear let me take you home'

'Not until I have sold the rest of the strawberries,' saucily retorted the young wife.

'I'll take them at any price!' impatiently exclaimed the banker.

'Cash down?'

'Yes anything everything—only come out of this crowd'

So Mr. and Mrs. Gates went home; and that evening the banker agreed to make his wife a weekly allowance to be paid down every Monday morning at the breakfast table.

'But we''ll have no more selling strawberries,' said Mr. Gates, nervously.

'To be sure not' said Milly. 'All I wanted was a little money of my own'

And Mr. Radnliff Gates respected his wife all the more because she had conquered him in a fair battle.

A. T. STEWART'S PICTURES.

Mr. Stewart owns the finest collection of modern paintings in the possession of any individual on this continent. He bought quite recently the most important work of Meissonier, 'Napoleon I, after the Battle of Friedland,' for which he paid $60,000 in gold. The picture was bought originally by Sir Francis Wallace, of London, who had promised Messsonier 200,000 francs for it; but the negotiation fell though, and when the picture was finished Mr. Stewart offered him a larger price and Meissonier sold it to him. Mr. Stewart also bought recently Gerome's "Chariot Race in the Colosseum," for which he paid $30,000, and which he never saw finished, as it only arrived two or three days before his death. He paid the same price for Gerome's famous painting, "Pollice Verso." Among the other notable paintings in the Stewart collection are: Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," August Bonheur's "Cattle," L. Knaus's "The Children's Party," two Andreas Achenbachs, Louis Gallait's "The Confesssional,"—three paintings by A. Bodine. two Fortunys, including the last and unfinished work of the artist, which was bought for $16,000; a painting by Alfred Stevens, two C. Troyons, a painting by Hugh Merle, two M. Bougnereaus and works by E. Dubuffe, Chas. Landelle, Daubigny, Chas Baugniel, E. Lesrel, A. Simonetti, Iminez y Aranda, Ziem. Verboekhoven, Meyer von Bremen, J. W. Preyer and others. The collection also includes a number of fine American paintings, among them F. E. Church's "Niagara Falls," Huntington's "Lady Washington's Reception Day," several examples each of Bierstadt, James H. Beard and others. In former years the purchases for Mr. Stewart's collection were made especially from the Dusseldorf collection, then on exhibition at Dr. Chapin's church on Broadway. Later Mr. Stewart bought extensively at auction sales by the advice of Mr. Charles E. Butler and Judge Hilton, but his collection only began to attain anything like its present character when four years ago he visited Europe and took a special interest in art matters, leaving orders with the most eminent European masters and with his agent in Berlin who procured for him many important works from the easels of German painters, such as Piloty, Kaulbache and others. Since his return from Europe, he took great pride in his art collection, declaring his intention to make it the finest and costliest in the country, which even now it unqestionably is. It is contained in the handsome gallery built ten years ago in the house at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where are also "Power's Greek slave," Roger's "Nydia" and other peices of sculpture. The entire collection is estimated to be worth $750,000

FAMILY DISCUSSION.

Yesterday noon a bold boy who lives on Mechanic street, went home from school and said: "Dear mother, mayn't I go in my bare feet this afternoon? None of the boys wear boots in the spring." 'No, my darling boy, I cannot let you go bare-footed, and if you tease me about it, I will wattle your tender cuticle with the unkind end of a cheerful skate strap.' So the bold bad boy closed the debate with a sigh, and when the yeas and nays were called his motion did not prevail and the house soon after adjourned. But the boy went out of the alley-way, and took off his shoes and stockings, and hid them behind the wood pile, and scudded merrily off to school, and everybody admired his flat muddy bare feet. But when he got out of school the ground was covered with snow, and he had a very solemn time hippity-hopping back home, and when he got there he couldn't tell the wood pile from a hay stack, and his shoes and stockings might as well have been in the middle of the ocean for all the good they done him. So he went into the house, and after a great deal of fillibustering he made his report, which was tabled, and the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the boy. His mother took the floor, and after an exciting and highly interesting session the committee arose and the house adjourned, while the boy rubbed such portions of his anatomy as he could reach, and framed a bill for the more perfect prevention of chilblains.

COFFEE.—I maintain coffee should not be boiled. Pots for the purpose of making coffee without boiling are easily procured. As, however a preference for boiled coffee, the following is an easy method of boiling and clarifying at one and the same time: Put three ounces of coffee into a well scoured coffeepot; be particular about this, be sure to have it carefully cleaned for many remains of coffee made before destroys the delicate flavor of the coffee; one-half gill of cold water one egg and its shell with a wooden spoon well mix this, then pour on it one and one-half pints of boiling water and having caused it to boil, place it where it will only simmer for three or four minutes; let it be poured through a fine sieve into its coffee urn, and it will be bright and clear.

ACTICAL NOTES.

d is rendered incombustible by pregnated with sodic tungs-

n egg-spoons become tarnished sulphur in the egg, they may y made bright by rubbing with t or ammonia.

od brown oak stain is produced pairing the wood with a solution nce catechu boiled in 1½ pints er. When dry, brush over a n of bichormate of potash 1 o 1½ pints water.

od alloy for journal boxes is f three parts each of copper and l one of antimony. Melt the first then add the tin, and last- antimony. Run first into in- en melt and cast in the form d,

DENING SPRINGS —Get a piece ng steel about the size of spring ; when forged and filed to tilt, t warm red immerse in spring dry the spring, then tie a piece fast to the spring in any form hold it: dip in clean tallow or it on the fire until all the greas ed off, and then swing round und as swift as you can, until

following method is used in ny for the preservation of wood parts chalk, 50 resin, 4 linseed lting them together in an iron en add one part of native oxide er, and afterwards 1 part of ric acid. Apply with a brush. dry, this varnish is as hard as

READ THIS.

AN OFFER.

For sale at this office an Empire Sewing Machine made at the Remington works. This is a superior machine and will be sold at a bargain; or we will give it as a premium to the person who will get ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER. This is a rare chance to get a good machine.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDING SMALL GRAINS SEASONABLY.—Is seeding them early. If upon land fall plowed, as they always should be if possible, then, just as soon as the frost leaves the ground sufficiently so that the harrow, the drill or the broad cast seeder can work without strikeing frost. work early and late to get in the crop. But, says one, you have told us that land worked when wet will bake and become lumpy. Yes, after the frost has once left the soil,—not before for the subsequent freezing and thawing set all right again.

SPRING WORK.—As soon as the frost has left the ground and the soil has become settled, —unless this work has been done in the fall,—the ground should be raked clear of trash, preparatory to spreading manure and plowing or digging the beds. Whenever the soil is sandy the earth becomes firm before the frost is out; but on all loams and other fat land the soil always remains soft until the frost is entirely gone. Wait therefore before you commence, and then make all ready for work.

One serious mistake with those who have not intimately studied the nature of soils, in that in their eagerness to have their crops early they plow or dig while yet the ground is too wet. This should never be done until the soil is thoroughly friable, or will crumble easily between the fingers. When it will compact into a firm mass upon being squeezed in the hands, let it alone for you may do mischief that cannot be repaired in years. Remember a lumpy garden-plat will cost you double the labor that one will friable and disintegrable; and it will be lumpy, or friable according as it is worked wet or dry. Therefore, when it is right seize the opportunity to get it ready for planting.

EARLY OR LATE PLANTING.—It is best to plant as early as possible, or to defer this work as long as can be safely done? This is a question in, which all farmers are interested, and to which each year they are practically obliged to reply. While there are many advocates for each of these extremes, I think there is a "golden mean" which will lead to much better results. Either of the extremes are open to grave objections, which do not lie against a time half way between. It is true, as the advocates of early planting claim, that if the seed is got into the ground very early the work is done and out of the way of other things which then need attention. But the objections to this course are that the ground and weather are so cold early in the season that the seed either rots in the ground or else is a long time coming up; often falls a prey to wire-worms; the plants if any appear, are tender and grow very slowly, while the weeds, which are more hardy, at once go in and possess the land. Late planting is not open to these objections; but is open to some which are quite serious. If the season is backward and the planting is put off as late as possible the plants are not large enough to be hoed more than once before haying time, and there is danger that the crop will not be fully matured before the autumn frosts. I think the best way is to begin the preparation of the land quite early and get it nearly fitted to receive the seed. Keep plowing and fitting but do not put in the seeds until the ground and weather are warm. Then go over the land with a harrow, in order to destroy the weeds which have started up and also make a fine bed for the seed, and do the planting as soon as possible. Then the crop will get as good a start as the weeds, grow rapidly be ready for the second or third hoeing before time for getting hay, and have abundant time in which to get perfectly ripe.

SCOURING—I have a young mare, very speedy, that scours very badly on getting any sharp work, but otherwise seems to be in good condition, and never shows any uncommon looseness unless she is driven very sharp. I would esteem it a great favor if you can suggest a remedy. Answer.—The trouble is due to nervous irratability. Try powdered nux vomica 20 grains a day, in her food for two weeks. This treatment and time will eradicate it.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MAY 5, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The organs say that it was a Blaine rally. Mr. Bristow would be happy to have some more of the same style.

Senator Bayard thinks that Tilden is the coming man on his side of the house. The party could not do better.

Dom Pedro is quite right in refusing to associate with our public officers. A man is known by the company he keeps.

John Bright has abandoned the advocacy of female suffrage, and is now one of its strong opponents "Go thou and do likewise," Mr. Blackwell.

Now the "Little Johnny Davenport" methods of carrying an election in New York have been exposed. President Grant won't want to run for the third term anyhow.

Clinton is having a first class temperance revival, and 545 at one meeting signed the pledge. They have just repaired the Mossy Meadow Pond Dam and water tastes so good to their parched lips.

Governor Rice made some sensible remarks when he vetoed the Parton marriage and the license bills. If he now tries his hand on the Pomeroy boy he will make a fair Centennial Governor.

So General Custer is removed from his command by the President, because he testified against Belknap in the matter of post tradership. This shows the need of a reform in the party—a reform which will go to the very bottom.

The Chicago Times raises the war cry over England's refusal to surrender Winslow timely: "Let us beat the stirring chaplon on every hillside throughout the broad prairies of the West and fly to guns to defend our country's honor." That is Chicago spunk.

Judge Carter has decided in the Kilburn case that the House has no authority to punish its contemptuous witnesses and that they must be punished by the criminal courts. The investigations into the transaction of the Real Estate Pool have come to an end.

The Californians have opened their crusade on the Chinese by burning their quarters. If such things transpired in the Southern States how quick the Federal bayonets would appear on the scene of action. It is a poor policy that will not work in all cases—but then California casts 12 electoral votes.

The committee appointed by the New York Bar to hear the charges against Chas. O'Conner preffered by the friends of the devoured wife of Edwin Forrest, consists of John A. Dix, Wilson G. Hunt, Wm. Adams, Howard Porter and John K. Porter. Their judgment, whatever it may be, can be accepted as final.

The New York Tribune figures on the Cincinnati Convention as follows: For Blaine 256 votes. Morton 188 Hartranft 58, Hayes 44, Conkling 68, Bristow less than 75. 377 votes will be necessary for a choice. This will offer an opportunity for the "Great Unknown" to step in. The St. Louis Globe Democrat thinks that Blaine will have 351, Morton 111, Conkling 71, Bristow 73, Hayes 59, Hartranft 58.

Bristow is a Southerner and therefore should not be President, is the way the organ presents the case. Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Madison were all Southerners, yet the country prospered under their administrations. Such arguments would do ten years ago, but those times are past. It is evident, however, that the Centennial ticket should be Adams and Bristow.

The French are in earnest in the project of erecting a statue of American liberty in New York harbor. A grand operatic festival has been held which the most distinguised citizens attended. A cantata entitled "Liberty enlightening the world" was rendered by 800 picked singers. An address on France and America in 1776 was received with great applause. Our people second their enthusiastic friends in their laudable purpose.

The Connecticut Legislature convened at Hartford on Wednesday. The most important business is the election of United States Senator for which position Messrs English, the present incumbent, and Barnum are the principal contestants. The Democracy of Conn. could show that their professors for a thorough reform are honest by the election of David A. Wells or Theodore D. Woolsey, who are preminently suited for the position of senator.

There is one field of reform in which women should take an active interest, both to benefit themselves and the rest of humanity, that is, to veto this constant change in fashions. Although sumptuary laws have never been received with favor, yet something should be done in this matter. In Scotland in 1621 the fashion of clothes then in existance was not to be changed under a penalty of $400 to be paid by the wearer, and as much by the maker. This campaign against this nuisance cannot be commenced too early.

The carpet-baggers in Arkansas have declared for Morton, whereupon the Springfield Union says that inasmuch as that state is Democratic it makes no difference. How these Blaine organs do seek for consolation. Arkansas has twelve votes notwithstanding its Democracy; New York, Democratic state, casts 70 votes and most of these are for Conkling. The best thing for Blaine to do is to withdraw and throw his influence in favor of Charles Francis Adams.

The one argument against Mr. Adams is that he don't associate with the people, that is in common parlance "he don't bum it." President Grant associated with "the people," and a majority of these can now be found in the Western penitentiaries, and others will soon follow. Mr. Adams stands upon a high plane, and to insure honesty and economy in our politics they must be brought up to his standard, and there is no easier way of accomplishing this than by nominating him for President. He would be elected.

The women suffragists have had their annual defeat in the English Parliament by a vote of 239 to 152, and Mr. Blackwell has additional incentives to active work in order to defeat the Britishers. Although the women of Cambridge are not allowed to vote they intend to do some work in the present campaign, and they want "a statesman's conference, and they appeal to Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, Tilden of New York, Lamar of Mississippi, and others of the same stamp to take an interest in the movement. Long live the women of Cambridge, and let other women do likewise.

Elihu Washburn withdraws from the Republican nomination in Illinois, and Conkling's chances for the presidential nomination are thereby increased as the president can throw all of his influence in his favor. He was under some obligations to minister Washburn.

Mr. Bristow is more successful in meeting and disposing of the charges against him than Mr. Blaine. He is always ready to have a full investigation, but Blaine prefers to make general statements. Mr. Harrison has now made a full statement which he is willing to take oath to before a committee As the case now stands it seems that Mr. Blaine has the money.

THE GENERAL CURT.

The Legislature adjourned last week Friday, after a session of 115 days, which makes the shortest session since '63. This is one strong point in its favor. If it had adjourned within a week from its assembling it would have done better and accomplished as much as it has done in the 115 days, for during that period they have done nothing of public importance. It is true the levy for state tax has been cut down to $1,800,000 from $2,000,000, but the special appropriations will increase the state debt $1,000,000. They deserve much praise, however, for cutting down their own salaries, but they would have stood a little more praising if they were based upon the public benefits derived from their services. The most important bills passed are those reducing the militia force from 6,550 to 3,000, the pay 25 per cent. and reducing that brilliant and doughty Major-General Butler and staff to the ranks of private citizens. The salaries of some officials have been reduced, but the creation of new offices will use up the funds thus saved. The savings bank law fixes the rate of interest to be paid to depositors at five per cent. They spent some time in endeavoring to perfect the liquor law and in passing a bill to exempt one man from the marriage law of the state, but the Governor promptly vetoed these two measures.

Of course they had to investigate—it is the fashion—and so they censured three Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad and at the next transit re-elected two Directors who were as bad as the men they censured. The investigation of the Tewksbury Almshouse placed the Board of State Charities in bad odor.

The Governor has approved of 247 acts and 57 resolves. The small amount of business transacted which is of any real benefit to the state, and the amount of money spent in running the General Court is apt to lead to the inquiry of what is the use of having an annual session of that body. It furnishes a good opportunity to reward some one for fidelity to the party, and also for individuals to push through some private scheme. Under the present system a law is passed by one Legislature and before it has had a fair and impartial trial the next Legislature repeals or amends it, so that our statute books are encumbered with obsolete laws. The constitution should be amended so that the Legislature should not convene oftener than once in four years, unless the Governor should, for good reasons, call it together. The Legislature of 1876 was a harmless body, but it cost the people a great deal of money nevertheless.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Since the accession of Toryism and Asian mysterysm to power the people of England have had enough of the snobbism which is ever ready to lick the dust of royalty and worship at its shrine, no matter how poor a thing the idol may be. The monarchy has been so hedged in, not with the divinity which has been claimed for it, but with constitutional forms, that it has ceased to be a real political power or a menace to the liberty of the nation. And there is no doubt a great deal of force in the idea. Any king or queen, emperor or empress, who should be foolish enough to venture on a real struggle with the power of the people would speedily learn that the battle has already been fought and won. There is no safety for royalty but in its negation of real political force. It must sign the measures which have passed the Commons and the Lords without daring to think of exercising the remotest power of refusal. It must do what of course, this is done without any reference to the person it views and feelings of the monarch. The ministers are the responsible keepers of the royal conscience, and it depends upon the complexion of the House of Commons whether they belong to the Liberal or to the Tory party. No one thinks of holding the queen personally responsible for any measure which she signs as the last step towards making it a law of the land; and no one seriously expects her to refuse her assent to what has passed the two chambers of the Legislature on the ground that she dissents from its provisions. There is absolutely no reason at the present day for consulting any personal idea of the monarch on political matters, and even in those points on which kings or queens are supposed to exercise their royal prerogative, such as the declaring of war against a foreign foe, the power is little more than an empty form for the ministers are realy the responsible parties and not the chief magistrate. It may be asked, therefore, why there should be so much fuss made about royalty, shorn as it is of its kingly force, and reduced by successive limitations to the helplessness of a puppet whose strings are managed by the ministry of the hour just as one political party or the other are in a position to manage them. Why should they attach so much importance to an idol that has shrunk into insignificance and pay a half million sterling for its annual maintainance? Yet there can be no doubt that the legislators are afraid of being thought disloyal that there are only a very few dare speak on matters touching royalty in this direction. But although the people are considerably disgusted with the Tory efforts on behalf of royalty, the members of both houses are extremely tender in dealing with it. Nothing can more conclusively show that the Queen is personally in favor of a change of title, although the thing was first hatched in the distempered imagination of Disraeli.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

I feel so patriotic that I am afraid I shall have to steal something or run for an office, which I believe are nearly synonymous terms now. Patriotism generally breaks out that way. It is like the measles or small pox, and no matter how it looks at the beginning, the red spots or the sores always come before the disease is cured. Just announce me at once as a candidate on the reform ticket (I don't know what or whom I shall reform, but it sounds well) for an office where the work is light and the pay good. This burst of patriotism is caused by the fact that I have been to Philadelphia and in the building where the centennial congress sat I even went behind the railing and deposited the elegant person of Saxon in the chair of the President of that congress. The guardians of these sacred precincts told me to "get out" and I did. I saw relics of the pastpictures of the men of '76, waistcoats and swords and other articles worn by the ancient warriors and hence the patriotism. I want that office right away, so that in 1976 my picture may be there to be gazed at by the two and three hundred millions who will go to Philadelphia to celebrate our second centennial. I looked at the old bell whose voice, like that of the angels in Bethlehem proclaimed "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people." It hangs cracked with its voice forever hushed. Is it a warning that the spirit which endowed the men of '76 that gave it a voice, is also lost. I hope not, I wandered over the building and ghostly forms accompanied me. I saw Hancock sitting in the chair I had violated. The tall slender form of the Radical Jefferson was there. The impassioned eloquence of Patrick Henry broke in sweet cadences on my ears. And all the actors of that grand scene once more occupied their old places, once more "pledged there lives for tunes and sacred honors" in behalf of liberty. Suddenly the old bell clanged out its wild notes and the waiting people shouted "independence forever." The whole scene was before me as vividly as if depicted by a master hand upon canvas. But the reverie was broken and I came back from dreams of 1776 to the actual realities of life in 1876. Speedily on the wings of the steam demon. I was borne to the present capitol, the goodly city of Washington, and at once I made my way to the capitol. The magnificent marble structure dwarfs the modest brick building of 1776 into insignificance. I entered the splendid Rotunda and passing down the corridors was soon overlooking the successors of the men who in '76 dared to brave the power of a mighty empire. Faugh! The feeling of disgust as I compared them has not yet left me. It was like swallowing castor oil after a delicious dinner. The babblers were babbling away at both ends of the tower and their voices sounded like "the voice of many waters" and very weak and dirty waters. Not but that some of these babblers have not powerful organs of voice. Some of them have voices that would not have discredited the bulls of Bashan or Stentor himself. But voice is about all they have. Their utterances are but "sound and fury signifying nothing." If they have sense it is carefully eliminated, and their talk and actions are the boldest nonsense, devoid of wit, worth or patriotism. Party is the God they worship, and no Eashen devotee ever bowed more humbly at the shrine of his divinity than do these babblers at the party alter. All their thoughts are "what can I do to help the party and myself." All their acts are for the same ends. The country, the people, whose servants they are, count for nothing with these babblers. Of course there are some exceptions, but not more than were required to save the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah from the fiery rain that destroyed them. Some scientific gent, doubtless a member of that society in Stanislaus which Bret Harte has immortalized, has discovered that in ten thousand years the water of the ocean will be two hundred feet deep where the city of New York now stands. I am fully of the opinion that but for the presence of Saxon and a few other virtuous newspaper men like him that the wave which that scientific gent has discovered would sweep over Washington this winter. What a blessing it would be if only the newspaper correspondents could be saved. Nearly all the people would be washed out of the country at once and we could safely count on another centennial celebration in 1976. Whitelaw and a few other witnesses before investigating committee ought to be preserved as specimen liars of this age; for I believe nearly all the first class ones are now here testifying. You will observe that this letter is wholly devoted to giving you the current news of the day, and I hope you appreciate the labor required to collect it.

SAXON.

THE MAN THAT DOES NOT LIMP AFTER THREE MONTHS' TRIAL

The first man who visited Dr. Kimbell after his arrival in this city has now entered upon the fifteenth week of the enjoyment of life as he used to enjoy it before his existance was embittered and his future beclouded by corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. His countenance, which for years had worn an expression more painful than that of Tantalus, is now wreated with a halo of beautiful smiles, and he even contemplates going to the centennial and challenging the corn smashers to do their worst.—for in scoth he hath no corns for them to tread upon. We mention no names in this connection: for, if we were to do so, this office would be besieged by the thousands whomse the doctor has cured each one anxious to have it known that he is the happy man and that his name should be inserted in the place of the name given The doctor's advertisement still proclaims his presence among us, and tells that the fifteenth week of his continued success is begun, and we may add that the doctor will remain long enough to cure any person who does not prefer to limp rather than be a credit to the city. Dr. Kimbell can be found at the Bay State House Worcester. Read the following.

FROM DR. E. M. WHEELER OF SPENCER

Dr. Kimbell has removed a corn for me, and a bunion and two corns for my wife, without pain.

E. M. WHEELER, M. D.,

FROM HON. DAVID PROUTY OF SPENCER.

Dr. Kimbell has taken out seven corns for me without pain.

Adv

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their lives. When sick the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion Costiviness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits Billiousness &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to Druggists A. F. STORER SPENCER, C. B. Carpenter Brookfield, S. M. Penniman West Brookfield, G. R. Hamant N. Brookfield, and get a bottle for 75 cts and try it, two doses will relevive you. Sample Bottle 10 cents each.

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH"

Lives brought many to untimely graves. What is a Cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; mature sounds an alarm-bell, telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY." It has cured during the past half of a century, thousands upon thousands of persons. As long as you cough, there is danger, for the cough is a Safety Valve. Use "Wistar" and be cured.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

SUNBEAMS.

It is said there are no bed bugs in Canada, and but few beds.

A man must feel very cheap when he knocked down for nothing in auction room.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit of Youth.

NERVOUS, MAN . suffered for Years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will , to benefiting humanity, send free to man , receipt of stamp. Address, JOHN B. OGDEN, 41 Cedar St., New York.

DYSPEPSIA AND BILLIOUSNESS. Who knows a remedy for these disorders? We can assured you that Dr. SHERMAN'S INVIGORATING BITTERS will effect a speedy cure. They are PURELY VEGETABLE, PHYSICAL, JAUNDICE, OVER-TASKED BRAINS ALL WORN-UP Tired, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Billious persons. Beware of imitations. The genuine has private proprietary stamp of John F. Henry, over cork. Sold by all dealers. Manhattan Med. Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co. New York, Wholesale Agents. 26-4 m

To Consumptives.

An advertiser, having been permanently cured of the dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make it known to his fellow sufferers the means of the cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Persons wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge. Ordinary poetry, 10c. per line.

MARRIAGES.

In Worcester, April 27, by Rev. H. D. Ripton, Edward F. Caldwell of Worcester and Nellie J. Reynolds of Oxford.

In North Brookfield, April 25th, at the residence of Reuben Sykes, by Rev. G. E. Ingersoman, Sanford Briggs and Maria L. Sykes.

DIVORCES.

At the recent session of the Supreme Court Susan H. Bisco was divorced from Chas. Bisco and custody of minor child awarded to her.

DEATHS.

In Cherry Valley, April 28, Mary E., only daughter of Eli and Mary A. Colby, aged 20 years.

In Oxford, April 30, Mrs. Zilpha Taft, aged 68 years.

In Spencer, May 1, Mrs. Mary Brown, formerly of Grafton.

In Paxton, May 1, Mrs. Phebe, widow of the late Rufus Boynton, aged 83 years 6 months.

In Spencer, April 28, Mary A. Maxwell, aged 15 years, 3 months and 9 days.

In Spencer, May 1, Sarah Martin, aged years, 3 months and 24 days.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

OUR POOR HOUSE.

BY W. O. BEMIS.

It stands upon a high green hill,
Shaded by no lofty trees;
Taking the sweep of wintry winds
And summer's cooling breeze.
Its many windows give it light
Clean and white its floors;
And no one says its dreary
Who comes within its doors.

Here mothers come with children dear,
Raiment and food to find;
Though pennyless of home bereft,
And comforts left behind.
Their simple prattle round the door,
Their lonely hours beguiled;
Whose children should we pity more
Than a poor pauper's child?

Gray, old and weak and trembling ones,
Here spend their last sad years;
Indifferent the world has grown,
And cares not for their tears.
No willing hand to lead then forth,
To take the bracing air;
Or brighten their lingering lays on earth,
And give them tender care.

Many that find a shelter here
Are the unfortnnate;
And some that find a shelter here
Have seen the wrong too late;
But why should we dispise the poor,
Who have no skill for gain;
We all are paupers in the sight
Of him who grows the grain.

Oh! I have pity for the man
Who cometh here to dwell;
Methinks he has some bitter thoughts.
He would not wish to tell.
Perhaps he's had a pride to wound,
And thinks his manhood gone,
And cannot look you in the face
While you are looking on.

But is it home, like one dear home,
This refuge on the hill;
Ask that sad one who trembles there,
Whose eyes with tears now fill.
Here they can find a fireside warm,
Their hunger can supply;
And call it home to weary ones,
This comfort who deny.

Oh! the world is friendless enough,
To make an angel moan;
But our poor house's a monument,
We should be proud to own.
Then let it stand upon the hill,
Beneath its clear blue sky;
A refuge for the poor and lone
As time goes sweeping by.

INTEMPERANCE.

BY NELLIE I. PALMER.

Wonderful days [illegible] the days of old,
Many a Poet their story has told,
They've sang it in verse and told it in rhyme,
And echoed it down through the ages of time.

The poets of old of Giants did sing,
And told of the reign of Despot and King.
Ne'er told of the reign of Kings so unfair,
That each subject felt the weight of dispair.

There rules o'er our land, a tyrant of might,
A servant of sin—usurper of right;
He rules o'er the heart, the mind and the brain,
Each of his victims he binds with his chain.

He causes the tears of the mother to flow,
He's filling the heart of the father with woe,
He gives to each subject a life-time of care,
A home at the last in the world of dispair.

T'is the monster Intemp'rance his path of woe
Leads down to the regions of darkness below.
His subjects are many, he's mighty and strong;
But still we have hope tho' his reign has been long.

Hope even of those who are slaves of his will,
The chains may be broken, there's life for you still;
A life that is free from the "bite" and the "sting."
Yea! free from the curse of this terrible King.

Shall we stand idly by while brothers may fall,
Will God pardon us, if we heed not the call.
And ever binding our strength to those who are weak,
Help the fallen to rise, and the lost ones go seek

MISCELLANY.

[Original.]

GILES' SILVER WEDDING.

BY PAXTON.

We had, said he, passed twenty-five years together (my wife and I had); years of prosperity and happiness. Something very remarkable perhaps in the eyes of a great many, but not so very remarkable in this instance for we had no poor relationn

Now we had concluded to have a Silver Wedding, and were just agoing to be particular who we invited; for the thing didn't happen very often, and we wanted to make it a grand success. And instead of extending a general invitation to all, we thought it best to have them limited; dont you see, says Giles, if we extend a general invitation to all, that the Stickney's up in Smith's creek, and the Bradshaw's down there in Gospel hollow, [illegible] (without any silver) and hang around, and eat. That is not what a silver wedding is for.

We spent all one day making out a list of names, also the articles we needed in the silver line.

We had about two hundred invitations printed, which were of my own design. I had left in each one a blank space where I would just mention the article I wished them to bring; by doing this, instead of the same kind, one is more apt to get a variety, or in fact just about what you want.

As the time drew near, we began to make great preparations, for we expected a large company. I engaged a cook, a chambermaid, and several others to wait upon the tables. I told Mrs. Giles, "we must brace up and put on some style."

Every thing was made ready for our guests, who commenced coming at about eight o'clock and for about two hours, were coming and going in a perfect stream.

The time seemed an age to me while standing there; I was so anxions to inspect the silver. At last supper was announced, by one I had engaged for that purpose; every seat at the table was occupied, all seemed happy. I was called upon to make a speech, this was just what I wanted, as I intended to run for office that fall, but like a young lady when asked to play on the piano, I rather hesitated, but upon being nudged by my wife, (who understood her part) I arose, and with a smiling countenance, I looked around upon the happy faces, who were going through my supper with a vengeance.

"Dear friends, as I look around this board and see so many of my warm friends; I am unable to find words to express to you the feelings that throb around this heart, [applause] it is a feeling of the kindest regards for you all, especially for those who have remembered me with some slight token purchased at the Silver Smiths; and whenever myself and wife sup from off the tea-sett which no doubt some of you have presented to me to night. We shall entertain the wish that you may live long, and prosper, and be present at our Golden Wedding with as good appetites as you have at our silver wedding. [prolonged applause]

Soon the company began to disperse as the door closed on the last one, we rushed for the silver not seeing any, I called for the servant and asked where it was, there said he pointing to a table, and is that all? only a fish knife and a soup ladle; had I been to all this trouble, and expense for a plated fish knife and soup ladle? this was cruel! let me ask a person of sound judgement if it wasn't.

I immediately discharged all the servants, shut up my house and retired to bed a poorer and wiser man.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

THE REFORM METHOD OF STUDYING HISTORY.

Barnes, the schoolmaster in a surburban town read in the *Educational Monthly* that boys could be taught history better than in any other way by letting each boy in the class represent some historical character, and relate the acts of that character as if he had done them himself. This struck Barnes as a mighty good idea, and he resolved to try it on. The school had then progressed so far in its study of the history of Rome as the Punic wars and Mr. Barnes immadiately divided the boys into two parties, one Romans and the other Carthagenians, and certain of the boys were named after the leaders upon both sides. All the boys thought it was a big thing, and Barnes noticed that they were so anxious to get the history lesson that they could hardly say their other lessons properly.

When the time came Barnes ranged the Romans upon one side of the room and the Carthagenians on the other. The recitation was very spirited each party telling about its deeds with extraordinary unction. After a while Barnes asked a Roman to describe the battle of Cannae, whereupon the Romans heaved their copies of "Waylands Moral Science" at the enemy. Then the Carthagenians made a battering-ram out of a bench and jammed it among the Romans, who retailed with a volley of books, slates and chewed paper-balls. Barnes concluded that the battle of Cannae had been sufficiently illustrated and he tried to stop it; but the warriors considered it too good a thing to let drop, and accordingly the Carthagenians sailed over to the Romans with another battering-ram and thumped a couple of them in the stomach.

Then the Romans turned in and the fight became general. A Carthagenian would grasp a Roman by the hair and hustle him around over the desks in a manner that was simpely frightful to behold, and a Roman would give a fiendish whoop and knock a Carthagenian over the head with Greenleaf's Arithmetic. Hannibal got the head of Scipio Africanus under his arm, and Scipio, in his efforts to break away, stumbled, and the two generals fell and had a rough-and-tumble fight under the blackboard. Caius Gracchus tackled Hamiolar with a ruler, and the latter in his struggles to get loose fell against the stove and knocked down adout thirty feet of stove-pipe. Thereupon the Romans made a grand rally, and in five minutes they ran the entire Carthagenian army out of the school room and Barnes along with it, and then they locked the door and began to hunt up the apples and lunch in the desk of the enemy.

After consuming the supplies they went to the windows and made disagreeable remarks to the Carthagenians who were standing in the yard, and dared old Barnes to bring the foe once more into battle array. Then Barnes went for a policeman, and when he knocken at the door it was opened, and all the Romans was found busy studying their lessons. When Barns came in with the defeated troops he went to Scipio Africanus, and pulling him out of his seat by the ear, he thrashed that great military genius with a rattan until Scipio began to cry, whereupon Barnes droppd him and began to paddle Caius Gracchus. Then things settled down in the old way, and next morning Barnes announced that history in the future would be studied as it always has been; and he wrote a note to the *Educational Monthy* to say that in his opinion the man who suggested the new system ought to be led out and shot. The boys do not now take as much interest in Roman history as they did on that day.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

A Chinese physician has opened an office, in Titusville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs Sartoris have arranged to sail for Europe, in May, by the White Star steamer Celtic.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is said by some to have a look of perpetual anger on his countenance.

A horse, with more appetite than taste, ate up a Chinaman's pig-tail in San Francisco a few days ago.

Lands at Mellonville, Fla., which were sold for fifty cents per acre, four years ago, are now selling for fifty and seventy-five dollars per acre.

Barnum says he will put six balloons in Donaldson's charge this year, and try to cross the Atlantic. The largest balloon will hold 70,000 cubic feet of gas.

The starch factories of New England, which are very numerous, have made so good a market for potatoes that in many places they are the staple crop.

In addition to the hotel, a Florida letter says that Astor will erect twenty villa cottages in Jacksonville, which will cost about $5,000 apiece, and it is supposed they will rent for about $1,000 each.

The Civil Damages law of Illinois makes liquor selling a perilous business. At Amboy, in that State, a seller has been compelled to pay $2,000 to the widow of a drunkard killed in his saloon.

At Key Large, Florida, a small island about ninety-five miles Northeast of Key West, the product of pineapples the past year exceeded 50,000 of superior size and quality.

Cincinnati is, with one exception, the most densely populated city in the United States. New York averages 14.72 persons to each dwelling house; Cincinnati, 8.81; Boston, 8.46; Jersey City, 8.37, and Chicago. 6.70.

Eugene Crabtree, brother of the sprightly and otherwise fascinating Lotta, is a bar-tender of a St. Joseph (Mo) saloon. Evidently his sister absorbed all the talent belonging to the family.

China has a very singular plant called the camelon flower, a kind of creeper of the convelvuli tribe, which, in the morning, is deep blue, at noon pink, while at night it become quite white, and soon afterwards fades away.

Rochester, Mass., has a professor of mesmerism, who, trying to mesmerise a bull, recently, by gazing intently at the beast, was tossed some distance into the air, and now has his doubts about the power of the human eye over the brute creation, though he explains that this particular bull may be near-sighted.

An order has been issued stopping the pay of Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., until it amounts to $4,678.52, on account of a deficiency in a quantity of oats at Fort Ellis, Montana territory, found to have occurred while he was on duty there as post quartermaster, and for which he is responsible.

A few years ago, an Ohio girl traveled from town to town with her guitar, trying to earn enough to pay her way to New York. She is now the *protege* of Baroness Rothschild. Kellogg has been a sister to her, and she sings like a nightingale. Her name is Miss Emma Abbot.

The sensation of Paris is a Brazillian lady who has a yellow carriage with wheel hubs of solid gold. The harness is gold tipped, and the horses are thoroughbreds. The four servants who accompany the establishment wear solid silver buttons on their overcoats.

The Newcastle *Chronicle* tells of a monster shark recently cast ashore on the Isle of Wright. The extreme length from the snout to the end of the longest tail fin was 28 feet 10 inches; circumference of body about 15 feet, and length of head 6 feet 10 inches.

Some important discoveries of Roman remains have lately been made at South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, on the supposed site of an ancient fortification. They consist of a column twelve feet high and a number of Roman coins and other things.

EXTREME SENSITIVENESS OF THE BLIND.

John Stanley, the musician, lost his sight, when only two years of age. He had so correct an ear, that he never forgot the voice of a person he had once heard speak.

An instance is given in which he recollected the voice of a person he had not heard for twenty years, who then accosted him in an assumed voice. If twenty people were seated at table together, he would address them all in regular order, without their situations being previously known to him. Riding on horseback was one of his favorite exercises, though it would seem a very dangerous one for the blind, and towards the close of his life, when he lived in Epping Forest, England, and wished to give his friends an airing, he would take them the pleasatest road, and point out the most agreeable prospects. He played at whist with great readiness and judgment. Each card was marked at the corner with the point of a needle, but these marks were so delicately fine as scarcely to be discerned by any person not previously apprised of them. His hand was generally the first arranged, and it was not uncommon for him to complain of the party that they were tedious in sorting the cards. He could tell the precise time by a watch. He knew the number of persons in a room when he entered it; would direct his voice to each person in particular—even to strangers after they had once spoken; and would miss any one who was absent, and could tell who that one was.

REMARKABLE PRECOCITY.

The late Bishop Thirlwall, of England, is said by a writter in *Lippincott's Magazine* to have been an example of precocity almost without a parallel. "At three years old he read English so well that he was taught Latin, and at four he read Greek with an ease and fluency that astonished all who heard him." A volume containing specimens of his works, produced before he was eleven years of age, was collected and published by his father.

DR. T. DAMM, of Stockholm, is preparing for the Exhibition a Dictionary of a Universal Language, of which he is the inventor. By this language the author claims that persons of different nationality can readily understand each other, and a composition written in it can be reproduced without error in all other languages.

THE BED OF THE OCEAN.

When the transalantic cable was laid, not only were the depths of the sea taken, but specimens of the ocean's bed in different places, which were found to be unconsolidated chalk—that is, eighty-five per cent. was shells, or chalk material, and the chalk beds now worked were formed just as similar beds are forming to-day in the depths of the North Atlantic. These chalk beds were formed by the skeletons of microscopic animals as minute as the finest dust.

PLASTER, chicken manure, and ashes will make an excellent manure for wheat, but if you do not mix in some kind of dry earth, such as muck or loam, the ashes will be very likely to dissipate the ammonia of the chicken manure, and you would thereby lose one of its most valuable parts. The plaster would, of course, in a measure prevent this loss, but the best and safest way is to keep the heap constantly covered with a good layer of some kind of rich alluvial earth.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

HOME MADE ROLLS.—Place in a oden bowl two pounds of flour; ke a hollow in the center; in it ce one-half teaspoonful of salt, one poonful of sugar, and one and alf ounces of butter: then pour in hollow a half pint of boiling water with a wooden spoon enough r from the inner edge of the circle make a rather thin batter; allow it cool to blood heat; then dissolve -thirds of a cake of compressed st in luke warm water, enough to ke the flour like a dough of the al consistancy: set it to rise in a derately warm place until in the rning, when form into rolls in any pe taste may suggest; allow them rise light after making, and bake in ice hot oven.

A GOOD AND PLAIN MOLASSES CAKE Put in a coffee cup one tablespoonful ard or butter, and one tablespoonful oda, put on four tablespoonfuls of ing water, and fill the cup with asses; stir a little then add nearly cupfuls of flour; stir well, and e in warm gem pans in a moderate n. Good, either hot or cold.

EAN PORRIDGE.—When the beans skimmed from the kettle to be put aking, leave a teacupful or more he beans in the kettle. Set the le on the top of the stove, where beans will slowly cook fine. Then on the broth with sufficient salt, per and butter, to make relish, and good Graham bread it makes a p fit for a king or a dyspeptic.

READ SAUCE.—Put grated bread mbs into a small saucepan, and r' a little of the liquor in which , mutton or veal has been boiled this; when it has soaked, simmer it a sliced onion, white pepper s, salt and mace; take out the onand pepper, and add cream or ted butter.

LIGHT READING.

An old Dutchman froze his nose. While thawing the frost out, he said "I haf carry dat nose forty year, unt he never freeze hisself before. I no understand' dis ting."

While an Iowa woman was struggling in the water, and likely to drown her husband yelled out; "New bonnet—swim for life!" and she kicked out and safely reached the shore.

A teacher in a Sunday school was explaining to his class of boys the meaning of "Jacob's ladder," when one of the number, more inquisitive than attentive, inquired: "if the angels had wings, what was the need of a ladder for them?" This was a poser, and while he was meditating a reply and unable to answer Anotner boy exclaimed, "I'll bet I can tell what they used the ladder for." "Out with it, then," said the teacher. "Oh, I guess they were moulting."

An Iowa man has invented a new broom handle, and hundreds curse him in their day dreams while wondering if the swing of the thing will make the new welts cross the old ones.

When a loafer enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean?

The New York *Sun* knows of a general in the army who hasn't been clear of debt for thirty-seven years. A Detroit butcher says he knows of lots of men who would make good generals.

A high toned New York woman won't button her own gaiters because it's low business. But she might elevate it considerably by putting her foot on the mantelpiece when she buttons her shoe.

As the train stopped for ten minutes and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing along rapidly by the smoking car, one of the windows was hoisted and a torrent of tobacco spit was ejected which completely deluged him. The machinist paused for a moment, and, wiping some of the streams from his person, said to the offender:

"Mister, what part of the country did you com from?"

"Me!" said the spitter, puckering his lips for another expectoration. "I came from Kansas."

"I thought so," said the machinist "for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut they would have had a water wheel in your mouth long ago.

LIVELY GIRL.—"Say, boss, I wants to get a nice bright dress fur a good lookin, yaller gal 'bout eighteen years of old."

"Something like that?" pointing to a bright scarlet dress pattern.

"Yes, boss, dat de ticket, shuah."

"How much do you want?"

"Well, I don't zactly know. I guess you know moah 'bout it than I do.

"I mean what's her form?"

"She's on de foam wid de rest ob de big girls, ob course."

"You don't understand me. What's her size?"

"Well, I 'clare, I don't zactly know I think she take number ten or eleven shoe, doe."

"Confound your thick skull! How high is she?"

"High? She am just de highest gal round Carrollton, you bet! Jist you pick de banjy once—oh! lord a mussy only once! Whew! Rattlesnake melons and ginger beer! And she'll kick 'kingdom comin' through a twoinch pine floah quicker nor ye can skin a Yazsoo eel!"

There have been some radical changes in the last century. A hundred years ago they kissed a lady's hand; now you kiss her lips—that is, of course if you happen to be behind the wood pile and nobody is looking, and you don't want to disappoint her. It may take 100 years to get from her hand to her mouth, but we never felt that the time was misspent.

It is feared the last cold snap damaged the buds on the Keely motor, and it will not bear fruit this year. All it has accomplished thus far has been to go on a "bust," and kick out the partition of the room in which it is kept A twenty-seven dollar mule would have done as well.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

LEICESTER.

—The "depot" stages between Leicester and Jamesville has changed hands, and will in future be operated by the Messrs. Stone, proprietors of the mail line to Worcester.

—There was a select dancing party at Town Hall last Friday evening. As it was the last one of the season, a good number were present. Music was furnished by Richardson's Orchestra from Worcester.

—The drama "Ten Nights in a Bar room" was produced last Monday evening in the Town Hall by members of Charity Lodge of Good Templars of Worcester. Although the audience was very small indeed, doubtless owing to the fact that the play was produced here a short time ago, the parts were well sustained, especially that of Joe, Morgan, Sample Switchell and Little Mary. After the drama the farce 'Peace at any Price" was given in admirable style. Should the same company appear with some other play, they would doubtless be well repaid.

—The temporary dam at Lynde brook reservoir was completed Saturday and the water turned from the pipe into the reservoir. Work on the main dam will be bugun at once, but it will be several days before building will be begun, as large quantities of earth have got to be removed first.

—Mr. J. E. Russel has at his stables in Leicester the magnificent chesnut mare, "Imported Camilla" a thoroughbred of twenty descents, bred by Baron Rothschilds and imported by Mr. Belmont of New York, with a stout foal by her side. She is now the property of Mr. James Lawrence, and the foal is the son of the famous trotting horse, "Smuggler." Mr. Russell has also a fine mare, a daughter of imported "Bonnie Scotland," with her foal, by imported "Canwell."

—At a republican caucus held in the town hall last evening to choose delegates to attend the district convention to be held at Worcester, May 4th, Hon. Samuel May and Deacon L. D. Thurston were chosen delegates. The sentiment of the caucus was almost unanimous in favor of Bristow as a Presidential candidate.

WARREN.

A sensation was caused among our business men Tuesday afternoon by a report that the mills at West Warren were on fire. The facts in the case, however, were that a bed in one of the boarding houses caught fire and was thrown out of a window, causing an alarm.

—F. L. Harmon and H. H. Hitchcock have been reappointed fire engineers for the ensuing year.

—The members of the West Warren Congregational society, after holding two protracted meetings, have been unable to decide upon the amount they wished to pay their pastor the coming year, and have called another meeting for Wednesday evening.

—The G. A. R. Post will soon supply themselves with the regulation caps, belts, etc.

—The grangers have recently received a small lot of flour through the agency of the Holyoke store.

—The West Warren Hose Company propose to have a new uniform soon. It will consist of dark blue shirts with red fronts, collars and cuffs, red belts with West Warren Hose Company lettered in white on a blue ground, and a blue cap. The total cost will be about $5 or $6 per man. They hope to appear in them on "Decoration day."

—C. E. Hellyar, late with William Lincoln & Co., insurance agents, has bought the coal business heretofore carried on by Green & Ward.

—It is now stated that the unsecured creditors of C. H. Ellis, whose claims amount to abont $20,000, will not get 1 per cent of their dues. The mortgages on the Ellis farm have been purchased by William Lincoln.

RUTLAND.

—A mill in the west village, occupied for the manufacture of cotton batten and comforters, by W. J. Stearns, with a dwelling house, was destroyed by a fire which originated in the picker room Saturday afternoon. The contents of the mill were destroyed and a portion of the household goods, The barn connected with the house was saved by the exertion of the employees. The loss is estimated at $8000, a portion of which is covered by insurance,

—There was a town meeting held Saturday to see what was to be done to repair the road that was destroyed by the freshet at Moulton's mill. It was decided to let the work out to the lowest bidder at auction. A committee of three was chosen to investigate and decide who was to blame, and who should pay the bills.

STURBRIDGE,

—At a special town meeting held on the 20th inst, the following business was transacted: S. F. Marsh was chosen Moderator.—Voted to raise and appropriate $500 in addition to the sum raised at the March meeting for the repair of highways and bridges; Voted that the town pay for the digging the graves of all persons who die in town, and are buried in the public cemeteries; Voted to furnish a stove and pipe, settees, lamps and hangers for the same, for the new Hall in Snellville. The selectmen were constituted a committee to asertain whether any persons, or parties or corporations, other than the town, are liable for the repair of the damage done to roads and bridges, by the breaking away of the Cedar Pond reservoir dam. A motion to instruct the selectmen not to license the sale of intoxicating liqors in this town the coming year, was discussed at length, pro and con. The friends of the motiou taking the high moral grounds that the sale and use of such liquors as a beverage was an unmitigated evil and curse, and that licensing such sale did not make it right. but only gave it a very doubtful sort of respectability, etc. The opponents of the motion took the high legal grounds that the present license law left the matter of licensing entirely to the discretion of the selectmen, and that the town had no business to say anything about it. The motion prevailed by a vote of 48 yeas to 27 nays; of course the vote can have no legal effect whatever, and if the selectmen have no more regard for the wishes of the people, than the school committee have exhibited in their department, licenses will be granted.

—The summary proceedings in the case of Nelson Bennett who was recently excommunicated from the Orthadox Congregational Church, is the exciting topic of discussion here by every shade of religious opinion. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the excision of Mr. Bennett in the way it was done will tend very much to promote the "gospel peace, edification and purity" of that church. The offence charged against Mr. B. and which the solemn farce of a trial was had, 'was grossly insulting our pastor in two religious meetings, etc etc.' As the proceedings have already been brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the *Southbridge Journal.* I need not detail them at length. Every fairminded person will admit at once that a fair and impartial trial of Mr. Bennett, was impossible before a court composed of persons who had prejudged the case; a court—heaven save the mark—presided over by the offended pastor, who ruled in and ruled out evidence according to the dictates of his own sweet will. The initial proceeding in the case, was in utter violation of the rules of the church as well as of Congregational usage, and an insult to Mr. Bennett of the grossest character. It is no wonder that the *court* desired to ignore that proceeding in the trial (?) of the case. A quarrel in the church is fun for the "worlds people" of course, but it is spiritual, if not material death to the church.

* * *

—The late Miss Charlotte Cushman was a lineal descendant of the Rev. T. Smith, the first pastor of the First Church in Portland Me. His eldest daughter married Thomas Sanders of Gloucester; Mass., and one of her daughters married Erastus Babbitt of this town, her daughter Mary married Elkanah Cushman, and their eldest daughter was Charlotte Sanders Cushman, the actress, born in 1816. Thus Miss Cushman was in the fifth degree of descent in the female line from Parson Smith, who died in 1795, aged 64.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—Building in town is quite extensive this year. Dr. Hodgkins is building a drug store, W. R, Upham a livery stable, R. O. Putney a nice dwelling house, F. Walker & Co., a grist mill and T. A. Curtis, a large foundry and machine shop. The prospects of the town are better than any in this section. The water priveleges cannot be beat in the state and in due season they will be utilized.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—James Wood is building a large addition to his house.

—E. S. Penniman has sold his barn to Wm. Gilbert, who intends soon to build a much larger one on the spot where the other was standing.

—Warren Hamilton is building the the model barn of the town. Its length is 104 feet and width 42. Mr. Fullam of North Brookfield is doing the work.

—The Ladies Sewing Society met at Mr. Lyman Barnes' last Saturday. This society is accomplishing much good. The money they obtained is in the North Brookfield Bank until it is wanted.

—Business is very good in town. The corset shop never was more lively than now, with its 150 fair maidens,

—May day was duly observed in town by dancing and singing. Baskets containing flowers and pop corn were hung on almost every door in the village. A concert was given in the evening by the West Brookfield Band assisted by Southland's Orchestra of Springfield, and Miss Emma Taylor. It was a splendid affair. Miss Taylor was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Mr. George Jennings. A dance closed the entertainment,

—E. W. Burr, of the Wickaboag House, is gaining great popularity in getting up good dinners and suppers.

—Mr. Knowlton is putting his steam yacht and barge in splendid condition. He has secured the services of a competant engineer and pilot, and a more pleasant ride down the river to Podunk Pond cannot be found. He will be ready by May 15th.

—A STRUGGLE TO BE FREE.—Mr. L. Barnes, in fixing up his garden covered up four or five pie plants' which your corespondent had set out, several years ago. Recenely they took a start knocked the turfing off three or four feet and made a splendid appearance. On may day Mrs. B. presented me with a delicious pie made from the plant, which were the fruits of my gardening.

—E. C. Barnes on account of ill health has retired from the mercantile business, and Mr. B. E. Cady has hired the store for the grocery trade. Teas of all kinds will be specialty.

—An old and former resident of West Brookfield has given five thousand dollars the interest of which is for the benefit of the Town Library as long as the Town will keep it up as a free one for all the Towns people. The name of the donor is not to be given.

—Fales & Parrot had stolen from their Boot shop last Saturday evening 50 pairs of calf boots.

—The Band and Fire company and the fire Wardens, had the best supper at the Wickaboag house ever got up at that hotel, (so they all say,) of course (it must be so;) it came off Saturday evening last.

E. P. Y.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Prof. R. S. Eccles will deliver two lectures, on each Sunday in this month, (eight in all,) at Walker Hall. Lecture to commence at half past one, and six P. M. until further notice. Tickets for the course, $1.

—H. O Wilson a senior at Bangor (Me) Theological Seminary, is to supply the pulpit at the new church a year.

—Frank Barnum appeared before Justice Jencks Tuesday, to answer to the charge of horse stealing. He borrowed a horse and harness a day or two since, traded once, then sold the second horse for $28, and started for East Brookfield where he was found by Constables Bothwell and Bliss. He went to Worcester in default of $600 bonds.

—There is one thing certain and that is, if people cannot pass through the streets without being insulted, somebody's boy will follow Constable Bliss, to the new lock-up.

—The county commissioners gave a hearing Friday on the petition of the North Brookfield Railroad to discontinue a portion of School st. now occupied by the tracks of the company between the Depot and Batcheller's shop. T. L. Nelson, Esq., Capt. Bonum Nye, president of the railroad company, T. C. Bates, secretary, Freeman Walker, and Alden Batcheller, directors, and Dr. Tyler, chairman of the selectmen, appeared for the petitioners and testified that the road would be of ample width to accommodate the travel if the proposed change was made. The road, includes the portion now occupied by the track, is something over three rods in width, and if the part now so occupied was discontinued it would leave the road about thirty-five feet wide. The arbuttors on the street make no objection to the proposed change, and no one appeared or is known to oppose the petition. The commissioners took a survey of the street, and the general opinion is that they will grant the petition. One of the commissioners remarked that if at any future time a petition was granted, the town which had given the land to the railroad, would have to buy land on the south side of the street, and thus incur an expense to the town. Answer was made by the chairman of the selectmen that as the town principally own the railroad, and also a large portion of the land south of the street (all but about ten rods), it would make little or no difference to the town ias far as expense was concerned.

—G. A. Edward's, pup "Judy" took the first premium for Fox hounds at the Springfield show.

—Great improvements are being made on the common. The stone wall is being relaid and raised, and the fence is to be repaired and put into good shape. New concrete walks are being laid by Mr. Thomas C. Rice of Worcester. Mr. Rice is also laying several private walks.

—William Johnson and wife celebrated their silver wedding Monday evening, in company with a large number of their friends and neighbors.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV　SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MAY 12, 1876.　NO. 29

The Spencer Sun,
UBLISHED · EVERY FRIDAY.
CE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
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g notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.
rtisers will find this paper a valuable aid
nding their business throughout westera
ter county.
l items of news gladly welcomed from any
e source. Correspondents must send their
with communications not necessarilly fo
tion, but as a guarantee to us.
cannot return rejected manuscripts unless
be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The real estate of the late Cheney Bemis will be sold at auction Saturday, May 20th at 1 1-2 o'clock p. m. This is a rare chance to buy good real estate.

A. A. Lombard our popular Photographer, in order to keep up with the times, has reduced the price (for the next sixty days) of his best card Photographs to, $2 per dozen.

Read the advertisement of Ware, Pratt & Co in another column. They are now offering bargains. and no one should neglect this opportunity to secure them.

AN OFFER.—Mr. J. N. Chamberlin, Jr., our photographer, offers a silver pitcher or a silver watch, valued at $30, to the lucky member of a club of fifty, who will take one dozen photographs at $2.25 per dozen. See bills.

Lorenzo Bemis has the largest stock of groceries in town. He is a successful business man. All the latest styles of farming implements always on hand, and at low prices. Those who have never traded with him will do well to call.

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee has got all the latest style in tiolet articles and perfumery call and see for yourselves.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of Knowlton & Carey in another column. Mr. Carey was formerly connected with D. H. Eames & Co., and has recently formed a partnership with Mr. Knowlton. Those in want of clothing will find it for their gain to call upon the new firm in Franklin Square Worcester. Bargains are offered.

HOME NEWS.

The Grangers are a happy set, just now.

Liquor sellers are on the "ragged edge" just now.

The Sportsmans Club will meet next Wednesday evening.

Dog fights continue with short intermissions—for another dog to come along.

A large number of the G. A. R. attended the Camp Fire at Fanueil Hall on Wednesday evening.

It is reported that some new hats were bought on Saturday, and that some were repaired.

The sleepers near the station house are not for the railroad, but will be used in raising the house.

Sheriff Hersey's horse died in Worcester on Wednesday. He will have to rely on the public's generosity for a time.

Last Sunday the pulpit of the Congregational Church was handsomely decorated with flowers.

The Cornet Band will give open air concerts on the band stand on ever. Tuesday evening if fair, if not, on Friday evenings.

Look at the announcement on our editorial page belonging to "the Spencer, A. T. Stewarts."

W. S. Vail Universalist will preach at lower Town Hall Sunday next at 11 a. m. and 1 1-2 p. m. the public are invited.

That a friendly feeling exists betwen the different fire companies is shown by the tub's giving $50 and the ladder men $10 to the Steamer Co., last Saturday evening.

A neat and attractive coach has been put on the East Brookfield line, which is now doing a good business, as many come up on the fast train from Boston.

Barnum's Great Centennial Show will exhibit at Worcester, Wedneaday, May 24. This is the greatest work of Barnum's and will be really worth seeing.

Messrs. David Prouty, Chas. N. Prouty and Edward E Kent accompanied John G. Avery to the opening of the Centennial exhibition.

Silver pieces are appearing as change in our stores. but those who get them seem to horde them up as keep-sakes. If this is kept up it will take ninety-nine years to "resume."

It will be remembered that the address on Memorial Day will be delivered by General Kilpatrick. In the evening he lectures on "The March to the Sea," for the benefit of the Post.

PERSONAL.—We learn that our Brooklyn correspondent, Professor Thwing, who has often lectured here, has taken charge of the Church of the Covenant, in addition to his college work.

A Sabbath School anniversary will be held in the M. E. Church next Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. The public and the friends of the Sabbath school are invited.

William Henry Young was lassoed by Oha-Me-Tha Monday evening, to the great disgust of the former and delight of the latter. W. H. proposes to give the Black Hills the go by.

The Selectmen have appointed Brigham Sibley and John M. Lyndes as undertakers for the ensuing year. The town pays Mr. Lyndes for the use of his hearse, so that no additional expenses is occasioned individuals in any way.

Previous to the administration of the Holy Sacrament in the M. E. Church last Sabbath afternoon, Rev. Mr. Atkins read the names of twenty-eight persons who have been recently received into the church by letter or on probation.

The Young Men's Christian Association have elected the following officers for the present year: President Daniel A. Ball; Vice-President, Samuel Crawford; Secretary, George P Ladd; Treasurer, W. L. Demond; Executive Committee, H. P. Starr, John E. Bush and Samuel Crawford.

A RAID.—Last Saturday morning the officials, armed with the necessary documents, made a thorough search of the different saloons on Mechanic, Chestnut, Elm and Main streets. The results were that ten barrels of beer, two of cider and a lot jugs, demijohns, containing what was supposed to be intoxicating liquor, were conveyed to Sheriff Hersey's barn for safe keeping. The cases will be tried on Saturday, May 27. It is understood that there is to be a vigorous enforcement of the liquor law this year.

At a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held in the Town Hall Tuesday, May 2, the following officers were chosen: President, Michael Mulvey; Vice-President, Thomas Leonard; Financial Secretary, Chas. McGourty; Recording Secretary, Robert Burns; Treasurer, Hugh Kelley. The society is now in a flourishing condition.

POLICE NEWS.—Tom Sinnott's was the scene of the last Sunday row. All the neighbors turned out to witness a fight between one Christmas and Manning. The latter claimed that the former insulted and assaulted his wife. Christmas claimed that it was the reverse. A full hearing of the case on Monday resulted in favor of Christmas, and the woman was sent to jail for thirty day.

The following officers were elected by the fire companies last Saturday evening: Steamer Co; Foreman, Jarvis H. Jones; First Assistant, C. W. Pierce; Clerk, Fred Watson; Foreman of Hose, George Walker. Union No. 2: Foreman, C. P. Barton; First Assistant, A. W. Curtis; Clerk, Geo. M. Norwood; Foreman of Hose, Charles Clark. Hook and Ladder Co.: Foreman, Norris Barribeault; Clerk, Geo. P. DeWolf. The Steamer Company voted to change the time of its monthly meetings from Saturday to Monday evening. L. M. French, Chas. Wills, and D. C. Luther were elected members of the company to fill vacancies,

The side walks in "Canada" are being raised and repaired this week, Planks continue to fly up in different parts of the village,

John G. Avery has just received a ten thousand dollar order for some of his twisting machines, which seems to be in good demand among manufactres. He has some excellent samples of their work for exhibition at the Centennial.

Dwight F. Steere was transfered from New London to the State Prison at Weathersfield, last week, where he is to pass the remainder of his life for the murder of Fred White. He said to a friend as he left the jail, "I shall always ask God to forgive me until I die: I can do no more now."

The lecture by Kit Carson Jr, on Monday evening was very interesting and full of common sense. His remarks on politics, religon and temperance were especially practical. He does not think much of the present administration and that there is a better form of christanity among the western scouts than there is among the Eastern church members. Kit is just right. Every christian (so called) should hear him.

VISIT OF THE ATHOL FIREMEN.

"Old Probabilities" was very favorable to the Steamer Co. and their guests, last Friday. The rain of the previous evening laid the dust, and the temperature was just right for marching and the trial of the machines. The work of decorating commenced early, and by noon the town presented a grand Fourth of July appearance with its flags and decorations of red, white and blue bunting. The streets never presented a livelier appearance, being crowded from noon until night. Prominent among the decorated buildings were the hotel, Comins & Ames', John N. Grout & Co.'s, Isaac Prouty & Co.'s, Marsh & Bowers', Union Block, O. Wertherbee's, and many private residences. At the Town Hall a large flag suspended across the street bade the visitors "Welcome," and over the door of the hall was a beautiful wreath of flowers surrounding clasped hands and the motto. "We meet as brothers."

The visitors arrived in town about 12:30 o'clock, coming on the fast express which stopped at the depot to accommodate them. They consisted of the Pequoig No. 1, J. L. Dexter, foreman, and Athol Co. No. 2, Chas. Gray foreman, numbering twenty-nine men, accompanied by the Athol Brass Band, 17 pieces, F. F. Morse leader, and H. M. Burgess, Chief-Engineer, L. B. Morse, Assistant Engineer, and R. W. Waterman of the Worcester West Chronicle. On their arrival they were received by the fire department and escorted to the Town Hall, where a substantial lunch was served.

At 2 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order: Spencer Cornet Band, Spencer Steamer Co., Engineers of Spencer and Athol Athol Firemen, Athol Band, Union No. 2 and the Hook and Ladder men. The route of march was on Main, May, Cherry, Maple, Chestnut, Mechanic, High and Pleasant streets to Town Hall. The procession halted at the store of O. Weatherbee and listened to some excellent music by the French Band. They and Mr. Weatherbee were loudly cheered. After a short rest the visitors accompanied by the bands proceeded to the Massasoit common to witness the workings of the machines, which never made a better display of their qualities The Hook and Ladder men were as agile as cats and were on E. E. Kent & Co.'s shop at short notice. The steamer threw some splendid streams, and the tub brought down the brakes with a will. especially so when the Athol boys took hold. During the exhibition the bands gave some excellent music.

The visitors then looked about the town and enjoyed themselves in different ways, until 7:30 o'clock when they sat down to one of Landlord Bergen's substantial suppers. After the inner wants had been supplied, Captain Jones called upon Captain Gray for a speech. Remarks were made by different gentlemen, and the Athol Band rendered some good music. After Mr. Avery had told about Von Feildman's little pig, the company, headed by the bands playing Yankee Doodle, marched to the Town Hall There Mr. Heustis presented to the Steamer Company a beautiful silver, gold-lined ice pitcher and two goblets, furnished by C. A. Cook of Athol, and two chromos, entitled "The Life of a Fireman." Captain Bemis returned the thanks of the company for the gift. Messrs. Avery, Lovett, Heustis and others entertained the company with stories, speeches, songs and dancing followed. and those not inclined to dance were put through in first class style. Towards the morning hours the company retired to the hotel, where the visitors put up.

They left at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, amid cheers for Athol and Spencer. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the visit, and every one appeared to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. It is not often that so lively and such a jolly good time is witnessed in Spencer. The visitors were gentlemanly in their behavior, and Athol, with such men, has a solid fire department, which will always be ready for duty. The Athol firemen will always receive a warm welcome in Spencer. Let them try again and see for themselves.

Have you seen those nobby suitings, which you can have made to order at M. J. Powers for $25?

BROOKLYN BREVITIES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Brevities—that is the word. Twenty-five years' experience in newspaper writing have taught me that people like short articles. Do your readers know that these Brooklyn letters are each written on one postal card? The limited space is in keeping with the limited leisure of the writer; pressed with domestic engagements, college work, pulpit and parish labors. together with journalism and authorship as avocations.

Last week we heard Edward Beecher read a capital paper on the "Relation of the Congregational Clergy to the Revolution." It was an important contribution to Centennial literature. Incidents of old times were told, as of one minister who made government powder when the supply failed. He afterwards became a professor at Andover. By the way, the action of Andover in the Beecher business is like gun-powder to the scandal bureau. But little is expected from the work of the latter, but Professor Smythe seems bent on pushing on another council.

The great Presbyterian Assembly of 500 delegates is to meet May 18, at the Tabernacle. Talmage is spending this week in Florida, getting a breathing spell, for he is overworked, and the two weeks of the Assembly will be a time of toil to him and his people.

Hyatt Smith, the Baptist, had all the water poured into his church last week. The workmen on the roof accidently set it on fire. Loss, $10,000; largely by water. A Johnson force pump might have saved this all.

We dropped into Waters' this week and heard the Cymbella, the latest musical sensation, a reed organ, twelve stops and thirty bells, which sells for $325. "The tintinnabulation which so musically swells from the bells, bells, bells," delights everybody. Professor Edwards, their exhibiter, gave us the "Wedding March" and "Ring the Bells of Heaven," in a glorious style.

We expect 40,000 Sunday school children in our parade on the 27th. A grand procession it will be. Seven regiments quarter in different parks.

We have had about 7,000 in our evening schools, nearly ten per cent. of the number of the day schools.

We have room on our card for more, but small time is up.

E. P. T.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH OF THE SNOW-FLAKE.

Dropping from the sky above,
Resting round down here below;
Who gave thee being thus to move
And visit us thou flake of snow.

Is all above so pure as thee,
Thou little elfin sprite;
With naught to bind but ever free,
So pure and snowy white.

Coming down in silent mirth,
Whirling round in silent glee;
Why come down to us on earth?
Earth is sure death to thee.

"I came down" the flake replied,
"God sent me in his love:
To tell the poor troubled and tried,
All is pure and good above.

I shall die by touching earth.
As all men die by touching sin;
That want spoil my joyful mirth,
I, like you have a crown to win.

When the grass again is seen,
And flowers around you springing;
I'll be with you on the green,
And birds above me singing.

THE RED NOSE

Let poets sing of the beautiful spring,
The moon, the dew-drop and rose:
But I'll tune my harp on another string,
The beautiful red, red, nose.

The red, red, nose how it glistens and glows,
With its splendid polish and shine:
A light to the world where'er it goes,
With a lustre almost divine.

Oh the beautiful red, red, nose,
Suggestive of jolly good times;
Kind to its friends, death to its foes,
And merry as Christmas chimes.

Oh, the red, red nose, the jolly red nose,
Hearty as old father time;
Sitting at ease or in grand repose,
There is something about it sublime.

—JASPER JENKINS

THE HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS

The introduction of the postal system, as it at present exists in all countries on the globe, has been credited to England, when, in 1840, covers and envelopes were devised to cary letters all over the kingdom at one penny the single rate. This plan was adopted through the exertion of Sir Rowland Hill, who has been aptly termed the "father of postage-stamps," It now appears, however that there is another aspirant for the introduction of the stamp system. In Italy, as far back as 1818 letter sheets were prepared duly stamped in the left lower corner while letters were delivered by specially appointed carriers, on the payment of the money which the stamp represented. The early stamp represented a courier on horsback, and was of three values. It was discontinued in 1836. Whether Italy or great Britain first introduced postage-stamps other countries afterward began to avail themselves of this method for the payment of letters although they did not move very promptly in the matter.

Great Britain enjoyed the monopoly of stamps for three years. and, though the first stamps were issued in 1840, she has made fewer changes in her stamps than any other country, and has suffered no change at all in the main design—the portrait of Queen Victoria. In other countries. notably in our own, the Sandwich Islands, and the Argentine Republic, the honor of portraiture on the stamps is usually distributed among various high public officers; but in Great Britain the Queen alone figures on her stamps, and not even the changes that thirty-five years have made in her face are shown on the national and colonial postage-stamps.

The next country to follow the ext ample of England was Brazill. In 1842 a series of three stamps were issued consisting simply of large numerals denoting the value, and all printed in black. Then came the cantons in Switzerland, and Finland, with envelopes which to-day are very rare, and soon after them, Bavaria, Belgium France, Hanover, New South Wales, Tuscany, Austria, British Guiana, Prussia, Saxony, Spain. Denmark, Italy Wurtemberg and the United States. Other countries followed in the train, until, at the present moment. there is scarcely any portion of the globe, inhabited by civilized people which has not postage-stamps.

HOW HENRY CLAY WAS SOLD.

Some time before the introduction of railroads Governor Metcalf represented in Congress a district of which Nicholas County was a part. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams. The two distinguished politicians agreed to travel to Washington in Governor Metcalf's carriage, While passing through the State of Pennsylvania Mr. Clay told Governor Metcalf that he had received intimations that in a certain town they were approaching he would be honored with an ovation by the citizens. Just before coming to the town Governor Metcalf, who had along been driving, suggested to Mr. Clay that he take the lines and drive, as he himself was tired. Mr. Clay readily consented, whereupon the Governor took the back seat in the carriage, Mr. Clay drove the team successfully into the town, and they were met by a large concourse of people, Governor Metcalf alighted from the carriage, and being asked whether he was Mr. Clay, answered in the affirmative, that he was glad to meet them, etc., and at this the crowd fairly hoisted him upon their shoulders and triumphantly started with him to the place of reception.

Looking back at Mr. Clay, who still sat in the carriage somewhat nonplussed, the Governor cried:

"Driver, take the horses to the stable, and feed them."

The merriment of the crowd when the joke was discovered can be better imagined ,than described, Mr. Clay himself as heartily entering into it as the rest.

GET YOUR GIRLS AN ALLOWANCE.

Where it is necessary to study economy in every way, and fathers complain of the frequent demand upon their purses by their daughters, it is best for both parties that an allowance should be agreed on, and regularly paid every quarter. A girl is thus taught the value of money, and she learns to be careful how to spend it; she is led to exercise her judgment and taste, and to restrict herself in ons respect in order to indulge herself in another. Without an allowance, cannot know the pleasures of denying themselves what might seem very reasonable and proper ,for the sake of bestowing the sum thus saved in charity. There is no generosity in making presents to our friends, no benevolence in giving to the poor, if we are merely the distributors of another person's bounty, and have not one gratification the less ourselves. A feeling of responsibility grows out of the disbursement of a certain sum which we regard as our own.

TRUE POLITENESS.

True breeding will always show itself in doing the right thing at the right time.

The story of old Duc Doudeauville points a moral just here. He was slowly coming down stairs one afternoon from a visit, when he met a youngster of twenty bounding up three steps at a time to a drawing room he had just quitted. Both stopped short. The Duke by right of age, stood against the wall. The boy, four stairs below him stood against the banister. Both bowed low, both were bareheaded, neither would pass the other. The dead lock continued until the younger man stepped up, saying;

"I obey, my Lord Duke- obedience is the first duty of youth."

This story, however, is remarkably like one of Lord Stair and Louis XIV. The king signed to the embassador to get into the carriage before his majesty. Lord Stair bowed and obeyed without any fuss, whereupon, Louis observed to his courtiers that a less polite man would have made a ceremony of declining.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.

A very strong impression would be made upon the public mind if, after some long period in which the boilers of steam engines have been fed with a mixture of spirit and water, it was suddenly discovered that the engines would work quite as well with the water, without the spirit, and that the millions of pounds that had been devoted to the production of the spirit had been so much waste. But the argument goes very much beyond this in the case of "the millions of engines called man," if it can be shown that there is hurtful as well as wasteful expenditure, and that in a very large proportion of instances the engines would have worked even better without the costly addition of the spirit.

In these days of the scientific application of the doctrines of economy, it certainly must remain a matter of some surprise to thoughtful men that in a land of advanced cultivation and intelligence so many millions of good money are continuously applied to the production of a commodity which, in the existing habits or society, may reasonably be held pernicious alike to the pockets, to the health, and to the morals of the community.—*Edinburg Review.*

THE ORIGIN OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."

The following is the history of "Home, Sweet Home," as Mr. Reed says the author related it to him, in Tunis: Mr. Payne had written several pieces for the stage that had met with considerable favor, and had been sent for to go to Paris to look after the introduction of one of them in one of the theatres of that city. It was the afternoon before Christmas, and, although in winter, the day was bright and pleasant. After strolling about for a time, he seated himself in the Garden of the Tuilleries, and became a quiet observer of the life and gaiety of that brilliant promenade. While there he thought of the pleasures his acquaintances had told him they expected to have the next day, and reflected, although in the midst of all this gay throng, he was without a home and friends, and was really the most lonely person in the world. All through the day he had been humming to himself an air, which he had heard in the theatre the previous evening, when he had listened to an opera by Donizetti, called "Anne Boleyn," in which the air of "Home, Sweet Home" occurs. After a little he began to arrange these reflections into verse, adapting it to this air, and, before leaving his seat, a song that has since touched the tenderest chord of millions of hearts had its origin. He then went to his room and wrote out the song, and on showing it to some of his acquaintances, they advised him to have it published. He did so, and the next time he went to London it was sung for the first time in public in the Convent Garden Theatre, and immediately became very popular.

RULES FOR TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Pure politeness has it origin in Christian charity and kindness, and all standard rules of etiquette were founded for the greater convenience and happiness of society.

Although the reasons may seem obvious at first sight, they exist, and will be apparent on careful consideration:

1. Do not keep others waiting for you either at the beginning or close of the meal.

2. Do not sip soup from the tip, but from the side of the spoon.

3. Be careful not to spill or drop anything on the table cloth.

4 In passing your plate to be helped, retain your knife and fork.

5. When asked for your plate, do not shove. but hand it.

6. Keep your plate neat; do not heap all sorts of food on it at once

7. When drinking do not look around.

8. Use your knife only for cutting food or spreading butter, do not put it to your mouth or to your lips.

9. Break your bread into small pieces and rest them on your plate while spreading.

10. If you find anything unpleasant in your food put it aside as quietly as possible, without drawing the attention of others to it.

11. Do not open the lips on make unnecessary noise while chewing.

12. Do not touch the head.

13. Do not rest the elbows on the table.

14. Do not speak with the mouth full.

15. Brush the table neatly before bringing on the desert

16. Be thoughtful and attentive to the wants of those al out you.

17. Converse on pleasant subjects with those near you.

18. Do not say anything not intended for all to hear.

19. Never leave the table before others without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CLEANING MERCURY.

Mercury is much used in various physical and chemical experiments, and frequently becomes so dirty and impure as to render it unsuitable for many purposes.

The impurities may be divided into three classes: first mixture with metals especially lead, zinc and tin; second, common dust and dirt; and third. water or other liquids.

Redistillation is almost the only way to remove the metals, and even this is not perfectly effectual in the case of zinc. The mercury used for amalgamating battery plates should, therefore be kept separate from the rest, and used for this purpose only.

If but little of the metal is present it may be removed by agitation with diluted nitric acid. Instead of nitric acid, a solution of nitrate of, mercury may be used.

A great variety of devices are used to remove the mechanical impurities of mercury. It may be poured into a bag of chamois leather, which is squeezing until the mercury comes through in fine globules; or it may be poured into a funnel provided with a filter paper, in which a needle hole has been pierced

Mercury may be washed dirtily with water, by shaking them together in a bottle, or filling a jar with mercury and allowing water to bubble through it. To ascertain if mercury is pure, it may be poured into a procelain evaporating dish.

If lead is present, it will tarnish the sides. A thin film will also, after a time form on its surface, due to oxidation; zinc and its produce a similar effect. The surface of mercury when at rest should be very bright and almost invisible, and small globules, if detached should be perfectly spherical and not adhere to the glass, but roll it freely when the surface is inclined.

The Spencer Sun

TWENTY SHEETS FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS. MAY 12, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 or to remove them from the post-office, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The Texas legislature has elected Gov. Coke as United States Senator.

It is understood that Speaker Kerr will soon resign his position on account of ill health.

Governor Rice wants to take the state militia to the Centennial. Better take the Pomeroy boy along too.

They now say that Morton started the stories against himself that he might have a chance to vindicate himself.

The Centennial Commissioners have decided to close the grounds as well as the exhibition on Sundays. There was a strong attempt made to have the grounds open, as this in time would lead to the opening of the exhibition also.

Conkling has now another good send off. He has been investigated and his record been found clear. It may be understood that the senator is both the favorite son of New York and the White House.

The enemies of Secretary Bristow claim that his crusade on the whiskey ring has cost the government more than it has retained. The record shows, however that the expenses are less than one hundred thousand dollars, and that the property confiscated amounts to three millions.

Secretary Fish prevented Winslow from attending the centennial opening by requesting his British government to hold him ten days until his case could be further investigated. Dom Pedro, expressed much disappointment in not seeing this remarkable specimen of American civilization.

James Cahill died recently in Cincinnati at the age of 102 years. He believed in the old maxim and went to bed early and got up early. He never used the weed but would now and then take sometaing for his appetite. He lived a model life for a man in Cincinnati.

The grand jury in the District of Columbia have found a bill against Belknap for accepting bribes. But now Marsh's money begins to fall and unless some relief is discovered for this Belknap will escape punishment, as the impeachment proceedings will probably be discontinued.

Piper who was recently convicted of the murder of Mabel Young, has confessed not only to that murder, but also that of Bridget Landrigan. He says that he had a desire for blood, which he could not control. Let Pomeroy and Piper be strung up before others are seized with this mania. He has since confessed two more murders and one or two cases of arson.

The friends of reform in Connecticut propose to amend the constitution so that nine jurors may render a verdict in civil actions, and that Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts shall be appointed for life by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Reports from the Black Hills are encouraging. The stock is dying off rapidly of starvation. The grass is not yet started and in many places snow covers the ground to the depth of nearly a foot. New Custer City there are four hundred carcasses of animals that have recently died of disease and starvation.

There is some probability of trouble with Great Britain in regard to extradition treaties, and yet this country has no Minister at the court of St. James. If there are no men competent for this position in the Republican party, let the President select from the other side of the house.

Dom Pedro wonders why so many statues of magnificent persons are erected and Webster, Calhoun and Clay are unnoticed. If our distinguished visitor is present at the next Centennial he will doubtless wonder more why statues of Babcock, Joyce, Avery and Schenck are erected and not of Bristow and Adams. It would be well for the President to request Dom Pedro to leave or keep his mouth shut hereafter.

The present standing of the various candidates for the nomination at Cincinnatti is as follows: Blaine has 140, Morton 76, Conkling 56, Bristow 18, Hartranft 58 and the "great unknown" 16. The whole number in the convention will be 756, 350 delegates are yet to be elected and most of these are southern and western states, which will probably favor Morton. It is evident that Blaine's prospects are gradually declining. His explanations in connection with his brothers business, have not been entirely satisfactory and have prejudiced a great many people against him.

TREES.

With a view of encouraging the planting of trees, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have offered a series of premiums as follows: For the best plantation of not less than five acres, $1,000; next best $600; next best, $400. These plantations are to be of European larch, except in Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties, where the Scotch pine or the Corsican pine must be used and there must be at least 2,700 trees to the acre. A premium of $200 is offered for the best plantation of American white ash, of not less than five acres in extent, and $100 for the next best. These plantations must have 5,000 trees to the acre. The plantations must be made during the spring of 1877, and the prizes will be awarded during the summer of 1887.

Persons intending to compete for these prizes must notify in writing the secretary, E. E. Perkins, Jamaica Plains, Mass., before December 1, 1876, stating the prize entered for, the variety of trees to be planted, and the nature and description of the ground to be used.

It is desirable that every large land owner should enter into this competition, not merely for the purpose of obtaining the reward, which ought to be a secondary motive, but to improve the climate of New England, as it is well settled that forests have a large influence in determining the temperature and moisture of the atmosphere. There are thousands of acres in this state, now run over with berry bushes of all kinds and furnishing scanty pasturage, which, if planted with trees, would return a good per cent. for the money invested in them. The estimated profits of a plantation of European larch of ten acres for fifty years is $52,382 75. Farmers should not neglect this important duty.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

The Police Question.

I see by last week's paper that "Mechanic" is real sorry that Mr. Clapp has been reappointed a police officer and says that "his appointment by last years board of selectmen in the face of the strongly expressed opinion of the voters, caused a good deal of dissatisfaction and the influence to which the selectmen yeilded was at that time well understood," which means that my influence procured the appointment. Now let us see how it was. Last year two petitions were presented to the Selectmen, one read as follows;

"To the Honorable Board of Selectmen of the town of Spencer: The undersigned citizens of Spencer, believing the sale and use of intoxicating liquors to be the source of much poverty, suffering and crime, hereby earnestly protest against the issuing of any license for the sale of the same, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. We also respectfully request your board to use every endeavor *to enforce the provisions of the license law* against the illegal sale of liquor, and to prosecute to the full extent of the law every violation of the same.

The other read:

"To the Board of Selectmen of Spencer: With a view of *strictly enforcing the license law* soon to take effect, the undersigned respectfully request the appointment of Sylvanus Clapp and Elias Hall as police officers, under Sect. 38 Chapter 18. Gen Statues."

The petitions were signed by 474 of the best citizens of Spencer, and both meant one and the same thing, to wit:—the suppression of liquor selling, drunkenness and crime in this town; and any person who signed one would have signed the other had it been presented to him. I had nothing to do with making or circulating the petitions. I was asked by some of the petitioners to appear before the Selectmen at the hearing and advocate the prayer of the petitions, and I did so. "Mechanic" was also at the hearing on the first petition and argued for the rumsellers, and I thought at the time his efforts helped our side; anyhow it was not my influence alone that procurred Mr. Clapp's appointment last year—there were 475 of us.

"Mechanic" goes on to say about the appointment this year: "The full caucus, and the fuller town meeting, with the most unreserved expression of opinion were enough, it was thought, to morally obligate and compel the incoming board to respect the well understood wishes of the voters. In spite of any one man, but not so, the present board yields to the same influence and Mr. Clapp is reappointed and so it seems that our town meetings are a farce, and what is the remedy?"

I declare I don't know, I dont believe there is any. I am unwilling to accept "Mechanic" as reliable authority about the expression of opinion at the caucus, inasmuch as it was thought that he was not so posted as to express his own opinions intelligibly and in the town meeting the expression was this way, the whole number of votes cast was 442 and 227 for Mr. Clapp for Constables, a majority of the largest vote ever cast at any election of town officers, Barrisbault had 279 and Mulvey 226 and these three would have all been elected except for a vote of the town to elect only five, and there were five the had more votes then these. The motion fest only five was made by a friend of Mr. Clapp before the balloting commenced and was passed by not more than thirty votes, so if ere was no design in the motion or vote to defeat his election. I went before the selectmen without his knowledge and asked for his appointment in behalf of those 227 voters who had by their votes in town meeting expressed a wish that he should hold the office of constable, the fact that they received a majority of all the votes cast, would be a sufficient reason why Barrisbault, Clapp and Mulvey should be appointed police officers but I gave to the selectmen other reasons that I believed were cogent and he was appointed, and every rumseller and rumdrinker and their confiitors are sorry and alarmed, but the great majority of the people in Spencer are of another kind and rejoice.

"Mechanic" furtner says, "the consequence was that last years board was put out, and a new one put in with a more than implied understanding that Mr. Clapp should not be reappointed" meaning that the issue upon which the present board of selectmen was elected, was whether Mr. Clapp should be a police officer and the liquor law enforced. Others understood the issue to be concerning the town treasurer, a majority of the voters of Spencer believe the towns money should be kept in the Bank, and the matter was talked with much freedom before the holding of the caucus, and it was proposed to elect a treasurer that would keep the towns balances in the Bank. This was the issue at the caucus, and would have been the issue in town meeting had not Mr. Bush assured the friends of the change that if they would reelect the present incumbent the towns money should be kept in the Spencer Bank, this promise allayed the opposition and removed the issue.

The selectmen were not nominated or elected with any understanding expressed or implied, that they were to license or not license; to appoint or not appoint certain police officers. There was no contest except about the chairman and both candidates stood on exactly the same ground on the rum and police question, and the fact was known by every voter in town, there is no one who knows Mr. Bullard that dont know he is utterly opposed to rum selling and rum drinking, and the same holds true as to Mr. Kent, for the many years they have been in Spencer there has been no word or act of either of them from which a drunkard or a drunkard maker could get the least encouragement, any more than you could get blood from a turnip. Mechanic knew this and if the issue was as he states he must have been numb to vote for a board the majority of whom were so openly pronounced against his side of the issue.

As to Mr. Clapp's fitness for the office "Mechanic" says he has nothing to say. But I have something to say. I have had more business with the officers and hence a better opportunity to know their qualifications for thirty years past than any other man in Spencer, and I say I have never known a better officer than Sylvanus Clapp, or a poorer one than "Mechanic" was the year he served as constable.

LUTHER HILL.

THE MAN THAT DOES NOT LIMP AFTER THREE MONTHS' TRIAL.

The first man who visited Dr. Kimbell after his arrival in this city has now entered upon the fifteenth week of the enjoyment of life as he used to enjoy it before his existance was embittered and his future beclouded by corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. His countenance, which for years had worn an expression more painful than that of Tantalus, is now wreathed with a halo of beautiful smiles, and he even contemplates going to the centennial and challenging the committee to do their worst.—for in sooth he hath no corns for them to tread upon. We mention no names in this connection; for, if we were to do so, this office would be besieged by hundreds of thousands whose the doctor has cured each one anxious to be the first to know that he is the happy man and that his name should be inserted in the place of the name given The doctor's advertisement still proclaims his presence among us, and tells that the fifteenth week of his continued success is begun. and we may add that the doctor will remain long enough to cure any person who does not prefer to limp rather than be a credit to the city. Dr. Kimbell can be found at the Bay State House Worcester. Read the following.

FROM DR. E. M. WHEELER OF SPENCER

Dr. Kimbell has removed a corn for me, and a bunion and two corns for my wife, without pain.

E. M. WHEELER, M. D.,

FROM HON. DAVID PROUTY OF SPENCER.

Dr. Kimbell, has taxen out seven corns for me without pain,

ADV.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day though the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist L. F. SUMNER, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

A skin like monumental alabaster may be attained by using GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which does away with the necessity for sulphur Baths. Try it ladies. It is a genuine beautifier and very economical. Hint to those fond of curly Hair, Bill's Hair Dye. 20 4t

(Original.)

OLINDA.

Olinda was lovely as lovely could be,
And as sweet as the blossom that hangs on the tree
Her soul was as pure as a lily in bloom,
For vice had not stained it with sensual gloom.
Fine feelings were beaming within her blue eye,
As benign as the rain bow that glows in the sky,
For she was as good as an angel is free,
And her voice was as sweet as the hum of the bee

Olinda was lovely as lovely could be,
And all her affections were centered in me:
For she was a model of fair womankind,
A woman in whom every grace was combined.
And all the sweet glances that beamed in her eye,
Were like the pure light that issues from the sky,
They woke the deep chords of affectionate love,
Which lighten the spirit with light from above.

Olinda was lovely as lovely could be,
A pure earthly being whose spirit was free
From the gall of polution whose poisening dart,
Had attempted in vain to polute her true heart.
For virtue and truth were the gems of her mind,
With all the sweet graces of woman combined,
For she was as lovely as lovely could be
And as pure as the blossom that hangs on the tree.

—FRANZ NEVA.

OUR STORY TELLER.

THE LONG PACK.

"Aunty, tell me a story," I said as I sat with my maiden relative in a huge tapestried department in a rambling old fashioned house in the country.

"What kind of a story do you want, Harry?" she asked. "Grave or gay, true or untrue, pleasant or sad? For my life has been long, and my experiences many," she added, as she gazed dreamily and thoughtfully into the fire that blazed on the hearth before us.

"Oh, something harrowing and thrilling, fearful and shocking, and above all, true—there's a dear aunty!" I exclaimed as I drew near to her side, and gazed shudderingly around the large, gloomy room.

A little pause ensued, while aunty gazed meditatively into the fire, and I watching her face in eager hope of the exciting tale that was coming.

I was about sixteen (Aunt Betsey began at last) when I was invited to go and stay with some relatives in Sussex, whom I had never seen. My life in this old house—where I was born, and have lived all my days—was somewhat monotonous. I was a lively girl then, and, wild with delight at the prospect of a change of scene, I looked anxiously for my parents permission to accept the invitation.

After some deliberation, the desired permission was given; so, early one morning, accompanied by my father, I set out in high spirits for my destination,arriving there in the pleasant twilight of an autumn evening.

Our friends gave us a cordial reception. Squire and Mrs. Oldham were staid, good tempered, rather elderly people, and their two daughters—girls of eighteen and twenty—as merry and as wild as I could possibly desire Their names were Mildred and Janet.

The house standing on its own grounds, and surrounded by lofty trees, was old and spacious, and plenty of rooms of all sizes and descriptions. I can recall so well the great entrance hall. It was of immense size and gloomy, and from it ascended a wide stair case which led to an open gallery above.

During my stay with my Sussex friends, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham went to spend a few days at a gentleman's house a few miles distant from their own, and it was while they were absent that the alarming occurrence I am about to relate to your took place.

The household consisted of the butler and two maid servants. The coachman, who lived in a cottage on the grounds about a quarter of a mile distant, was now absent with his master and mistress. The butler was a pompous, stately, middle-aged man, given somewhat to patronizing, though always respectful in his manners to us young people. He evidently considered the safety of the house as his peculiar charge, and was very particular in the extinguishing of fires, and in looking after the fastenening of doors and windows.

We had heard of one or two robberies being committed in the neighborhood; but we did not feel nervous, and my cousin placed great dependence on a huge black dog which always slept at night in the hall.

One evening—I believe it was the third after Mr. and Mrs. Oldham's departure—my cousins and I were sitting chatting merrily around the fire in a large room which opened from the hall. I think it was about seven o'clock, when their came a pull at the front door bell, and after a short delay the butler answered it. Presently, hearing a somewhat prolonged parley outside, we opened the door and peeped out.

Two men, apparently much exhausted, stood at the lower end of the hall, while on the floor at their feet lay a large, long package. Opposite to them stood the butler and one of the maid servants, and a stormy discussion seemed going on between them. Mildred, my eldest cousin after a few moments' pause, walked forward and requested an explanation. One of them rather a respectable looking individual, I thought, advanced toward her, and making a low bow, began to speak:

"Madam," said he, "we have brought this bale of goods to your house by mistake; we were to take it to Mr. Needham's," mentioning a house about five miles distant, "but have carried it here instead. We are much exhausted, for we have walked far, the night is tempesteous, and we feel thatwe can take it no farther. Will you kindly allow us to leave it here till morning?"

Mildred looked at the butler inquiringly before she answered. The old servant shook his head with a doubtful and suspicious air, whereupon the man who had just spoken observed hastily:

"We do not ask for a logding for ovrselves, madam, we shall make our way to the nearest public house. It is only the pack we wish to leave. Is is very heavy, and we will call for it in good time to-morrow. We throw ourselves upon your compassion."

"Let the poor men leave their large package Mildred," said Janet, my younger cousin, "and have it put into the ante-room until to-morrow."

Mildred consented, and in disregard of the frown and ominous looks of the butler, ordered the pack to be carried into the little room near the entrance.

This was done, and glad and thankful I was to see the door bolted and barred behind the formidable strangers. It seemed to me a dangerous risk, in our thinly peopled household, to admit to strangers at that time of the evening. I had noticed, too, that they glanced around the hall in a surreptitious manner, and especially at the dog, which stood with us in the hall, and had at first begun to bark, but had been quickly silenced by a low command from Mildred. I saw that the maid servant, who still stood by, shared my uncomfortable feelings, and she assisted, very readily, after the departure of the men, in barring the door and seeing to the safety of the window fastenings.

Later in the evening I met her on the stairs, and she stopped me.

"I don't like the looks of that bundle at all, Miss," she said; "it looks to me alive, and twice I have fancied I saw it move—once when lying on the hall floor, and again now, for I have been to look at it."

I smiled, and telling Harriet "not to be whimsical," passed on, and rejoining my cousins, I told them what Harriet had said to me, and proposed going to take a look at my mysterious package.

Taking a lamp with us we proceeded to the little apartment wherein it was placed. It lay on a wooden settee, which stood on one side of the room. It was enveloped in a brown wrapper, was very long, and thicker at the middle than at the two extremeties. Somehow I did not like the looks of it; but my fears were of such a vogue that I did not like to express them. As we crossed the hall on our return to the sitting room, we encountered Harriet, who was hovering about with a very uneasy and mysterious expression on her face.

What is the matter, Harriet?" asked Mildred.

"Oh, Miss, I am so frieghtened about that pack. I cannot rest, and I am sure that I cannot go to bed while it is in the house.

"You are very rediculous, Harriet," replied Janet. "I am sure the men were very respectable looking individuals, only two shopmen. We have just been looking at the pack and it did not move, though I gave it a good squeeze. I am sure there is nothing in it to alarm you.

Harriet looked very pale, and shook her head warmly.

Ten o'clock came, and my cousins and I were thinking of betaking ourselves to our sleeping apartments, when we heard a door in the hall violently shut and lock. Immediately after Harriet rushed in on us, and sank on the nearest chair in violent hysteries. She was speedily followed by the butler, looking as pompous and still as ever, but with a certain expression of unquiet on his fat, grave face.

"What is the matter, Jones?" asked Mildred, starting to her feet. "Tell us quickly, Do try to keep quiet Harriet."

"Oh, that pack is alive," shrieked Harriet.

"Hush, Harriet," said Mildred calmly; "let Jones tell us. I heard you lock a door. It was that of the anteroom in which this unfortunate pack is placed, I suppose?"

"It was, Miss," replied Jones, sententiously; "and the dog is in the hall," he added.

"So far good," said Mildred, composedly. "And how, pray, do you know that the pack is alive?"

"You see, Miss," replied Jones; "ever since that pack has been left here Harriet has been in a distracted state of mind—frighteded out of her senses, in fact."

"I saw the thing move when it was laid in the hall," sobbed Harriet.

"Go on, Jones," interposed Janet. Jones continued:

"So before we went to bed Miss Harret persuaded me to come and take another look at the package. You know I did not approve of its being left, Miss," he added.

"Never mind that," said Mildred, "tell us what you have seen."

"Well, Miss, I thought it a great nonsense, but I went. We took hold sf the bundle and turned it about a little, but could make nothing out of it. Presently Harriet found a small hole in the waapper. She pulled the rent rather more open and looked in. I saw her face change. She turned and pulled me out of the room, pulled the door to and locked it. This is all I know at present, ladies," and here Jones bowed to us politely.

Harriet had become quieter, so Mildred inquired:

"What did you see, Harriet."

The girl shivered, and covered her face with her hands.

"Come, Harriet, speak," said Mildred, becoming a little pale.

"Yes, tell us, and instantly!" cried Janet.

Harriet took her hand from her face and looked up.

"It was an eye, Miss," she said in horror stricken tones, "such an awful looking eye, and it glared at me!" she added, with a repressed shriek

We looked at each other in mute consternation.

"Was it a living one, do you think, Harriet?" I asked.

"Yes, it was all alive, Miss, I am sure," she sobbed. "Oh, what shall we do? It looked so malignant and terrible!"

We looked at each other for a few moments, and then Mildred spoke:

"I can scarcely believe that you are right, Harriet," she said; "I fancy that your imagination has been making a goose of you."

"Still, Mildred," I ventured to say, "Harriet may be right, and it would be well to do something at once. This may be a plan to rob the house when we are all in bed."

"And murder us all," shrieked Harriet.

Janet began to cry, and meanwhile the butler had left the room.

"Where is Jones?" inquired Mildred, suddenly observing his absence. "Let us go and find him, and see what is to be done."

She passed into the hall and we followed. Jones was rummaging in a large closet, the door of which stood open; he had a lamp in his hand. The other servants stood by, and we waited for him to emerge. He was rather a long time, so Mildred went close to the door and whispered:

"What are you doing there, Jones?"

Jones made no reply, but came out, armed with an old rusty looking dagger and two pieces of strong rope.

"You are not going to kill him!" implored Janet.

"Never fear, Miss," replied Jones; "a little prick, however, will do no hurt. I must take care of my master's house."

"We will come with you," whispered Mildred.

"Very good, Miss," he answered "Please bring the dog to the door, and keep him there till I want him."

So off went Jones with his lamp, his dagger and his ropes, we and the servants following closely with the dog, who seemed to possess a strong consciousness of something being amiss.

Jones opened the door of the little room quietly, and went in and placed the lamp on a small side table which stood near, Then at once,dagger and ropes in hand he walked towards the pack, which lay on the settle; but I now observed that there were one or two openings in the wrapper.

There was a deep silence among us for a moment or two, interrupted only by the low growlings of the dog, who became manifestly more and more uneasy and was with great difficulty restrained from rushing into the room Then there come a scene of noise and confusing. Jones reached the pack, and throwing the rope over his arm, and still clutching the dagger, stooped to inspect the slit in the wrapper where Harriet had asserted she had seen an eye. At that moment one of the most fearful and teribile yells I ever heard broke from between the folds of the wrapper. The pack struggled violently then rolled over and fell heavily on the ground while a choked voice begged for mercey at the same time a knife was seen endeavoring to effect an opening. The screams of the servants, the hysterical sobs of Janet, and the loud howlings and whinings of the dog who was still restrained by Mildred from rushing frantically into the room made a din that I never can forget.

I remember that Jones alone looked very composed and unmoved througout Before the man in the pack had time to free himself from the wrapper Jones had managed despite his struggles, to pass the ropes several times round and round him, and to secure them. By the time he had accomplished this we had all become pretty quiet. The dog was silenced, and made to lie down in the hall, while Mildred and I and two of the servants the terrifidd Harriet not being one, went into the room.

The pack presented a very ludicrous appearance. The wrapper had been slit open from the center upward and display the figure of a man appearantly about thirty years of age lying in it, the ropes wound around him. He had a long pale face, a brown grizzly beard and eyes that glanced doubtfully from Jones and his dagger, who knelt beside him, to us, as we approached him. He was perfectly mute and refused to answer any questions.

"See, he has got a whistle," cried one of the servants.

Jones instantly seized it, and after a few moments' consideration beckoned Mildred out of the room. I followed.

"Young ladies," he said, "the man is now quite secure, and his accomplices will certainly not attempt to enter much before midnight. I expect the whistle was to have been the signal. Would you be afraid if I slipped down to the coachman's house and got his wife to send one of her boys into the village for other assistance? We could then probably secure all the villains."

"But you may be attacked by them on the way," urged Mildred.

"No fear Miss; I can slip unseen behind the shrubs in the darknes."

"Go then, and quickly," said Mildred.

"You are sure that the man is quite safely bound!"

"Quite so, Miss; but perhaps you would like to ask the consent of the household before I leave you?"

Mildred soon obtained our consent to the plan, and Jones was cautiously let out of a small side door. In about twenty minutes— which had seemed two hours to us—he returned and his low tap was instantly answered.

"It is all right," he said. "I have seen and heard nothing of the two men The boy is sharp enough and he has his directions, and is to bring a party from the village to this door by the same way that I took."

More than an hour passed away; then a low tap was again heard, and six men appeared, accompanied by the boy who had been sent to bring them.

About midnight Jones opened the shutters of a casement window in the hall and blew a loud whistle; the whistle was responded to by another, and two men presently appeared at the open casement, Jones drew back into the darkness of the hall and silently allowed them to enter. The moment their feet touched the hall flour they were secured.

"And where were you, Aunty?" I said, "during this scene?"

"We stood in the gallery above. The boy who had received his directions soon brought forward a lantern, and we also had lights at hand in the gallery."

"Were the men tried, Aunty; and what was their punishment?"

"Yes, they were conveyed to the county prison, and on their conviction were sentenced to transportation. The butler, as you may imagine, was handsomely rewarded."

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ever since I was nineteen years old; had it
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would fill up and drop down in my throat
a feeling of choking, so that I would
in bed to save myself from strangul
affected my head so that I felt confused,
troubled with severe headaches at interv
week at a time. I also had pains in
back and kidneys, from which I suffered
ly. So bad were they, that a year ago
mer I was obliged to lie in bed most of
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bottle. I am now on the third
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has rescued me from intense suffering and
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dinner; that it shall be chop-
—nearly to the condition of
at; and that the potatoes
eated seperately with equal
en mix together thoroughly
opping bowl, with the knife.
ly, do not be afraid of spoil-
oo much stirring. Moisten
—which improves hash as it
ned up potato,—and season
er, pepper and salt. Pack
in a covered dish. When
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ively accompaniment. Such
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n and the rind of two to one
hick cream. Sweeten with a
und of sugar, and let it stand
n hour. Add one ounce of
dissolved in half a pint of wa-
rfectly smooth and free from
Strain the whole mixture
a fine seive, and then beat to-
r several minutes. Then put
old or molds; and when cold
ectly set turn out upon a des-
TENED RICE.—One quart of
one teacup of rice; boil until
is very soft and is thickened;
beaten yolk of two eggs, half
onful of salt, one and a half
l of sugar, two teaspoonsful
flavoring. After stirring all
then into a platter and sift
lf a teaspoonful of cinnamon
Serve ice cold. The whites
gs may be added as a merin-
his is a delicious dessert espec-
summer.
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lf cupsful of mashed potatoes,
upful of milk, one heaping tea-
l of butter quarter teaspoonful
er, one scant teaspoonful of salt.
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TOOLS.—In purchasing tools and implements, those that are lightest, other things being equal, should be chosen. To handle a heavy tool is a waste of muscle, now that steel is in universal use for the best kinds. Even a hoe should be sharp and bright to be most effective, and in a mower a dull knife will double the draft. This is equally true of horse power machines and of hand tools.

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THE ROLLER.—The roller should be used with judgment. It is a valuable implement. but sometimes it is used injuriously. It is most effective on light soils; when the soil is damp, clods are easily crushed, but the surface is packed and crusted. Meadows on the contrary, should be rolled while moist and soft, that stones and rough places may be pressed into the soil, and the surface levelled for the mower. Fall grain may be rolled with advantage the day after it is harrowed, if rain has not fallen.

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CARDS AT THE SUN OFFICE. **PRINTING.**

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—The Arion Quartette Club assisted by Mrs. Cummings, soprano and Miss. Kellogg, pianist gave a concert in New Braintree, on May 4th. The fine singing of Mrs. Cummings and Mr. Perkins, and the comic singing of Mr. Powell was received with great favor.

—Edward H. Saurin of Stoneham has been awarded the large contract for painting E. & A. H. Batcheller's 13 shops, and began work Monday.

—A. & E. D. Batcheller have opened auction rooms near the depot.

—Magurdy & Messer of Lynn have opened photographic rooms in Adams block.

—At a select dancing party last week, the prompter amused himself by mashing a hole through the bass-viol.

—Several parties from town visited Spencer on Friday last, to witness the fireman's parade.

—The time has come when youths and small urchins roost on the Common fence. The selectmen should erect awnings for their benefit.

—Five persons refused to accept the commissioners' award for land damages along the new railroad, and one of them, Chas. Kittredge, will try his hand at the law over the matter.

—The selectmen have decided to grant but one license for the ensuing year, that one being to Geo. R. Hamant who had one last year.

—C. A. Howes, who has acceptably filled the position as conductor of the North Brookfield railroad since its opening, has been called to a position on the main line of the Boston & Albany road. During his stay, he won the respect of the citizens, and on his departure was presented by the directors with a letter of recommendation and $50.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—Bay State Engine Co., organized May 1, with F. Bullard, Foreman; E. M. Demsey, 1st, Assistant; D. Drake, 2nd, Assistant; Herbert Conant, Clerk.

—The funeral of Mrs. J. Moulton, occured at his house May 7th. Very largely attended.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—The mother of Mr. Chas. Jackson will be 92 years of age the 1, of July, I had a long conversation with her a few days since, she is remarkabiy intelligent for one of her years, and I got much information of by-gone years. Her grandfather lived to be one hundred and two years, and her aunt 95.

—Isaac N. Jones has 22 hens' that have laid 844 eggs, in the months of March and April.

—The box shop and grist mill back of the freight house at the depot, will have steam up and commence operations within ten or twelve days.

—J. M. Sawtelle has commenced running his wagon in all the neighboring towns, selling his delicious ice creams, they are flavored up to a "charm" and are not surpassed for their refreshing qualities by any in the county.

—Gilbert Lincoln has just finished a tenement house on Central street, and it is now ready for occupancy, it is in a pleasant locality.

—Carter is giving us some fine specimens of carriage, sign, and house painting.

—The Father Matthew Temperance Society, organized Feb., 28, 1876. It commenced with sixteen in number, and now has twenty-seven, and is gaining in numbers every week. They meet once in two weeks after services, in Town Hall. The following are the officers of the Society: Spiritual Director, Rev. D. F. Cronin; President, Patrick G. Dillon; Vice President, J. M. Ducy; Recording Secretary, John T. Lovett; Financial Secretary, John F. Ducy; Treasurer, Chas. H. Conners; Board of Directors, Patrick T. McEvoy, William Roach, John Gravelin.

—Rev. Mr. Allen, our young and popular minister, is filling up our meeting house on the Sabbath, which to him must look very flattering and encouraging; in years past, things have not been so pleasant as they ought to have been, and the trouble has always originated in the church Rev. Ephraim Ward who was settled here in 1771, made this remark: "I have has more trouble with two members of my church, then all the rest of my difficulties in the society." I sincerely hope the Rev. Mr. Allen will never have occasion to make a similar remark; he is a young man of splendid abilities, and he can only have the hearty sympathies and co-operation of his church, the harvest will be great. Mr. Penn Tyler of N. Brookfield has taken charge of the singing, and under the training we shall have a choir of singers second to none in all the country towns in this section of the county. With good preaching, and good singing, our Church ought to be crowded every Sabbath.

—Our parish committee Mr. Chas Smith, and Dr. Forbes, are trying to have the Congregational church put in good repair, many improvements have been made—the vestry room has been greatly improved, a new desk, papered and painted, and other improvements. The old pulpit in the body of the house has been cut down, a great improvement in the looks, and all are pleased with the change.

E. P. M.

OAKHAM.

—Mr. Hiram Crawford, a native of this place who has resided for some years in Australia, is now home on a visit.

—The neighbors and friends of Mr. James C. Sargeant, gave him a surprise party last Monday evening, it being the fifteenth anniversary of his wedding. The company filled the house to overflowing, bringing with them presents suitable for the occasion. Frank Haskell Esq., in a few well chosen remarks made the presentation which was happily responded to by the recipient. Refreshments were next in order, and were furnished bountifully. Crawford's Cornet Band furnished the music, and all went as merry as a marraige bell. At a late hour the company retired wishing the host and hostess many returns of the day we celebrate.

M. M.

WARREN.

—The school committee, obliged to reduce expenses by the action of the town in cutting down the appropriation, have done it in the lower grade and outer schools by cutting down the school year from 30 to 24 weeks, instead of by reducing saleries as was generally expected. The salery of the high school principal has been cut down, as a State law obliges the town to support a high school 40 weeks. The action of the committee causes a great deal of grumbling, and there is some prospect of another town meeting to see if any more money can be raised.

—Elbridge Bliss an extensive farmer in the south part of the town, has failed. Part of the creditors are secured by mortgages on the farm, but the others, whose claims amount to about $5000, will probably not realize anything. Mr. Bliss has done a large business in buying and cutting off wood lots besides running a large farm.

—It is rumored that Sayles & Owen are about to shut down their woolen mill till bettre times. They are running on three quarter time.

—F. N. Simonds received a painful wound Saturday by a splinter flying from a planer in the Warren cotton mills box shop, and cutting his arm at the wrist.

—The Warren cotton mill No. 3, was shut down Saturday owing to the step of the water wheel giving out.

—The Congregational society, besides reducing their pastor's salary 15 per cent, have decided that he shall supply the pulpit if absent this summer.

—The Selectman have appointed D. W. Shepherd, F. E. Strickland of Warren, and F. L. Harmon and H. H. Hitchcock of West Warren fire engineers for the year.

—The West Warren Hose Company has chosen these officers: Joseph Davis, Foreman; J. B. Sibley. Assistant Foreman; W. J. Brooks, Clerk and Treasurer; Thomas Halleran, Steward.

—A stout able bodied tramp got provoked at John Barnes an elderly man living on the road leading to Ware, because Mr. Barnes would not give him something to eat, pitched into him and gave him a severe handling. A second tramp took the assailant off.

OXFORD.

—The annual rental of the pews in the Congregational church took place on Saturday last. The committee for the ensuing year are, O. T. Joslin, W. E. Pease, and S. C. Paine. Miss L. C. Bardwell has been secured as organist for the year ensuing. The choir is made up as follows:—Miss M. L. Daniels and F. Daniels and Mrs. Child, sopranos; Miss. Martin, alto; Geo. F. Daniels, tenor and director; E. W. Bardwell, bass. Three of these have sung together for twenty-five years. It is to be supposed that with no rehearsal, there is no choir in the country who sing better, a choir rehearsal being among the things of the last century.

—The "Robins Cornet Band" have chosen as their director L. H. Cudworth, under whose direction the Band is making good progress.

—A very pleasant affair was the gathering Tuesday evening at the house of Hon. Alexander DeWitt of two of his neices, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Newtow and Mrs. E. W. Bardwell and their families, it being their birth day.

—The selectmen grant no license of any kind for the sale of intoxicating liquors for the present year.

LEICESTER.

—The Leicester cornet band are practicing for Memorial day. The band has full numbers and is in a prosperous condition.

—Assessors are perambulating the town, making sundry unfortunates feel for the only time during the twelfth month, how troublesome it is to be possessed of this word's goods. The tax list will be materially lessened by the recent events in Cherry Valley.

—The academy cabinet, which has lately received a new case and is being revised and increased has just received a valuable addition from Rev. D. H. Montgomery, consisting of mounted sea mosses, some of them being very fine and delicate.

—At a meeting of the engineers of the fire department Tuesday, the chief engineer, Capt. J. D. Coggswell, resigned the position which he has filled admirably for two years. Capt. Coggswell has been connected with the fire department for thirty-five years, since the first formation of a company in 1841, with the exception of one year when he was in the volunteer service during the rebellion. Most of the present efficiency of the organization is due to his interest and excellent management. Mr. H. Arthur White was elected to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of the chief. No new member was elected to fill the vacancy on the board.

—At a church meeting of the First Congregational Church on Friday, two additional deacons were chosen: Mr Wm. F. Holman, to serve four years, and Mr. H. Arthur White for two years.

NEW BRAINTREE.

—The Arion Quartette Club of N. Brookfield, assisted by Mrs. Rose Cummings, soprano, and Miss. Kellogg, pianist, gave a very interesting entertaining concert in the town hall Thursday evening. The programme included solos, duetts and quartettes. Perhaps the solo by Mrs. Cummings, "Bonnie sweet Bessie," and that by Mr. Perkins, "Let Me Dream" were as well received as any part, if we except the comic song by Mr. Powell, which brought an encore.

—The Congregational parish church at their annual meeting elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Geo. K. Tufts clerk; and D. G. Barr, C. A. Gleason and Moses Thompson parish committee. The salary of the pastor Rev. Wm. Bond, has been reduced $100, and the money is raised by subscription instead of the direct taxation. If raised in the latter way the rate would be $11 per $1000. The parish also voted to appropriate the gift of $300 from the estate of the late Edward Fiske of Brooklyn towards the repairs of the inside of the church. This amount with the sum accumulated by the ladies' social gathering, equals $700, which sum is thought sufficient to color the walls and furnish a new carpet.

—The school report gives as the whole number of scholars attending school the past year, 195; average attendance 99; not absent or tardy during the year, 14; for two years in succession, 2; number of weeks of school 30; average wages paid teachers, $37.50 per month. One school, with 20 scholars, has averaged over 95 per cent of attendance for five years; in some terms during the time, 99 per cent.

West Brookfield,

We pity West Brookfield her fate, all may
see,
While placing such fellows on her business
committee.
On sidewalks and schools, on libraries and
roads,
That when asked civil questions will swell
up like toads.
And reply, when you see what is done you
will know.
And we wish you to be civil as our boot-
makers do,
With a ring round the polls all compelled
for to vote.
For whom and what bummers think best
to promote.

An Observer.

During the discussion before the senate in reference to the liability of Belknap to impeachment, Mr. Hoar, who appears the leading manager, made a bold and manly arraignment of the corruptions of the day, and the people of his district ought to be thankful that their representative has spoken his mind. But it ought to have been done long before and in a different place. Mr. Hoar was a member of the House when Chas. Sumner made his attack on Grantism and he was as capable of judging of the condition of affairs as Mr. Sumner was; but he held back simply because it was not for the interests of the party that he should speak. Then it was Mr. Hoar's duty to have spoken these words in the House as well as in a trial for impeachment before the Senate. But the fear of incurring the displeasure of the party has prevented him. It is painfully evident that our public men want a little more backbone—which will enable them to work for the interest of the people as well as those of party.

BROOKFIELD.

Mrs. Ruth Barrett, relict of Capt Benj. P. Barrett, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Luther Stowell, on the 9th day of April, ult. at the advanced age of 89 years. She had been a widow since 1813, and had always been very smart and active until within about a year of her death, when hard sickness prostrated her so that almost everafterwards, while she lived, she kept her bed. She suffered but little pain, dying of old age. During her last months her memory failed her considerably; but it was easy to quicken it when addressed upon religious thought and feeling. She was a person of deep and earnest piety, bread in her sympathies and sweet in the temper of her mind, of an earnest practical spirit, and purpose in all she did, she filled out a long life with fruits of righteousness and love'. To do good seemed to be her constant aim, and her religious nature constantly developed into something richer and at last she fell as a shock of grain fully ripe for the harvest. It was a great pleasure to look upon her as she lay upon her bed for so long as upon the banks of the river of death, the sight of the other shore pouring in upon her and making her face to shine as though transfigured, and it was a joy and a sacrament to sit at her feet and learn of her deep insight into the things of God, and Christ Death touched her so lightly, and gently that she seemed to fall asleep, or rather to awake into the day and the life immortal this is what religion can do for one; it can make life happy and useful; it can fill it with beauty and peace, with hope and trust and fill out few or many years with the precious fruit of love and practical goodness.

R.

The New York Legislature has been tinkering on the School question, and has finally passed a Constitutional Amendment which guarantees that free common schools shall be maintained forever, and that no support shall be given to any school or institution under the control or in charge of any church, sect, denomination or religious society; nor to aid any school in which instruction is given peculiar to any church, creed, sect or denomination, or to aid any such school or instruction, not wholly under the control and supervision and in charge of the public school authorities. The amendment will not be proposed to the people until 1878 as another legislature will have to vote on it.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Loss of Appetite.

In persons of sedentary and literary pursuits, if the brain is overworked and the muscles under general atony of the system. The Peruvian Syrup restores the tone of the digestive system, and consequently the appetite, by supplying a pure blood to organs too weak to make it without assistance. Sold by all druggists.

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Children Cry for Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and is absolutely harmless. It is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritability cause ed by rash or cutting teeth. It is a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, and for Costiveness in young or old there is nothing in existance so effective and reliable.

The latest greatest and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for Rheumatism, Wounds, Swellings, Burns, Caked Breast, etc., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Centaur Liniment is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permanently curing obstinate Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs—and it does it too at once! It is not necessary to take it a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. It is positively guaranteed to always give satisfaction. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, and take none other. Trial size, 10 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Sold by O. Weatherbee, Spencer; C. B. Carpenter, Brookfield; G. R. Hamant, North Brookfield; S. M. Penniman, West Brookfield.

Thousands of Injunctions. The cold-catching Community, thousands of them are serving peremptory injunctions on their coughs and catarrhs, in the shape of daily and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The paroxysms are silenced in 48 hours. Sold by all druggists, Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MAY 19, 1876. NO. 30

The Spencer Sun,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
ICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.
RTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.
s, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

s.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
k,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

ial notice column, fifty per cent, additonal.
g notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.
rtisers will find this paper a valuable aid
ending their business throughout western
ster county.
l items of news gladly welcomed from any
e source. Correspondents must send their
with communications not necessarilly for
ation, but as a guarantee to us.
cannot return rejected manuscripts' unles
be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

L. F. Sumner has a nice lot of plants from Geo. Jennings, West Brookfield Call and see them.

No traces have been found of Geo. S. Green, who disappeared so mysteriously from Worcester on May 1st.

Remember that Barnum will be in Worcester next Wednesday.

T. N. Gilbert has opened a fish market in the basement of Mr. Sampson's house. All kinds of fish will be kept and lobsters on Friday and Saturdays.

Read W. W. Cook's advertisement of flowers, shrubs, &c., in another column. When in Worcester call and see him.

G. G. Belcher informs his friends and patrons that he is still at the stone shop, and has in his employ a first class shoer from Worcester. Uses hand made shoes at the same price as machine shoes. They deal with horse's feet and ask no odds of any man.

The new and very attractive advertisement of Fenno will attract the attention of those who have boys to clothe. We can cordially recommend this house as the best place in Boston to fit out your boys, from head to foot.

HOME NEWS.

H. A. Grout's house is being elevated.

Set out two Centennial elms in front of the Massasoit.

John Howe has leased the Union House at Cherry Valley.

The Sportsman's Club are to have a live bird shoot soon.

E. D. Webber of North Brookfield runs the barber shop in the Bank Block.

Those wall stones scattered along Main street are very ornamental.

There was a hand-organ in town Monday. Some of the shoe-makers loafed.

And now every man who has served as constable one year thinks it meant him.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Church, Henry R. Green was elect-

Kit Carson, Jr., is wanted at this office for a brief interview. Oha-Me-Tha won't do.

An excellent opportunity to secure a good building lot is offered in our advertising columns.

A job wagon has been started in town and it is quite convenient and business appears good.

Landlord Bergen's tables are filling up. This speaks well of the popularity of Mr. Bergen as a provider for the inner wants.

Mr. Howland is busy fitting up his store. Mr. Bradford is painting the sign and curtains for the store.

It would be a proper thing at this stage of the presidential canvass for the thirty-two Adams men in town to stand up and be counted.

It's funny to hear men, who never had a dollar in change in their whole life complain about the inconvenience of silver money for practical uses.

Perhaps the post office entry and steps are not the proper places to stand and hear the band play.

C. W. Styles, Universalists, will preach in the lower Town Hall, Sunday May 21, at 11, A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M. The public are invited.

The sidewalks in "Canada" begin to look quite respectable and useful. It is the best job which has been done for some time.

A dog, which evidently thought that the lawn mower was not much of a machine, lost the bushy part of his tail Wednesday evening.

Where is that flag-staff the town voted to erect? Fourth of July is coming, and the liquor question having been disposed of it would be proper to raise the flag.

The Young Men's Christian Association women can be admitted to full membership.

Mr. W. O. Bemis has been commissioned by the G. A. R. to paint a potrait of F. A. Stearns, son of Dr. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College.

An "Essex county Spanish hen," belonging to Elias Hall laid an egg on Tuesday, which on the *scales* weighed near four ounces and a quarter.

The fruit trees are full of buds this year, and the grass crop looks well. Altogether the centennial year appears favorable to the Grangers.

The Gay Family gave one of their excellent entertainments in the Town Hall Wednesday evening. It is surprising that so good a show had such a small audience. It is a splendid one.

The change in the firm of Gill & Hayes, benefits to some extent parties wanting nice goods at reasonably low prices, as Mr. Gill's he means for the next five months very liberal reduction of stock.

The band gave the first open concert on Tuesday evening, which was enjoyed by a large number. The band has made a decided improvement in its playing during the winter.

Adolphus Perreault has been released on bail of $1000. It being impossible to try the case at once the bail was reduced from $3000 to $1000.

The Hillside workers will give a centennial entertainment at the vestry of the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, May 24th. The public are invited. Admission 20 cts.

A S. S. Institute will be held in Warren Thursday, May 25, and at North Brookfield May 26. O. Strander of Newark, N. J., will lead the meetings. All of the Sunday schools in this vicinity are invited.

Save Your Money.—Mr. Howland is now in Boston buying goods for his new store. He buys for cash and sells for cash and will offer the best lot of goods ever shown in Spencer for the lowest price. See advertisement next week.

The centennial method of repairing roads is to throw stones from the gutters into travelled portion, and cover them with dirt. After the first rain the stones will, *or ought to be*, thrown into the gutter. It is evident that *they* don't know anything about roads.

ed G. Geo. H. Marsh Treasurer, Wm. [illegible] Samuel C. Marsh and E. Stone as standing committee of the church. Geo. P. [illegible] was elected a deacon in place of S. C. Marsh, whose term expired, and a re-election declined.

A typographical error in our notice of Mr. Chamberlain's $30 prize last week put the price of photographs at $2.25 per dozen, instead of $2.75. The pitcher and watch can be seen at Sisley's jewelry store.

The Congregational Parish are to make some important changes in the vestry, by the use of glass doors and windows in the partition between the two vestrys, so arranged as to open them into one room, and making a small vestry and ladies room in the rear of the large vestry where the wood, coal and kitchen rooms now are. Building places for these outside.

The heavy rains of last week caused another dam scare. A man passing the Reservoir dam last Thursday afternoon imagined that he saw great leaks in the dam, and reported in Rochdale and Greenville that it was going. But it has'nt gone yet and will probably last for several years The dam has been examined and is in good condition. It would be a good plan to stuff such men into the leaks they discover, then all danger would cease.

Police News.—Louis Sevey asked Joe Demas to work for him Monday. Joe declined and Louis knocked him down. Norris 'rested 'em, and it came out in court that Demas knocked Sevey down afterwards, and Sevey paid $35 for getting in the first blow. Lewis Foster got drunk and thought he was a locomotive, and was puffing and snorting along Chestnut street, thinking it was the North Brookfield Railroad. Policeman Clapp switched him off into the lockup, and it cost him $8 to breath fresh air again.

Benjamin Stafford and Patrick Riley were arrested in Worcester Sunday evening for fast driving. On Monday they paid $5 and costs each, and left that avericious city.

The lecture of General Kilpatrick on the evening of Memorial Day, for the benefit of Post 37, G. A. R., will be a rare treat to our citizens, and we ought to give the boys a full house as the proceeds are to help furnish their new rooms in the Bank Block. Tickets will be on sale at Sibley's news room next week. The subject, "Sherman's March to the Sea," gives the speaker's oratorical powers full play, and those who have heard it pronounce it the best lecture of this eloquent speaker.

Last Sunday three boys sat on the wall in front of Calvin Kent's and made remarks upon people who were passing to and from church. If people who are annoyed by persons standing on the walks or setting on the adjoining fences will report them to the officers, they will be prosecuted. Our by-laws provide for just such cases.

Self-Possession.—Fortitude is a virtue which all men love, though there are but few who can show it off to good advantage; but a case occurred Monday which struck the bystanders as being nearly sublime. A man dressed in a brown coat, snuff-colored pants, a three-button vest, box-toed boots and plug hat, was crossing Chestnut street near the "Club Room," a pint bottle slipped down his breeches leg to the ground and was broken in two or three hundred pieces. A flavor of gin filled the air, but without a glance at the ruins the man walked straight towards Muzzy Meadow with eyes intently fixed on something away down in Shrewsbury.

The Methodist Sunday School observed its 35th anniversary Sunday, with interesting exercises, including a brief history of the school by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Alkins, addresses by Superintentent Wadsworth and Superintendent D. A. Ball of the Congregational School, and singing. The school was never so prosperous. The plan of weekly offerings for the support of preaching recently adopted, is a pronounced success thus far, seats being made free to all.

A Birth Day Party.—Mrs. Mary L. Bemis invited her relatives and friends, to the number of about seventy persons, to meet her at her home, just above Wire Village, last Saturday, on the occasion of her seventy-second birthday. All, with the exception of one or two of them, responded and were on hand near the hour of high noon. They came from Oxford, Dudley, Sturbridge, Worcester, Leicester, the Brookfields, Charlton, and Spencer, and were warmly greeted by the hostess and her son, Henry Bemis, Esq., and daughter, Mrs. Hayward. Among the guests were two brothers and a sister of Mrs. B., the venerable Dr. Wheeler, who at a similar gathering ten years ago wrote his age 100 years, and although ten years have passed he seemed as hearty and young as the boyish parson that was present. At 1 o'clock the large party were invited to sit down to a dinner worthy of a king Dinner over the party strolled about for an hour or two, and then were called together to subscribe their names, age and residence to the old record book of the late Wm. Bemis. After this Rev. Mr. Shorey read from a Bible 117 years old; also read an interesting letter from Rev. M. E. Wright, a former pastor of the Methodist Church, made a few remakes and offered a fervent prayer. The company separated with earnest wishes for their aged friend, future peace and joy and a kind farewell to all.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith: and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed:]

Love—its results an unjust flogging in district No 4; teachers steal the Commonwealth's time and return to their duties thirsting for revenge. The voters of this district had every reason to think and expect that we should and could have a thorough kept school under the present management but we have been deceived. Our expectant man chose the idle hour of noon on the 16th to ramble through the woods with the principal, looking at the honey-suckle and meditating on the future. After an absence of two hours they returned. Naturally the scholars became uneasy. They called at the neighbors to learn the time; it was after one o'clock, and many were the inquiries as to the whereabouts of the teachers. One little urchin supposed they were both "downed." Some concluded to go home, although they thought that they should be punished for tardiness. Sure enough, on the 17th the principal announced that "for their tardiness yesterday afternoon you must be severely punished." And then the tardy scholars (the whole school) were required stand on "hard pan" during the day, and in the mean time the old-fashioned ferule was used unsparingly. Now, District No. 4 has had to complain long but only pushed one side. Our boys and girls can be managed by competent teachers. If the town is obliged to support our principal we wish our School Committee would make necessary provisions for such support northwest of us.

Witness.

At a recent meeting of the Union League which is a club composed of prominent Republicans in New York, Secretary Bristow, being proposed for membership, received twelve black-balls and was rejected. The votes it is claimed, were cast by importers, who took this opportunity to vent their ill will towards Mr. Bristow for his reforms. With the people to back him the Secretary can get along very well without the Union League. It is a good thing that he was not elected a member of this ornamental club. He has a good square record.

Senator Dawes has recently lost $1000 by a failure in Adams. He should invest his surplus money in railroad stocks, which although it may be worthless, can be sold above par when one is in the ring.

An Anti-Coolie Club has been formed in California, the object, of which, is to drive the Chinese from the state. So long as the Chinese obey our laws and are peaceful and law abiding citizens, the duty of the government is to see that they are unmolested.

The Republicans of this district are not represented at Cincinnatti, The two factions compromised and elected Alexander H. Bullock and Geo. F. Hoar. The former believes in a thorough reform even if it be necessary to go outside of the party. The latter thinks that the reform can be made inside the party and thinks that Blaine can do it. So that the vote of this district amounts to zero. The delegates should have been on one side of the fence, and on Mr. Bullock's side at that. This is not a creditable record for the 9th. Distric'.

BROOKFIELD.

"Centennial Beer" is the beverage, warranted non intoxicating.

Cyrus Davis and Henry Waltherson are having trouble between themselves, in regard to the right of way from the main road to his house. The road to Mr. Davis's house is not a public way, but has been

(Original.)

THE DECLARATION.

One early summer morning a lovely female sat,
The blue-bell and the hyacinth were woven on her hat.
Her eyes were shedding love-light and her brow was white as snow.
And when she spoke her voice was like a streamlet's rippling flow.
When first my eyes beheld her in that mossy wood land dell,
She struck me with emotion which no language e'er can tell,
At first she blushed and looked so shy and then she turned her eye,
And gave me such a tender look as raised my soul on high,
It was early in the morning when I sat by her side,
And when I gazed into her eyes my spirit seemed to glide
Into a land of loveliness which I ne'er saw before,
And when I asked her to be mine she answered "evermore."

MERLIN.

SPRING.

Now doth the little onion
Poke up his little head,
And the restless little radish
Stretch in his little bed.
The sunfish and the minnow
Wag their shiny little tails,
While the chipmunks and the robin
Adorn the fence's rails.
The blossom by the hedge side
And the loafer's nose,
Tells of the coming spring time
And blooming of the rose.

OUR STORY TELLER.

ROBERT'S WIFE.

"I am real sorry about Uncle James!"

There was real sorrow in Robert Franklin's voice and eyes as he spoke, and the lady who listened drew her merry saucy face into dolorous puckers to suit the occasion.

"Because, you see," continued Robert, "he fancies because you have twenty thousand dollars that you are a fine lady, affected and useless, not a wife for a poor farmer!"

"We must show him his mistake," was the reply.

"But he will not see you. He positively forbids your coming over to the farm."

"Does—does he know we are married?"

"I have not dared to tell him. Cowardly, is it not? But he is my only relative, and I love him dearly. It is not because he owns the farm and can leave a little money, Daisy."

"Hush, love, I know," Daisy answered, putting a soft, white hand over her husband's lips.

"I have had no other father, or mother either, for that matter, in all my life," continued Robert, "and if the farm is dreary, it is home."

"And you do not like to be banished? Well, if you will keep your promise, and send Jane over to see me, you shall not be. Now talk of something else. Oh, how can I let you go for two long months?"

For Robert Franklin had undertaken to go in person to see about some western lands in which his uncle had invested, and which threatened to involve him in loss. Daisy could not very well take the long journey, and besides, Daisy had other schemes in her wise little head. Loving Robert well, she resolved to remove the only shadow from his life—the resolute opposition of his uncle to a fine lady wife.

Robert Franklin had been gone from the farm three days when his uncle James yielded most reluctantly to the pangs of his old enemy, chronic rheumatism, and told Jane, his old servant, that he must remain in his room. The old woman answered promptly:

"If you are going to be laid up, Mr. Franklin, I must have some help. I'm getting old, too, sir, and trotting up and down stairs isn't so easy as it was twenty years ago."

"But who will come, Jane? Girls are not plenty here, as you know."

"I've a niece, sir, would come to me, though she's never lived out."

"Send for her, then, and—oh—rub my leg, will you?"

Late in the afternoon, a little bustle below stairs told the invilid of the arrival of the niece.

She came with one trunk, in a wagon, from the railway station, and, standing in the wide, dreary looking kitchen, looked a picture of health and beauty. Soft brown curls gathered in a nice knot left little crinkey ringlets on her forehead and caressing the round, white throat; large brown eyes lighted a sweet fair face, and the neat dress of blue woolen covered a dainty figure.

"Will you go up stairs Miss——?" Jane hesitated.

"Margaret!" said the new comer; don't call your neice Miss, whatever you do. My name is Margaret. Has Mr. Franklin had his supper?

"Not yet. There's his dinner scarcely tasted."

Margaret look at her big tray, the blue plate with food heaped upon it, the two-pronged forked and half-soiled napkin and did not wonder at the neglected food.

"Show me where the things are and I will get the supper," she said.

Jane led her from closet to closet. In one was a set of gilt-edged china, some fine table linen, table silver and glass.

"Those were bought thirty years ago," whispered Jane, "when Mr. Franklin expected to be married. She died and they have never been used."

With her pretty face saddened by the hidden tragedy of those few words, Margaret took a small tray from the shelf and covered it with a snowy napkin, selected what she wanted from the closet, and went again to the kitchen.

James Franklin, weary with the effort to hold a book in his aching hands, was now sitting in a deep arm chair, musing, when Margaret tapped at the door.

"Come in."

But he started as she obeyed. Such a sweet, bright face was new in the dismal old farm-house, strongly in contrast with the bare, meagre room and desolate air surrounding her.

"I have brought your supper," she said, drawing a little table near the arm chair, and covering it with a white cloth. Then, going to the door, she entered again with a tray. Opon a white china dish was half a chicken, delicately browned, a potato roasted in the ashes, and a slice of buttered toast; and besides this, a delicate cupful of fragrant tea.

"You must not scold if I have anything wrong," said a clear, sweet voice, "because Aunt Jane is too busy to look after me. I cleaned the fork and spoon, for silver gets dreadfully black." Then more tenderly as she marked the painful effort to move the tortured fingers: "Let me cut the chicken, sir."

Grimly wondering, the old man sufferep himself to be fed, finding appetite as the well-prepared food [illegible] listening well pleased to the cheery voice so unfamiliar to his lonely life.

"Jane," Margaret said, setting down the tray in the kitchen again, "I don't wonder he is sick. No carpet, no curtains, that great hearse of a bed, and pretty near him."

"It's all clean," said Jane.

"Clean as wax, but oh! so doleful. Can't we fix up a cosy room?"

There's rooms enough. Six on that floor,' said Jane, "and none used but the one Mr. Franklin's in, and Mr. Robert's, the little one next to it."

"Well, we'll see to-morrow. Can I have a man to send to town if I want anything?"

"There's men enough. Will you sleep down here to-night, or in one of the rooms up stairs?"

"Down here; in the room next to yours."

"It's all ready. I'll go up now and make Mr. Franklin comfortable for the night."

"Comfortable!" Margaret said, shivering.

But the next morning, after putting a tempting breakfast before the invalid, Margaret selected the vacant bedroom she meant to beautify for his use. It was large, with four windows, light and cheerful, and well suited to her purpose. In the intervals directing Jane, sending the man to town with her orders, and giving her own dainty touch to everything, Margaret visited the invalid, reading to him, chatting with him and making the hours fly by. It was late in the afternoon when she came in to say:

"Mr. Franklin, the room across the hall has a southern exposure, and I think you will find it more comfortable than this one. Will you try to get there if Aunt Jane and I help you?"

"I'm veey well here."

"But you will be better there. Please come."

So he yielded, but once fairly in the room, could not repress a cry of amazement. Softly carpeted, white curtained, a bright fire crackling in the stove, a dainty supper spread upon the table, the room was cosy enough to coax a smile from the grimmest lips. Yet when James Franklin sank into the bright chintz-covered easy chair and looked around him, everything seemed strangely familiar. That was the parlor carpet, taken from the never opened room below; these were the parlor curtains, freshly ironed and starched, and held back with knots of broad pink ribbon. The bed, bureau, wardrobe, chairs, all were his own, polished till they shown again. The snowy bed linen, the white counterpane, the bureau covers with their knotted fringe, were all his sister's work, stored away in chests since she died, long years ago. Even the chintz on the chair was part of some old curtains he had stuffed away in along-forgotten corner of a closet.

"It is very comfortable, and you are a good thoughtful girl," he said, looking around with a keen appreciation of the added comfort. "I wonder we never thought of using these things."

"Now let me read the rest of our books to you. I have some new periodicals in my trunk if you will look at them."

The days flew by, cold weather strengthing, till Robert wrote he was coming home one chilly January day. Margaret had been busy for a fortnight before in the lower part of the house, but Mr. Franklin asked no questions. He had been very ill, but was recovering, so that he hoped to welcome Robert in the sitting room. How he shrank from returning to its dreariness and sending Margaret away, he told no one till he held his nephew's hand fast clasped in his own.

"I can never tell you, Robert," he said then, "what Margaret has been to me. No daughter could have tended me more patiently and faithfully, and when I could listen she read to me and talked as pleasantly as if I were a companion to her instead of a grumpy old batchelor past sixty."

"I am glad you have been well cared for," Robert said, turning his head to hide a merry twinkle in his eyes; "you look very fine here."

But when he carefully led the old man to the setting-room, both stood amazed. Was the handsome carpeted, cheerfully [illegible] old place in which they had been so well contented? While they they wondered a new sound greeted them—the tones of a piano touched by skilled fingers, and a voice sweet and clear singing a song of praise.

Throwing open a door to disclose a beautifully furnished parlor, Robert saw also a little figure on the piano stool, clad in a shining black silk, with lace and pretty jewelry to adorn it.

"Margaret!" Uncle James cried.

But Robert said softly:

"Margaret Franklin, Uncle James. Daisy, my wife!"

Then she came forward with shining eyes.

"I wanted to make you love me," she said in a low tender voice, "for Robert's sake."

"And for your own," he answered; "but I am bewildered, my dear. Where did these things come from?"

"From my old home. They are all mine, and you will let them stay here, will you not, for our new home?" she added, shyly slipping her hand into Robert's. "I don't want to take Robert from you, Uncle James, when he is all you have to love, but you will give me a place here, too; I will try and be a good daughter to you."

"Give you a place here!" the old man cried; "I think no greater grief could come to me now, Margaret, than the thought of losing you. God bless you, child! for few of your age would have cared to overcome so obstinate an old man's stupid prejudices."

"Thank you," she whispered, touching her lips to his for the first time; "you have made me very happy."

And as she presided over the carefully appointed table in a cosily furnished dining room Uncle James had used for spare harness and bags of grain, but which was transformed beyond recognition, there was no cloud on the brightness of the face of "Robert's wife."

He that can travel afoot, keeps a good horse.

ANCIENT ANTIQUARIAN RELICS EXHUMED IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky geological survey has made some interesting developements in American antiquities, especially in opening ancient cave dwellings. Salt cave, a cavern which, though less generally known than Mammoth cave, presents chambers nearly as extensive as those of the peerless natural opening, was found to contain ancient fire-places scattered for miles along its galleries. For hearths small piles of stones were made with holes in the centre to receive the faggots of dried twigs, perhaps smeared with grease. Bundles of these faggots, tied up with twisted bark, were found. Cane reeds, probably the remains of ancient torches, were very abundant. A more weird discovery was made in a small chamber three miles from the mouth, where the prints, of sandaled feet were found in the dry soil. Large numbers of sandals, neatly made of dried and twisted rushes, were also obtained, as well as other articles of clothing made from the inner bark of some tree. These articles must be of immense age, and owe their preservation to the peculiar air of the cave. To preserve them from perishing in the outer air they were all soaked in thin glue and mounted between glass. No bones either of men or animals were found, but a careful comparison between the objects gathered and those obtained from Short cave, prove the identity of the people inhabiting the two retreats. This identification is important, for in the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., there is a mummy obtained from Short cave, and thus the means are at hand for a careful study of the osteological characteristics and habits of the life of an American race which must be of great age. The explorations were made by Prof. F. W. Putnam, who has given an account of them in the American Naturalist for July. Near Pageville, Kentucky, he found the remains of an cemetery, including at least thirty and probably more graves. One which was opened was circular, about three feet deep, the sides lined with slabs of lime-stone, and the bottom covered with thin shale. Portions of fifteen skeletons were found, representing persons of all ages. The adults had evidently been placed in a sitting posture against the limestone walls. A fragment of pottery was found near the surface, and may be part of a vessel which was placed on the grave, instead of in it, as is usually the case. These graves are unlike anything hitherto known, not resembling those of either the Indians or the Mound Builders.

THE OLDEST OF THE CHURCH EDIFICES.

Christ church, in this city, is one of the oldest in the country, having been built in 1700 and something, of brick brought from England. The grounds are surrounded by a brick wall four feet high, on the top of which is a picket fence, and the gates are barred and locked with large iron padlocks. It has an old style gallery, in imitation of white oak, on three sides. No two of the cushions are of the same color or material. The Washington pew—the only double one—is on the left hand aisle, about the middle of the church; and General Lee's is in the body of the church, about half way up. On the left of the chancel is a white marble tablet with a cross and crown, and underneath, "In Memory of George Washington;" and on the right of the chancel is a similar tablet with cross and crown, and inscription "In Memory Robert Edward Lee." Washington was elevated a vestryman in 1763. He served till his death. General Lee was also a member and constant attendant till he died.—*Alexander (Va.) Letter to the New York Express.*

"The Centennial Edition of Whittier's Poetical Works," published by James R. Osgood & Co., is an octavo of 300 double-column pages, embelished with many illustrations and handsomely printed. Its price is only $1, and as it contains the contents of all the many volumes that Mr. Whittier has published, it is really worth many times that sum to the lover of poetry. The publishers might find it profitable, it would seem, to issue part of this edition in cloth covers, at a slightly advanced price.

A farmer's wife in speaking of the smartness of her son, a lad six years old, said: "He can read fluently, repeat the whole catachism, and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat in the well and stole old Hickory's gimlet."

OUSEHOLD HELPS.

LE PUDDING.—Pare about a doz-
les, and chop them up fine; then
out half as much bread (in bulk)
apples in a thick layer at the
of your pudding dish. sugar,
and cinnamon to taste; then a
of bread crumbs half the depth;
pples, again bread, adding to
ead at the top some small bits
ter. Pour over the whole about
umbler of cold water, and af-
pudding has been made an hour
in a hot oven about an hour.

FRITTERS.—Take salt codfish,
over night. In the morning
the water off the fish, put on
and set it on the range until it
to a boil. Do not let it boil, as
harden it. Then pick it up
season with pepper, mace,
erhaps a little salt. Make a
of half a pint of milk and three
tir in the fish, and fry in small
Any kind of cold fish makes a
ritter.

INA PUDDING.—Five ounces of
stirred gradually and boiled in
art of milk, then let it cool;
e the yolks and whites of five
beat the whites to a stiff froth,
r the yolks, and sugar together;
ir all into the cool boiled farina;
and bake; it will be light like a
if made in this manner.

KLES.—A delicious pickle can be
in the following manner: One
white cabbage chopped fine in a
ng tray, two quarts of cider vin-
take one teaspoonful of ground
the same of cinnamon, allspice
ace, tie these in a small peice of
nd put them in the vinegar,
ne tablespoonful of salt, and one
nce of whole cloves; place the
r in a kettle or pan with the
nd the cabbage and boil five
s; put away in a jar to cool
u have a pickle fit for a king.

LE JELLY.—Pour one quart of
juice on one pound of fresh ap-
ared and cored, simmer till well
, strain off the juice, and let it
till cold. Then add two ounces
ss, nine ounces of sugar, two
, rind and juice, and whites add
of of eight eggs. Let it boil
ter of an hour, strain and put in
l.

AGRICULTURAL.

TRAINING A HEIFER TO MILK.—Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being aversed to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have always found it the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will most invariably kick. In such cases put a broad strap around their body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet—for she may dance around a little at first—take your pail, sit down and go milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.

A GOOD FERTILIZER.—The Scientific American says farmers have to pay a high price for an article which with a little skill they could make themselves during the Winter months or on rainy days- where they have little else to do, and gives a receipt for a cheap fertilizer successfully used by farmers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The formular presented below is, however, wanting—except incidentally, as recommended—in the ingredient which is more apt to give trouble and to cause injury in transportation and handling viz: oil of vitrol, or sulphuric acid—is doubtless a good one if the article is applied in sufficient quantities. The mixture is especially recommended for potatoes and wheat by a farmer who has tried it, and who says he has used it with success on corn and other products. It is as follows: Take 1000 pounds of good mould, sift it to get the gravel out and make it as fine possible; spread it on the floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed, add 25 pounds of pearl ash and 22 pounds of sulphate of soda mix well; then add 400 pounds ground bone, 25 pounds best Peruvian guano, and 150 pounds of ground plaster. Mix thorougly, throw in a pile for forty-eight hours, and it is fit for use. If it is used for potatoes in districts where the potato bugs are numerous, five gallons of sulphuric acid may be sprinkled over the mass. The caution is added that the acid must not be used in a confined place, as the fumes are injurious to the health, and that if it is spilled on the floor, water must be thrown on it, as the mixture generates great heat.

SETTING OUT TREES.—Trees received from a distance, which are to be kept for spring setting out, require two precautions in heeling in. The earth should be very compactly filled in among the roots so as to occupy all interstices; and they should be surrounded with a raised bank of fresh, mellow earth, beaten smooth with a spade, to exclude mice, which will not ascend such a smooth surface under snow. The well known practice of making a small, smooth, compact mound of earth around young trees in the orchard, to prevent the mice from reaching them, should not be forgotten.

Take a rainy day in the spring to set out shade and fruit trees. A naked farm-house is not only unsightly but is uncomfortable. These afford protection from the cold winds of winter and the hot rays of the summer's sun. A farm may often be doubled in its commercial value by a good supply of shade trees. They give the place an inviting look. A few pines planted so as to shelter the house from the prevalent winds will have fire-wood, and will impart a healing balsam in the air, which may ward off miasm, and that most terrible scourge, consumption. Elms are more magnificent, but there is nothing like the white pine for health and protection.

Ad English paper states that sulphuric acid has been tested and proved very efficasious in eradicating plantains.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

"Boss" Tweed has arrived in Melbourne. He was mistaken for the Tichborne claimant.

What a commotion those "literary chaps" are making. It looks decidely towards Adams and Bristow.

Sixty-five persons recently joined the Plymouth Church, which indicates that some people still believe in Mr. Beecher.

Ex-Speaker Blaine is being *Riddled* in good style for an honest man. Perhaps he will be willing to have an investigation now.

It is reported that Bishop Simpson is the "Great Unknown." Conkling has the support of "Grantism," so that it is not probable that the Bishop will gain much by his advocacy of a third term.

The portraits of Davis and Floyd are, by the direction of Secretary Taft, to be hung with the other Secretaries of War in the Government Building at Philadelphia. What will Blaine, Morton & Co. have to say agout that?

The French people propose to lay the corner stone of the statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, on July 4th. The cost of the statue will be $360,000.

It is said that Dom Pedro started the great Corliss engine at the Centennial. He was too spry for Grant and had the thing started before Grant could say the word. This is really too bad.

It now appears that Congress in 1848 passed a law that a criminal could be tried only for the crime on which he was extradited. This is the position which England has now taken, and which this counry is talking about considerably.

Susan B. Anthony says that she is going to Philadelphia, not to rejoice, but to declare her freedom. Every one should do that, as the exhibition needs all the fifty cent pieces it can get.

The National Committee of Liberal Republicans have decided to call a convention at Philadelphia on July 27. This will give the other two parties an opportunity of nominating good men, and the best one will doubtless receive the endorsement of Liberals.

Frank Bird thinks that it will be necessary, in order to have a thorough reform, to put a new set of men in office. A great many things can be said in favor of Bird's position, but very little against it.

By a recent act of the Legislature some member of the school committee, in towns where there is no superintendent, is required to visit the schools within a week after the beginning of each term, to see that the pupils are supplied with books, and within two weeks of the close of the term; also shall visit the schools once a monte at least, without previous notice to the teachers.

The Hon. Joel H. Guy of Meriden, Ct., who now enters the Legislature for the first time, at the age of 72, has held the following list of offices for periods ranging from four to five years: "School teacher, school examiner, bank president, justice of the peace, insurance agent, selectman, assessor, deputy sheriff, president of a fire insurance company, postmaster, civil engineer, alderman, manufacturer, town treasurer, constable, surveyor, and member of the board of relief.

Conkling's chances of receiving the nomination at Cincinnati have improved during the past week. It is certain that "Sim" Cameron will turn the vote of Pennsylvania in his favor, and with the vote of that state and New York, and the influence of the administration, the handsome Senator will win the prize. The worst thing against Conkling is that he is a defender of the present administration, but he has never been accused of taking any of the spoils.

The results of Secretary Bristow's raid on the Whiskey Ring are being shown by the increased receipts of internal revenue during the month of April, which indicate a rate of gain of more than thirty millions a year. This shows how much the ring was stealing from the laboring men of this country. The costs of the trials were less than $100,000, and about one-half of this goes to the legal profession.

The Democratic party in Connecticut have lost a grand opportunity of making many friends. The election of Barnum as Senator, when there were many good men to select from, is a disgrace, and ought not to have been made under any circumstances. The party seems to be lacking in common sense, but by nominating Governor Tilden at St. Louis they will show that they have some left after all the blunders they have made during the past year.

It is certain that the Centennial exhibition in a financial point of view will not prove a success. It has cost already $8,500,000 to erect buildings &c. Concessions and privileges have been sold to various parties for $500,000. It will be necessary, therefore, to raise over eight millions to pay the debt and running expenses. The oeceipts on the first day were about $50,000, the next day they were $14,000 and on Saturday they fell to $5,000. The exhibition is to be open one hundred and fifty-nine days, and the daily receipts will have average $60'000 in order to pay all debts. The prospects of the loaners receiving back their money are rather slim, and, indeed, so long as the sale of intoxicating liquors on the ground is allowed, they ought to be. If the convicted Whiskey Ring could be allowed to dispense the article perhaps the great show might be made to pay. A great many would be induced to witness the effect of "crooked whiskey."

The woman suffragists don't propose to give up the fight just yet. At a meeting of the State Central Committee it was resolved that hereafter no party was to receive their support unless it openly advocates woman suffrage, and admit women to full membership in its coming organization, with an equal voice and vote in its primary meetings, in the nomination of candidates and the transaction of business. It is very improbable that citizens of the parties will be so generous as to put such a plank in their platform, and it is a sign of weakness in their cause that the suffragists have been relying on the unfulfilled promises of politicians. Let them come out and fight the battle in earnest, then perchance they may gain strength, but they are now losing ground.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

PETERSON'S.

Peterson's for June contains the usual elegant steel fashion plate engraving, which will enterest the ladies. There also a large number of patterns. The reading matter is of unusual interest. "The Centennial in Pen and Pencil," by J. Vernon, gives a good account of the appearance of the exhibition. Mrs. A. S. Stephens contributes more of her story of "The Days of '76." There are a large number of shorter stories, and poetry, which makes this a model number of this excellent family magazine.

HARPER'S.

Harper's for June contains the fourth book of Geo. Elliot's "Daniel Deronda." Miss Mulock's new story, "The Laurel Bush," is begun in this number. It is "An Old-Fashioned Love Story," and from the start fascinates readers. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Frank M'Carty and Lizzie W. Champney contributes short stories of absorbing interest. "Old Abel's Experience," an illustrated poem, by Mrs. E. T. Corbet, is good enough to tempt one to buy the number for its sake alone. John Esten Cook contributes an interesting and richly illustrated article on "Virginia in the Revolution." Mr. Lossing concludes his "Romance of the Hudson." Mr. Ridding, in an article entitled, "Trail in the Far South-West," treats extensively of the country and the people of New Mexico. Mr. Holly has a second paper on "Modern Dwelling," treating of interior decorations, and gives some very practical suggestions on ventilation. R. H. Stoddard contributes a capital paper on "Lord Macauley and his friends." There is the usual amount of poetry by well-known authors. The editorial department is up to its usual standard.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence.

PHILADELPAIA, PA., May 12.

Well, you see I am here, where we must all come to display our patriotism or folly this year of grace, 1876. Last night on the way and to-day on the grounds I begin to think as Wamba the jester said to Front De Boeuf, when he mistook him for Cedric the Saxon, that "There are more fools than Franklins here."

There is a railroad known as the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway. It was my misfortune to travel on that road. At Baltimore this one-horse institution added to an already heavy train five cars full of passengers, consequently we were half an hour behind time at Perryville. Here the train divided, but we still lost time. When within a few miles of this city the engine and the special car of Dom Pedro of Brazil was uncoupled and moved off, leavng several car loads of passengers to await the arrival of another engine. Such conduct is unbearable, though we had to bear it.

This morning opened gloomily; the rain which commenced yesterday continued to fall, but about nine o'clock the clouds broke away and the sun came out to greet Saxon to the opening. There are several people here. The hotels are so crowded that the halls and passageways are full of cots, and thousands are at private houses. All of us and the largest part of Philadelphia went to the opening Wednesday morning, and at least one-fourth of us were engaged in calling for maledictions on the head of the man or men who so managed the openingday to make it tiresome and disagreeable as possible. For some unexplained reason thousands of people were kept from passing by the main entrance into the grounds, and stood between the Main Building and Machinery Hall jammed together and unable to get away. Quite a number came back through the gates and returned home, consigning the exhibition to the d—. I could not see or find a single (or double one either) of of the one thousand Centennial guards to obtain any information from. Whoever was the cause of keeping the crowd standing there and unable to enter the grounds should be replaced by some man who has sense. The opening ceremonies were successfully carried out, and the crowd present is estimated at from two hundred thousand upwards.

A subscription paper will be passed aroud to-morrow to raise money to build a memorial window in a lager beer saloon in honor of the livery and hackmen. Twenty-five dollars per day was all they asked for a carriage. Such liberality deserves and should receive a more lasting memorial than the toe of a man's boot applied under the back or livery man's coat tail, and it has been suggested that a picture of a hackman or livery man robbing a passenger be displayed in Art Hall.

I met a leading Pennsylvania Republican on the grounds to-day. He at once commenced to talk politics, and before I could extricate my buttons from his fingers he had said Pennsylvania will cast its vote at Cincinnati—after complimenting Hartranft—for Roscoe Conkling. He is the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of this state, because of his undoubted ability and his personal honesty. Just then I got away from him by running, and lost the balance of the story. We had rain in the evening, and I have written enough.

SAXON.

Dr. Kimbell's Seventeenth Week

At the Bay State House, Worcester,

AND THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.

All our readers that are suffering misery from painful corns, excruciating bunions and toe nails growing clear through their toes, can find a speedy cure without pain, if they call immediately on Dr. L. Kimbell, at the Bay State House, Worcester. The Doctor knows more of diseases of the feet than any other Chiropodist in America, and has reduced their treatment to a science. More than 25,000 persons have been cured by the great Chiropodist.

Office Hours, from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.

At the Bay State House, where Dr. K. is hourly receiving calls from the elite of the city ladies.

DR. KIMBELL is always busy afternoons. Ladies occupy this time exclusively. The best time for gentlemen to call is forenoons, evenings or on Sundays from 10 to 4.

DR. KIMBELL, a Surgeon and Chiropodist 21 years, Office and Operating Room 17, First Floor, on the north side of the Hall, Bay State House.

FROM HON. DAVID PROUTY OF SPENCER.

Dr. Kimbell has taken out seven corns for me without pain. DAVID PROUTY.

FROM HON. GEORGE M. RICE.

Dr. Kimbell has removed a bunion from my great toe joint without pain, and it is an apparent cure. GEO. M. RICE.

FROM DR. E. M. WHEELER OF SPENCER.

Dr. Kimbell has removed a corn for me, and a bunion and two corns for my wife, without pain. E. M. WHEELER, M. D.

FROM MRS. DR. B. R. CLARK, WORCESTER.

It is with pleasure I recommend those afflicted with corns to call on Dr. Kimbell. MRS. B. R. CLARK, M. D.

FROM A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT OF WORCESTER.

Dr. Kimbell has extracted two soft corns from my foot without pain.

LEWIS BARNARD.

FROM THE EMINENT AND WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN, DR. L. B. NICHOLS OF WORCESTER.

I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Kimbell from personal experience.

L. B. NICHOLS, M. D.

FROM ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT OF WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, April 24, 1876.

Dr. Kimbell has removed an ulcerated bunion from my foot and cured it without pain. E. H. KNOWLTON.

FROM ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN OF WORCESTER.

Dr. L. Kimbell has relieved my wife of several bad corns.

H. W. BUXTON, M. D.

From Dr. George A. Bates, Well Known Physician and Surgeon of Worcester.

I can with confidence recommend Dr. L Kimbell to those who may be suffering from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails as the most expert and delicate operator for feet troubles that I have ever seen.

GEORGE A. BATES, M. D.

UNFAVORABLE AND DIFFICULT CASES ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

From Dr. B. F. Clough.

To whom this may concern:

Dr. Kimbell radically cured my wife of corns, when here four years ago. I cheerfully recommend him.

B. F. CLOUGH, M. D.

Dr. Kimbell is receiving patronage from the first families in the city. His prices are only $1 for removing each corn. Parlor and private reception room for ladies. Ladies entrance on Exchange street. Servants will conduct people to the Doctor's rooms.

From the Eminent Surgeon and Physician, Dr. J. N. Bates of Worcester.

I am pleased to add my testimony to the skill and courtesy of Dr. L. Kimbell, and am pleased to recommend all afflicted with corns, and diseases of the feet, to his attention.

J. N. BATES, M. D.

Dr. Kimbell has probably removed more Wens, Moles and Warts than any other man in America. 2w-3

A PROCLAMATION!

To All in Want of

BOOTS

OR

SHOES

OF

Every Description!

We Wish You to Take Notice of a few Facts:

1. THAT OUR STOCK IS LARGER THAN ALL OTHERS IN TOWN COMBINED.

2. THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, and

3. THAT WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR TO BE JUST AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

JUST RECEIVED!

A FULL STOCK OF

Newport

Button

Shoes!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. NEW AND NOBBY STYLES SHOES FOR GENTS WEAR. SEVERAL JOB LOTS JUST CLOSING OUT

WITHOUT

REGARD

TO

COST.

COMINS & AMES.

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES

We are offering for sale a large variety of

Childrens' Carriages & Perambulators

In Buggy and Phaeton style, and with Canopy Top, lined with Cotline, Broadcloth, Terry and Enamelled Cloth, and ranging in

Price from - - - - $6 00 to $28.00

ALSO, FANCY WOOL MATS.

REFRIGERATORS!

Call and see the BEST REFRIGERATOR for the LEAST MONEY. Its contents are always free from dampness and all impurities, thereby rendering it capable of preserving articles much longer and in better condition than any other Refrigerator.

THE EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER

Turns with half the labor of other Wringers; the gearings need no oilings; the cog-wheels are always in gear.

TRY IT BESIDE ANY OTHER WRINGER.

Aside from the above we keep constantly on hand an elegant line of First-Class

Ranges and Stoves, Tinware and House-furnishing Goods

AT LOW PRICES.

MARSH & BOWERS.

WISHING TO CLOSE OUT

A FEW BROKEN LINES OE

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Carried over from last Spring.

WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR ODD-LOT COUNTER THE FOLLOWING LOTS WHICH ARE MARKED BELOW THEIR ACTUAL COST, AND AT LESS THAN ONE HALF THEIR REAL VALUE.

THESE GOODS ARE IN SMALL LOTS AND OUR OBJECT IN OFFERING THEM AT SUCH LOW PRICES IS TO RID OUR STOCK OF BROKEN SIZES.

THESE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS AND THOSE WHO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL OBTAIN GOOD GOODS AT PRICES MUCH BELOW WHAT THEY COULD BE PRODUCED FOR TO DAY.

LOT NO. 1.

Thirty Pairs Men's Fine Cassimere Pants,

Light Colors, formerly sold at $6. 7. and 8., at 4. 4,50, and 5. each.

LOT NO. 2,

Twelve All Wool Coatee Suits,

Size 9 to 14 years, just the thing for school wear, formerly $9.— We will close at $5, a suit.

LOT NO. 3.

A Small Lot Separate Coatees,

Sizes 9 to 14 years, All wool, regular price $6, and 7, and 3, each.

LOT NO. 4.

Twelve Boys' Jackets

Separate from suits that sold for $8, and 10,—at 2, and 3,

LOT NO. 5,

FIFTY BOYS' VESTS, ALL WOOL,

That cost from $1 to 2,50 each, are now marked at 50cts each

LOT NO. 6.

Ten Light Colored Grecian Suits,

Sizes, 7 to 11 years, formerly at $6, 8, and 9, we offer at 3.

LOT NO. 7.

Three Lots Bismark Suits,

Light and Dark Colored, size 3 to 8 years, usually sold at $5, 7, and 9,—we propose to clear out at 2, 3, and 4.

☞ At these prices the goods which are limited in ouantity, cannot last long and we invite those who are in need of boys clothing to examine the above lots.

TAYLOR, PUTNAM & CO.,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

501 MAIN STREET, Corner Park,

WORCESTER.

L. C. Kenney & Co., Lumber Dealers,

are now prepared to show a full and varied assortment of

Building & Machinery stock,

Soft Wood Department,

IIMENSION TIMB'R on hand and to order.

MICHIGAN & CANADA LINE

SPRUCE, WHITE, SOUTHERN & NORWAY PINE FLOORING,

THOROUGHLY SEASONED SHEATHINGS

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock

Inclosing and Box Boards

Shingles, Laths, Pickets

Claboards. Fenceboards

Hard wood Department.

We have a nice stock of

Black Walnut,

Plain & Figured Ash,

Whitewood Boards,

Plank and Columns,

Cherry,

Oak.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Our expenses to the lowest point. Our expectations in regard to profit are not large. Our facilities are surpassed by none. The bloody chasm of bottom prices has been passed and we stand ready to meet the reasonable requirements of closest buyers of either large or small quantities and to guarantee both nspection and measurement of stock we handle.

Mullberry-st. LumberYard, Worcester, Mass

(OPPOSITE UNION PAS'GER DEPOT.) 21-5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

DICE and BILLIOUSNESS. Who knows a remedy for these disorders? We are assured GOOD'S VEGETABLE, PHYSICAL, JAUNDICE BITTERS will effect a speedy cure. They NEVER FAILED TO SATISFY ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billiousness. Beware of imitations. The genuine has private proprietary stamp of John F. Henry, over cork. Sold by all dealers. Manhattan Med. Co., proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, CURREN & Co. New York, Wholesale Agents. 26-4 m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make it known to his fellow sufferers the means of the cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y. 6

CATARRH A Pamphlet of 32 pages, giving a treatise on Catarrh, and containing innumerable cases of cures, sent FREE, by addressing the Proprietors, LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS inserted free of charge; Obituary poetry, 10c. per line.

DEATHS.

In Brookfield, May 7th James Theodore ...erworth, aged 28.

In East Brookfield, May 10th, Jeduthan ...mond, aged 74 years and 2 months.

In Brookfield, May 9th, George Larkin, aged 20.

In Boston, April 30th Ellen F. Lyon, formerly of Paxton, aged 26 years and 9 months.

In Spencer, May 13, Delia Bernard, aged 1 month and 14 days.

In Spencer, May 14th, Albenor Bird, aged ...r.

For Sale.

SPLENDID Sewing Machine, never been used, Cost $70, a few months ago. Will be sold for $30 Only offered for a short time. Apply SUN Office, Spencer.

TO RENT.

SMALL tenement, pleasantly located, near the center of business. Also a lodging room particulars enquire of A. W. CURTIS, Spencer, Mass.

LOST.

TWO steel keys on a blue string. Finder will please leave them at SUN Office.

Wanted!

Woman to assist in Dressmaking. Apply to MRS. GEO. BRADFORD, Massasoit Hotel, Spencer.

In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second general Meeting of the creditors of Charles Tucker of Worcester, Mass., a bankrupt, will be held on the first day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. at No 6 Chapin Block, Worcester, Mass., before P. C. Bacon, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at which meeting debts may be proved, and I request the creditors who hold partial security to be present, and I will try and agree with them upon the value of their secrrity so that they can prove the balance of the debt.

LUTHER HILL, Assignee.

Spencer, May 18, 1876.

New Fish Market.

Having opened a Fish Market in Sampson's Grocery Store

MAIN STREET,

(Opposite Drury's Shop)

I shall have constantly on hand all kinds of fresh

Fish. Lobsters

on hand Fridays and Saturdays. Come in and see the neatest Fish Market in town.

T. N. Gilbert, Proprietor. 303m

AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber will sell at auction TUESDAY, MAY 23, AT 2 and 7 O'CLOCK P. M at the

HILLSVILLE STORE

SPENCER, - - - - MASS.

The following described articles:

Wooden Ware,

Soap of all Kinds,

BOTH WASHING AND TIOLET.

CROQUETTE Sets and CUTLERY.

A LARGE LOT OF

Agricultural Implements

Such as Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels Spades, Hoes, Dung Forks, Manure Forks, Iron bars, Stone Hammers, Picks, Steel Rakes of all kinds Haying tools, Scythes, Rakes, Draw rakes, and Horse Rakes. Lawn Mowers, Glassware and a general assortment of articles unmentioned

All Nearly New.

A. & E. BATCHELLER.

S. BOTHWELL, Auctioneer.

BROWN & WOOD, 529 Main St. Worcester. **TOOLS** Cabinet Makers', Carriage Makers', Model Makers', Locksmiths', Machinists', Carpenters', Masons', Amateurs', Organ Makers', Stone Workers',

For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN A

SPLENDID HOUSE LOT,

Near the Boot Shop of Josiah Green & Co. It cannot be beat. For further particulars enquire of A. W. CURTIS, Union Block, Spencer.

Stylish Millinery.

LADIES call and examine my new stock of

HATS & BONNETS,

As good as can be found in the city. All trimmed in the

LATEST FASHION.

☞ *Orders From Out of Town Promptly Attended to!*

NEW DRESS TRIMMING,

HOSIERY,

PARASOLS,

NECK TIES,

LADIES' AND INFANTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

GENTS' HATS BLEACHED AND TRIMMED.

New Goods Every Week

A. J. WARD.

Post Office Block.

GREAT SALE OF

KID GLOVES

AT

C. H. ELLSWORTH'S.

We shall offer this day 50 doz, fine 2 button Kid Gloves

AT 55 CENTS A PAIR,

20 DOZEN AT 75 CENTS A PAIR.

Full line of our regular $1 Gloves in black and colors. A fine assortment of Finer Gloves

At $1.25, $1.50 $2.25, a Pair.

We can show the ladies the largest assortment of Kid Gloves in the city at the Lowest Prices.

Job Lot Corsets.

We are selling a fine Embroidered Top Corset FOR 50 CTS. A PAIR. Sold everywhere for 75 cts. and $1.

☞ Call and secure a bargain

C. H. ELLSWORTH,

320 Main St., Worcester.

CROQUET!

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD with

Patent Ornamental Wickets and Candle Sockets

enabling parties to light up their lawns in most beautiful manner when they desire to continue their games into the warm summer evenings.

A Good Set for	$1 75
A Better Set for	2 50
A Fine Set for	3 00
Elegent Boxwood Set, Chesnut Box, the very best Make for	12 00

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price or C. O. D. Trade Price Lists on appliication.

NOYES & SNOW,

Successors to West & Lee Game & Printing Co.

47 & 49 MAIN ST. WORCESTER,

L. F. SUMNER,

DRUGGIST

AND

APOTHECARY,

Main Street,

SPENCER, MASS

☞ PRESCRIPTION CAREFULLY PREPARED.

☞ Open on SUNDAYS from 9 to 10:30 A. M., at 12 M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

1,000 CORDS

—OF—

Wood

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

I have fitted up a MACHINE FOR SAWING so I can deliver wood, if wanted,

SAWN & SPLIT.

☞ Will do any kind of teaming at short notice.

E. E. STONE.

A. W. CURTIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

UNION BLOCK, SPENCER MASS.

NEW ENTERPRISE

The undersigned would announce to the people of Spencer and vicinity that he has shop in the basement of what was formerly the Methodist parsonage where he is prepared to do all kinds of of

HARNESS MAKING

AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

Also repairing of Harness and Carriages promptly attended to, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. HARNESSES, WHIPS, &c.. constantly on hand.

SHOP, MAPLE STREET, SPENCER. (3, behind Union Block.)

E. S. BUTLER.

CLARK & KENDALL,

Dealers in Furnaces, Ranges and Stoves.

Barstow & White's Wrought Iron Furnaces; Walker's Cast Iron Furnaces; Empress, Royal, Medallion, Princess and Walker Ranges; Marble Mantels, Shelves and Shelf Brackets; Grate Frames and Summer Pieces; Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks, Tongs and Mallets; Gas and Kerosene Stoves; Table Cutlery; Rogers' Plated-ware Castors; Bird Cages, Door Mats, Toilet Articles, Tin, Japanned and Wooden Ware; Lamps, Bath Tubs, Registers and Ventilators. In fact, a full assortment of Kitchen Furnishing Goods. ☞ Orders for Tin Roofing and Jobbing of all kinds solicited.

CLARK & KENDAL, 615 Main Street,

WORCESTER.

We Never Offered

A better line of

Ready-Made Clothing

Than we have in stock. We never have been able to offer

LOWER PRICES

In all grades from the cheapest to the best. We never took more pains in the selection of cloths and styles for our

Suits & Spring

Overcoats,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

We never felt more confident of our ability to sell as low as any house in the state, or more

Determined Not to be Undersold!

We cordially invite everybody to look over our goods, get our prices, and compare them with any in the city before buying.

SPECIALTIES.

Genuine Yacht and

Middlesex Flannel

SUMMER SUITS!

The best stock and the Lowest Prices in the city.

White Vests.

New open a full line of Duck and Marseilles Vests, of all grades and prices.

Low Priced Clothing!

We offer in this department a good selection of

Pantaloons, Coats and Vests,

All honest goods, at merely nominal prices to close out Odd Lots and Broken Sizes, preferring to realize one-half the cost to manufacture, rather than have them accumulate on our hands.

We can guarantee the best bargain in this grade to be found in the city.

Ware, Pratt & Co.,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

408 & 412 Main St.

Carriages. Carriages

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have on hand

New and Second-Hand

Carriages AND Waggons

of all descriptions, which I am prepared to sell as low as any firm in Worcester County.

PAINTING,

TRIMMING,

WOOD &

IRON WORK,

DONE BY

First-class Workmen.

AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT

Reasonable Prices.

Thankful for Past favors and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same, Respectfully Yours,

Geo. Stearns,

South Main Stree

North Brookfield Mass.

39-3mk

CARD AT THE SUN OFFICE. **PRINTING.**

BLACK SILKS!

FOR $1.00,

FOR $1.25,

FOR 1.50,

FOR $2.00.

We are enabled to offer our customers, this week the best Black Silks ever sold in Worcester for $2 yer yard. These goods are unequaled for soitnes of touch and brilliancy. Such bargains in Black Silks have never been offered on our counters before. A full line of

Striped and Check Silks.

We are offering great inducements in the above. These goods have just be received, bought exclusively for cash from parties who needed the money, and no one shall undersell us.

Worsted Sackings!

We have a choice line of Sackings for Ladies' wear. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Black Cashmeres,

Brilliantines,

Alpacas.

We have just opened 25 Pieces Each of the above named, in the best makes, and shall sell them at greatly reduced prices. They are bargains which people cannot afford to pass unnoticed.

J. H. Clarke & Co.,

No. 353 Main St.,

WORCESTER.

J. H. Clarke & Co.

ARE OFFERING

Special Bargains

THIS WEEK.

200 PIECES

Best ¼ Percale Cambrics!

At 12 1-2 cts. per yard. Every conceivable Style, in Figures, Stripes and Plaids.

DRESS GOODS!

200 Pieces Dress Goods just received—Latest Styles. They cost 40c. to import, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and now selling at the unprecedented price of

25 Cents per Yard.

No person can afford to pass these goods without giving them a thorough examination.

Camels' Hair Goods!

TWILL DEBERGES.

VIGOGNES,

PLAID DEBERGES,

INVISIBLE PLAID,

and a choice line of

MATELASSE DRESS GOODS,

in new designs, in all desirable shades. We have just opened 50 Pieces of the above named goods. They are selling very fast Ladies wishing to make their selections should favor us with an early call

J. H. Clarke & Co.,

353 Main St., Worcester

2w 29

A. B. BACON,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN,

AND FINE FEED.

Also, HEN FEED of every description.

At Drake's Old Stand

Main Street, Spencer.

Central House.

Maple Street, - - Spencer, Mass.

(OPPOSITE TOWN HALL,)

This House having been refitted and refurnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of Transient and Regular Boarders at Greatly Reduced Rates

The House is situated in the centre of the business portion of Spencer and but a few minutes' walk from the Postoffice and Churches. Convenient for all.

PATRICK McKENNA,

PROPRIETOR.

27tf

CLOTHING!

Spring Overcoats.

The best styles in Ready-Made Overcoats ever shown in the city are now ready on our counters. Come and see!

Worsted Suits.

Prince Albert and Paris Coats are the best in style and workmanship we have ever seen in our twenty-five years of experience in the Clothing trade.

Professional and Business Men,

Who are in the habit of wearing Custom Garments, are invited to examine the above Single and Double-Breasted Worsted Frocks.

Spring Trousers.

We show a very large line, comprising all grades and fashionable shades, from the Cottonades to the finest Worsted or Doeskin.

Boys' & Children's Suits,

For all ages and conditions in life. Our Goods are all new, and second in quality, variety and price to none in the County.

Knowlton & Carey,

507 MAIN ST.,

Third Door South of the Common,

WORCESTER.

SPRING OPENING

OF

CARPETS!

Parties wishing CARPETS will do well to call at

WM. B. WHITE'S

514 Main Street,

WORCESTER.

Where they will find a full assortment of

English Tapestrys,

Lowell Extra Superfine,

Hartford, &c.

AND

INGRAIN CARPETS,

From 50 cents to $1 per yard.

Also a full line of

MATS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS AND

WINDOW SHADES.

All work warranted satisfactory.

Remember the place,

514 Main Street, Worcester.

Real Estate.

AT AUCTION,

WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday May 20th 1876, at 1½ o'clock p. m., on the premises in the south west part of Spencer, the following described real estate it being all of the real estate owned by Cheney Bemis late of said Spencer, deceased.

1. The homestead farm containing about seventy-five acres of mowing, tillage and pasture land with a two story dwelling house and ell, with carriage house, woodhouse and granary adjoining —all in good repair. The house is painted white, and blinded. Barn 36x60, painted, in good repair with a cellar under the same, a never failing supply of water near the buildings. fruit sufficient for home use and wood enough on the place to keep fires

2. A farm containing about 40 acres of mowing pasture, and wood land, situated northerly of and adjoining the above described farm and about 60 rods from Spencer Depot. House and ell 1½ story painted, blinded and in good repair. An excellent well of water near the house. Barn 30x40 in fair condition.

The wood and lumber on this place have been estimated by good judges at $1000. The above described places are conveniently and pleasantly located, less than one third of a mile from the Spencer Depot and are desirable places for any one wishing to live on a farm and do business in the cities.

3. A pasture known as the Pellet pasture, containing about twelve acres, well fenced, with a never failing supply of water, situated about one mile southerly of Spencer depot on the road to Sturbridge.

4. A small tract of mowing containing about one and one eigth acre situated near the last described tract.

5. A valuable tract of pasture land, containing forty-seven and five eights acres, known as the Spruce Hill pastuse, well watered and fenced, about 6 acres covered with a thrifty growth of young wood.

6. A tract of sprout land known as the Nathan Bemis land containing about 21 acres, situated about one mile westerly of the Depot.

7. A tract of meadow land containing about five acres situated in the Great Meadows so called.

For further information enquire of Cheney Bemis Jr. on the premises.

Terms liberal. A part of the purchase money can remain a reasonable time on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Spencer May 6th, 1876 Heirs of CHENEY BEMIS BY TILLEY BEMIS 29 2

Love.

Thy voice is on the rolling air,
I hear thee where the waters run,
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair.

What art thou, then? I cannot guess;
But though I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some diffusive power,
I do not therefore love thee less.

My love includes the love before,
My love is vaster passion now,
Though mixed with God and nature then,
I seem to love thee more and more.

Far off thou art, yet ever nigh;
I have thee still and I rejoice;
I prosper circled by the voice;
I shall not lose thee, though I die.

—Tennyson.

BARTHOLOMEW county, Ind., contains four villages named respectively Crackaway, Possumglory, Kooncreek and Hardscrabble.

We are still selling

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER!

OF EVERY DISCRIPTION, viz:

Hemlock,

Pine, Spruce,

Indiana Walnut,

Ash, Whitewood, &c.

Standard Pine and Cedar Shingles

CLAPBOARDS and LATH,

Delivered to any R. R. Station at lowest cost.

We Also Manufacture

Builder's Finish, Mouldings,

Sheathings, So. Pine Flooring,

TOGETHER WITH

Doors, Windows,

Blinds and Gutters,

All of which we are prepared to offer on the

Most Favorable Terms!

Respectfully,

CHAS. BAKER & CO.

GENERAL OFFICE & MILLS:

190 Union Street,

NEAR OLD FOSTER STREET DEPOT

RETAIL YARDS:

Manchester Street, near New Union Depot,

Grove Street, near Lincoln Square,

WORCESTER, MASS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Ruth B. Barrett, late of Brookfield in the county of Worcester, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SOPHIA A. STOWEL.

BROOKFIED, May 15, 1876. 30-31

W. W. COOK, FLORIST.

WORCESTER.

SPRING of 1876.

My stock is very full and complete in all departments and in perfect health

Geraniums.

H. H. Hunnewell, new scarlet, with emmense truss 20 inches in circumference.

Happy Thought, with its unique variegation.

Earl Roslyn, the best bronze variety, and several other new ones. Golden Tri color, Silver, and the best of the older varieties of Bedding Geraniums by the quantity

Fuchsias.

About 2000 splendid plants including all the most valuable and well trained kinds

COLEUS.

Several new sorts, Hollandii, Baroness Rotchchild Golden Verschaffeldiri, and a splendid lot of white-leaved plants such as Centaureas Cinnerarias, Gnaphaliums, and &c. to go with them.

An extra fine lot of Monthly and Tea roses, about 15 sorts; very healthy. And a general assortment of Bedding and basket plants.

AKEBIAS, CLEMATIS, WISTARIAS, and other hardy climbing vines

A good variety of Hardy shrubs, among which are new Double Ductzia, pure white. Hydrangea Paniculata and Otaksa, and some extra large Rhododendrons full of buds. Hardy Perpetual roses, about 20 sorts; strong plants with good roots, 3 for $1.00 and five sorts climbing roses, large plants 50 cents each. Eight varieties of Peony roots, large flowering plants, from 50 to 75 cents each, and a large variety of other plants which live out of doors during the winter. All of which will be sold cheap for cash and a good discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Report of the Condition

OF

THE SPENCER NATIONAL BANK AT SPENCER, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 12th, 1876.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$128,471.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	71,039 83
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	2,132 96
Current expenses and taxes paid	297 02
Premiums paid	25,000 00
Bills of other National Banks	2,098 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	118 04
Legal tender notes	8,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	5,625 00
Total	$374,685 33

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	2,600 00
Other undivided profits	3,765 72
National Bank notes outstanding	111,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	90,873 77
Demand certificates of deposit	3,211 00
Due to other National Banks	13,330 84
Total	$374,685 33

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
COUNTY OF WORCESTER. }

I, W. L. DEMOND, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. L. DEMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1876. ERASTUS JONES, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:

ERASTUS JONES, }
ISAAC L. PROUTY } Directors.
DAVID PROUTY. }

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE STREAMLET.

2 west paying stream thy murmur's faint and low
Where golden flow (by crystal pebbled bed)
To ye lost shall die when thou forgets to flow,
Or at the great sea will be never dead.
Life's truth thou points with a fountain head
And so we learn and then as a crystal spring
Where gurgling water proclaimed Omnipotence
And said that good alone out in everything.
Thou art the emblem of the strong of life
Which springs from online myrtle human soul.
And, amidst the tendrils of the pulsed heart,
From all the pensive in the world's control,
Rocks, streams, and woodlands preach the word of God,
Unto the people of this earthly sod.

X.

MISCELLANY.

AN ORDER OF ASSASSINS.

A DETECTIVE JOINS THE ORDER AND LEARNS ITS SECRETS.

At Potsville, Pa., May 8th, detective James McParlin exposed the secret organization of Moll Maguires, which he joined April 14, 1874. He said of the signs and pass words:—Each division must pay $3 quarterly for "the goods" or pass words and signs, and they are changed quarterly. The order in America always receives these "goods" the quarter succeeding that in which they were used in the old country. Some of the signs were explained and shown in court by the witness, creating quite a sensation. Besides this they had the pass words, some of which were as follows: If a member wanted to test the membership of another, he would use the question, "what is your opinion of the Tipperary election: I think England broke her constitution by Mitchell's rejection?" The answer would be, "But didn't O'Connell resign his oath and seat? Yes, and by agitating the emancipation." This is a sample. Then they had a quarrelling toast. If two members should happen to quarrel, and one should give the question pertaining to this toast, then the quarrel must cease, otherwise the party continuing it will be expelled from the order. Tuis was "keep your temper cool;" answer, "I will not raise it to a friend," another was "you seem to be vexed?" and the answer, "Not at you sir." In the winter time they had an additional toast to facilitate recognition at night: "These nights are fine?"—Answer, "We shall have a fine harvest." The bony or division masters were in possession of a distinctive toasts to prevent ordinary members from passing themselves off as such. This was, "Here is that every Irishman may stand to his cause and subdue the British Government in her coercion laws."

McParlen then proceeded to relate the various characters he assumed to gain his object of discovering who and what the Molly Maguires were, and yet ward off a few of their secrets and the names of several prominent members, previous to his joining the order on the 14th of April, 1874. He told some of them that he had belonged to the Ancient Order a long time ago, and on being asked why he did not rejoin, he replied that he had belonged in Buffalo, and having committed some depredations there, he was afraid to send for a card. Upon that, and his giving certain excuses for being able to live without work, he was admitted without the usual vouchers. He caroused with them, attended their murderous conclaves, and gained their confidence fully. The usual practice was if a member felt himself aggrieved by any outsider, and desired revenge, he laid his grievance e before the body master of his division, who then took certain trustworthy members into council—never the whole division, because they could not always be depended on in all cases. If there were any among the trusted ones who were engaged unknown to the intended victim, two or more were chosen to do the deed. If no such unknown ones could be found among the more trusted ones the body master made application to the body master of a distant division for assassins. Here the ceremony of choosing was repeated, and the men were assured that if the division which furnished the men ever wanted a like job done the division asking for the men must reciprocate. Thus the Summit Hill Division of Carbon county furnished McGeehan and Boyle to kill policeman Yost of Tamaqua, with the stipulation that some division of Schuylkill county must furnish the men to kill Mining Boss John P. Jones of Lansford. Doyle and Kelley did the latter deed and are now under sentence of death at Mauch Chunk for it. The cause of the killing of Jones, he said, was that he suspected of using his influence against McGeehan's getting work under the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.—Yost was murdered because he once arrested Duffy and Cerrigan when he was compelled to use force, and did use it.

PERSONAL CONSEQUATIONS OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune has a fresh budget of precious gossip about royalty. The rumors of a separation between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Czar's daughter grow space, and it is roundly asserted that the visit of the Duchess to Petersburg, for which the death of her aunt furnished a convenient pretext, was really a polite means of affecting a separation between the Duchess and her husband. The Czar has got his daughter back again, the Duke of Edinburgh has returned to England, and Clarence House is shut up—when to open nobody pretends to know. The Czar's love for his daughter is one of the strong passions of his life; what may he not do to avenge the fancied slights which she believes she had to bear? If these seems too contemptible reasons for hostile feelings, turn to any history on your shelves and see whether the first war you find recorded sprung out of circumstances less insignificant. In connection with this may be mentioned the curious reluctance shown by the Emperor of Germany to pay his expected visit to the Queen of England at Baden-Baden. First it was said that his Imperial Majesty had a bad cold. Next it appeared that his Imperial Majesty had no cold, it was the weather that was cold, and the Emperor only feared that he might catch one. Nobody is taken in by court fictions of this kind. The tough old Emperor who bivouacked six months in France not long since is not a man to decline a railway journey for fear of drafts through the windows. There is a quite different reason from that for his shutting himself up in his stuccoed palace at Weisbaden. Berlin and St. Petersburg are fast friends, and why, it is asked, should not the Kaiser pay his ally of Russia the compliment of snubbing the mother of the unmanner-ly husband who had ill-treated the Czar's daughter?

THE ENGLISH STATE CHURCH.

The clergy of the Church of England who oppose disestablishment and disendowment so strenuously are driven into strange corners and to severe straits in framing replies to their opponents. They have expended a large amount of pathos in picturing the dreadful destitution to which the establishment would be subjected if deprived of her income from titles and other endowments, and have grown wonderfully effusive over that mythical "pious ancestor" who, in the days of darkness, superstition, ignorance, and poverty, was thoughtful enough not only to provide for the ecclesiastical wants of the then present, but also to give effectively for all ages. It never seem to strike our modern churchmen, when they sneer so glibly at the utter powerlessness of the voluntary principle, that if their own theories respecting the "pious ancestor" are sound, the voluntaryism of the times in which he lived was sufficient for all things necessary, present and future. Nor do the timid ones who mourn over the wicked works and schemes of the Liberationists seem to imagine that if all this wealth of endowment could be set apart for religious purposes by the "pious ancestor," there ought to be no difficulty whatever, in this very wealthy country, at the close of the nineteenth century, in the friends of the Church of England supporting her in the most princely style, and even in endowing her, did her true welfare require is, ten times more richly than was ever possible in the pre-reformation era. But when the bishops and clergy of the Church of England are reminded that existing interests will not be interfered with, what reply is made to the statement? Why, it is pretended that such a concession is a bribe intended to encourage the bishops and clergy to betray their trust! Surely they are very hard to please. No one can hit them at the right place. When we talk of resuming the property of the nation, which they have held wrongfully generation after generation, they scream out, "Robbery, spoliation, sacrilege." When we assure them the personal interest shall be respected, and that during the lifetime of those who hold the revenues when disestablishment and disendowment take effect, they hold up their hands in horror, and, with an expression of heavenly purity in their countenances, they absolutely pity the men who can suggest the idea of bribery to their saintly minds! Yet, if we remember rightly, when the Irish Church was disestablished and disendowed, the devoted clerics of that church had not only no hesitation in accepting what is now regarded as a bribe, but every device that could be framed was practised in order to increase the number and magnitude of the clauses for compensation. It is to be hoped that when the turn of the English Church comes to be disendowed care will be taken against the same dishonest and unscrupulous game.—*Oldham (Eng.) Chronicle.*

VERY DEAF INDEED.

That was an interesting scene which occured yesterday in an office on Main street. Our old friends Wilson and Jones, both men deaf, happened to meet, and after the usual hand-shaking entered into conversation as follows:

"Jones, what's the news?"

"Yaas, 'tis so; wonder if it'll ever let up?"

"When did you get in from Jackson said Wilson in thundering tones.

"Going out on the evening train; can't stay long," responded Jones, as if addressing some man at the Court House.

"What do you think of the victory of the Democrats?" yelled Wilson.

"Oh, yes, he's well—he's well; he told me to present his best regards," shouted Jones as if he were hailing a steamboat on the Louisins side of the river.

"We got away with 'em badly, didn't we, old fellow!" remarked Wilson, so loudly that the porter became uneasy and walked back to see if any one was being murdered.

"Yaas, yaas, he's quit drinking; he'll be here to-morrow or next day. How's yer family?"

"Oh, we done it fairly—no humbugging; no pink ticket; no shenanagin. We beat 'em; quare, old fellow. When yer goin' out?"

Just then the proprietor of the store, seeing things were getting complicated, broghi in a bottle and two glasses and a ream of paper and a dozen lead pencils, and our friends talked with less enthusiasm during the remainder of the two hours.

THE BLACK HILLS HUMBUG.

HOW IMPECUNIOUS DEAD BEATS PRAY UPON THE UNSUSPECTING.

The country is producing just now a plentiful crop of "guides," "celebrated scouts," "commanders of exhibitions," and fancy frauds with high sounding names, who wish to guide people to the Black Hills. A writer to the Kansas City *Times*—presumably Chas. E. Whitehead, formerly of Denver—who has just returned from the Hill, says he is justified in denouncing and exposing these frauds and warning people against parting with their money and being misled by those who seek to deceive and swindle them.

Four or five expeditions have been led to Cheyenne and Laramie by this gang of imposters, and there abandoned after the railroad "drawback" had been obtained. Other expeditions are being organized in the east, in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, Chicago and Philadelphia, and other points, only to be fleeced by these sharpers. Every city is now being flooded with handbills and circulars not only representing the reverse state of affairs in the Black Hills, but designed to mislead the unsuspecting, and even totally rob and swindle them. To use who desire to go to the Black Hills have no more use for a guide than they would have to go to New York or St. Louis. The railroad conveys them to Cheyenne, and the fast freight, or stage lines, run on a plain, well travelled road from Cheyenne or Custer. As for military organization, that is made at Fort Laramie, where trains of wagons and people assemble, organize and move on.

The gold now being exhibited as coming from the Black Hills is mostly procured from Montana, Colorado and other points, to be used for advertising purposes.

Not one out of a dozen of the men advertising themselves as "guides" to the Black Hills have never been within sight of that region, nor do they intend to go there while there is any prospect of their victims meeting them again. The people now in the Black Hills are not getting rich. No gold was being dug when this writer left there six weeks ago. There is gold there in abundance for those who know how to dig it and wash it out of the sand, but one unacquainted with mining would starve to death in the attempt to obtain it. Take the advice of one who spent the winter in the Hills and keep clear of those so-called expeditions. They are a delusion and a snare. The victims of former expeditions are quite numerous in Wyoming and Dakota, and are waiting anxiously with ropes to greet their distinguished commanders, who manage to get left on the route.

FEEDING HORSES HAY.—By cutting a truss of hay into chaff, every blade of it will be consumed, and it will be found that three-quarters of a pound of cut hay is the daily ration of a horse. Coachmen and grooms in private stables do not like the system of feeding horses on mixed forage, namely, on bruised oates, chaff and maize given together—because, owing to the bulk of forage supplied being more easily weighed, the facilities of fraud are diminished. The general Omnibus Co. have, we believe, for many years adopted the plan of "mixing forage," and no one can look at their horses without being struck by their admirable condition notwithstanding their hard work.

Notice.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY all persons that I have this day given my son CHARLES A. WILSON his time, and I shall not hereafter collect it is claiming now be responsible for his debts.

SOPHIA LANGDON.

East Brookfield, April 27, 1874. 3w-27

PRACTICAL NOTES.

A good Marking Ink, which is not attacked by soap, alkalies or acids is prepared as follows: Enough finely powdered cinnibar to form a moderate thick liquid is very intimately mixed with egg albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water and beaten to a froth, and filtered through fine linen. Marks formed on cloth with this liquid by means of a quill are fixed after they have become dry, by pressing the cloth on the other side with a hot iron. The ink will keep in well closed bottles for a long time with out separation of the suspended cinnabar. A black indellible ink is made by one and two-thirds parts of nitrate of silver in sixteen parts of all distilled water and adding two parts of gum arabic and one-third part of say green.

NEW USES FOR PAPER.—Chloride of zinc applied to the pulp with special treatment renders paper as hard as wood and as rough as leather, according to the French scientific journals who record the success of recent trials. The strength of the metallic solution determines the hardness, and the material may be easily colored. It is already spoken of as a substitute for leather in the manufacture of coarse sheets, and may be used for covering floors, and for large sheets of roofing, as well as for other purposes. Perhaps this will prove the long sighed for ideal kitchen floor covering, which can be cleaned easily, and yet afford a little warmth to the feet, and deaden noise.

IRON RUST A CAUSE OF FIRE.—A great many fires are traced to steam pipes, which are surrounded by wood. An English writer asserts that the rust on the outside of the pipe has the power, when the temperature is increased, of slowly drawing off oxygen and of being converted into iron again. The character of pyrophorus iron, and the rapidity with which it takes fire is well known. Very fine fragments of iron and steel, by their rapid oxidation become red hot. This is the simple explanation of the fire drawn from the pillar and steel. Where over, then, as this authority states, iron pipes are employed for the circulation of either hot air or steam they should be incased in cement or other wise when they meet in contact with timber the finely divided particles of rust (oxide of iron) lose their oxygen and become ignited. Mechanical contraction or expansion of the pipes may have something to do with effecting this change. These circumstances may account for many of the fires which take place at the beginning of Winter.

LIGHT READING.

Ought to be allowed do sit down—A merchant of forty years' standing.

As though there were not Smiths enough all ready, they have started a "Smith Manufacturing Company" in Connecticut.

Are blacksmiths who make a living by forging, or carpenters who do a little counter-fitting, any worse than men who sell iron and steel for a living? Genius is usually discovered where least expected.

A young minister having received rather unexpectedly a call to the pastorate of a prominent city church, and having a laudable ambition, as many good ministers have now-a-day s, for a "wider field of usefullness," called on Dr. Thomas, his former preceptor, in the Theological Seminary, to lay the case before him and ask his advice. He told the Doctor how unexpectedly and unsought it was on his part, carefully opened up the remarkable circumstances in the case which seemed to indicate to him the duty of giving it due consideration before he made up his mind whether to accept or decline; then turning to the Doctor, he very solicitously enquired:

"Dont you think it a call of Providence, Doctor?"

"Well" answered Dr. Thomas, "I am not sure whether it is a call of Providence or a temptation of Satan."

The young minister went home and declined the call.

A New Hampshire man sends fourteen of his children to one school, and when they combine against the teacher, he knows he can safely bet on the result.

Shoe Dealer—"I find we have no number twelves; but here is a large pair of nines."

Customer—"Nines! Do you take me for Cindrella?"

A little boy on Center avenue, Thursday oiled the cat with turpentine. Yesterday the author of his being took him kindly but firmly by the ear, and polsing a slat from the boys crib in his right hand in a business like manner, said: "Now young man, we'll have a little mutual council of our own about this here transaction." "Father," said the young man with a howl that left no doubt of his earnestness, "I am willing to submit the case to the arbitration of a mutual council, but on no condition whatever can I consent to appear before a tribunal of wolves and foxes composed of yourself or mother—never, never."

Several powder begrimed veterans in front of an English tavern shortly after the Balaklava banquet to keep out of the rain fir a few minutes, and while there, discussed the late war.

"I remember" said one "that a bullet passed clear through George Gay's body and never killed him."

"I recollect" said another "that a ball lodged in Bill Pyson's lung and was never taken out, but he lived."

"Jack Jackson's head was pierced by a ball, and he lived," exclaimed the last man but one.

These remarks produced considable surprise and excited speech from all save a tall, slim and sleepy individuals, who waited until his companions had concluded, and then drawled in piping accents:

"Those fellows were a little tough I allow; but Jim Jones, who fought aside of me, was shot in the neck so that his head just hung by the skin."

"Great Heavens!" ejaculated all, "you dont mean to say he lived do you?

"Oh, no; he died," drawled slim and sleepy.

This comes from North Brookfield: A little four-year-old boy, Willie by name, enjoyed the luxury of sleeping with his mother during a short illness. After his entire recovery his mother told him one night that he was to go again to his own little room. He made no objections, but after being undressed said to his mother: "Mother, I want to say my prayers alone to-night."

"But why do you want to, Willie?"

"Because I want to, mamma."

Mother humored him, and standing outside the door, heard Willie pray as follows: "O, Dod, make Willie sick; make him *real* sick; make him womit; but don't death him."

He much that boy wanted to sleep with his mother!—*Harper's Magazine.*

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—A new lock-up containing three compartments (fire proof), is being built in the basement of the town house, and will be used to accommodate tramps as well as criminals.

—C. P. Adams is preparing to build a concrete walk in front of his stores on Summer street, which is a much needed improvement.

—Samuel Clark fired three shots at a burglar who attempted to enter his house last Friday night without effect. The burglar next visited P. H. Kellogg's house, where he was again fired at, but not hit.

—A French drug store has been opened on Grove street by Allaire & Plante.

—A close contested game of Base Ball was played here on Thursday last, between two picked nines of the Panic Club, after five innings the umpire was obliged to call the game on account of the rain. The score standing five to three. The chief features of the game were the fine fielding of 'Joy' and Wires, and the heavy batting of Pope. The same nines are to have another contest May 30th, at which, some very fine playing may be expected.

—The Lightfoot Base Ball Club have not as yet reorganized, but are expected to soon.

—The Union Cong. Society have extended an invitation to Mr. G. H. Wilson of Bangor Seminary, to become their pastor.

—The fire department have been reorganized, and officered as follows: Extinguisher No 1, Foreman, J. R. Southworth; Asst. Foreman, Dennis Cunningham; Clerk and Treasurer, F. H. Gates.

Deluge No 2, Foreman, A. Richardson; 1st, Asst. S. H. Hunt; 2nd, Asst. L. H. Tucker; 3d, Asst. E. L. Tucker.

Batcheller Hose Co. Chief, J. H. Lombard; Asst. Chief, J. B. Maxwell; Clerk, R. W. Walker.

Hand Extinguisher, Foreman, A. C. Foster; Foreman of Hose, G. A. Hunter; Foreman of Ladders, G. N. Brown.

—The Ladies Benevolent Society held a sociable in Union Hall last Tuesday evening, which was well attended and a good time enjoyed by all. The company listened to some excellent music by the Arion Quartette Club, also a song by Miss Nellie Smith and a duette by Mrs. Rose Cummings and Mrs. Lella Fay. The supper was tempting and the waiters looked charming with Normandy caps.

—A gravel train is running on the new railroad, putting the track in good condition for Summer traffic. The gravel is brought from East and West Brookfield.

—By a runaway Tuesday, a man from New Braintree, named McPherson and his twelve-years-old son were thrown out of their wagon in front of the Adams' Block, and the latter sustained injuries about the face and head.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. Sidney Adams, is improving the condition of his house, by making convenient and useful additions.

—"So fades the lovely blooming flower." A marraige took place in our town last week, the parties were both over 70 years of age.

See, link by link the chain is made,
When you of wedlock aint' afraid.

—Mr. Stickney, of Baltimore has sent an Artist, to take views of our beautiful park and its surroundings, and will get it engraved at Baltimore in splendid style; Mr. Stickney is the one that paid for the fencing of our lovely and beautiful Park, the handsomest in the state.

—Knowlton's, steam boat, barges and fishing boats, are launched on the mighty deep, ready for pleasure parties, and for all who want a ride of six or seven miles on our lakes and river, which are unsurpassed in beautiful scenery.

—Dea. Huntington, has moved into his beautiful house fronting our handsome park.

—Dea. George Merriam, of Springfield, has been visiting his native town this week, he says the "old landmaks" are all gone, but he cherishes happy memories of his boyhood days, when we went to school together.

—Through the lukewarmness of some of our townspeople, no appropriation was made Decoration Day, and the G. A. R. Post propose fo decorate the graves of their dead comrades at six o'clock in the morning, and go to Warren by invitation of Clara Barton, Post 65 and spend the day with them and return and have a strawberry festival in the evening.

—In the death of Dea. Geo. Jackson, West Brookfield has lost one of its oldest and best citizens. He was not great as the world counts greatness; he was prominent only as a christain. He had not the wealth of the world, but possessed the true riches, and he died in the triumph of his faith—in Christ. In his young days, he lived in the city of Buffalo, where in the time of the 1812 war, he was a musician for the soldiers. It will be remembered that the fife and drum was the music of those days, and he attained eminence as a fifer. He kept his old fife as long as he lived, and often during his residence with us, has he entertained us on Memorial days, and other occasions. He was universally respected and loved by all who knew him; always having a kind word for every one, and it may be truly said of him that he had no enemies.

"The good, the bless'd to thee they trust
To crown them with immortal wreath;
And fearless of the dreams of dust,
As conquerors welcome thee, O death!"

E. P. M.

WARREN.

—A base ball club has been formed in West Warren and $40 has already been subscribed towards buying them a uniform, which will consist of white shirts and stockings, blue caps and pants, and red and white belts. When the uniform is purchased they will be ready to receive challenges from any amateur club in Worcester county.

—The selectmen have licensed L. Harwood & Son and Druggist Smith to sell liquor.

—West Warren has commenced putting on city airs by the erection of street lamps.

—The Hose Co., have commenced drilling under the tuition of R. S. Burley, preparatory to parading Decoration Day.

—Rev. Mr. Nichols of Warren, Methodist, preached Sunday in Crossman's Hall, and a society will probably be formed if proper encouragement is given.

—The Cong. Society, after voting to reduce their pastor's salary 15 per cent, will undoubtedly pay him his former, salary as they have succeeded in renting most of their slips.

—Superintendent Smith and Foreman Davis of the Warren cotton mills were eye witnesses a day or two since, to the remarkable feast of a pickerel, which after making two inffectual efforts, suddenly leaped from the water seized a swallow that was skimming by, and disappeared with his victim beneath the water.

—A son of Wm. B. Brooks of West Warren, one year old, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday morning, and broke his collar bone. He is attended by Dr. Kendrick, who thinks the child will survive if no new injuries are developed.

—A Frenchman named Pregent went to church on Sunday and died Monday morning. Heart disease was the cause.

LEICESTER.

—On Saturday evening the Leicester Cornet Band serenaded their former leader, Mr. L. M. Waite, who was visiting the town with his bride from New York.

—The hotel in Leicester has been reopened by J. S. McFarland, and has received the appropriate name, "Centennial."

—Foot ball is the game of the season at the academy.

—The path of the flood in Cherry Valley has been examined by the geologist class from the academy and others interested in the science. It presents some very interesting features, showing the effects of the erosion, the assorting of detriment by water, the original drift lying on the smoothed surface of the ledge, contorted strata &c. Some of the boulders are very full of black tormaline, and various views of pirite occur in the ledges, from the decay of which a conglomerate has been formed, the cement of which consists of limonite.

—The steamer fire company having caught the centennial fever, set out a centennial elm tree, Monday night. The tree was placed on the south side of the common near the reservoir, and after it was planted the old hand engine, Union No 2, was taken out for trial. The Union was found to be in excellent order, throwing a good stream the height of the liberty pole. The chief engineer is taking measures to form a relief company for this engine to be on hand only in case of a large fire.

OXFORD.

—Mr. George Hodges is putting in some new machinery, and his mill is running full time, with no redution to wages to his help.

—The selectmen have appointed G. W. Sigourney, Geo. W. Warner, and Geo. W. Holman as engineers for the ensuing year. "The Col. DeWitt Engine Co. No 1," have reorganized, with the following officers: Foreman, Geo. H. Stevens, first asst. A. R. Bowditch; second asst. Chas. Goshlaw; clerk, J. C. White.

PAXTON.

—A grand centennial tree planting took place here Saturday, under the auspices of the Grange. In the morning a number of towsmen, with ox teams, took their way to the woods to procure trees. On their return they repaired to the town hall, where the ladies of the Grange had prepared an excellent old fashioned dinner of baked beans, brown bread, Indian pudding, tea and coffee, together with a plentiful sprinkling of pies and cake. Mr. H. H. Pike, W. M., called the company to order, and requested Mr. Wm. Lawrence, W. O. and Mrs. Clara Macomder, W. A. S., to conduct the guests to the table. The divine blessing having been invoked by Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, the company did ample justice to the repast. Speech making and music were next in order. Brief remarks were made by H. H. Pike, W. M., and Horace Pierce, W. L., Rev. Mr. Fairbanks was then called on. He spoke of the happy influence exerted by beautiful surroundings. The good that men do lives after them, and in the years to come our children, enjoying the grateful shade from the trees which we plant to-day will look back witp feelings of gratitude upon our labor in the Centennial year. Approrriate remarks were made by Dea. Rogers, and the W. M. then called upon "a gentleman who had done much in the years gone by, towards ornamenting and beautifying the town with shade trees" (Mr. Allen Newton), who briefly responded. Mr. W. Lawrence, W. O., declned speaking. Interspersed with these exercisea, four musical selections were each very beautifully rendered by the Grange quartette—Mrs. Carrie Smith, Miss A. Estabrook and Messrs. Dodd and Goodnow. At the close of these exercises the company dispersed the men returning to the common, where the trees were set out without further delay. Mr. Wm. Lawrence, who we understand to be the prime mover in this enterprise, deserves a large share of credit tor the aclive degree of interest he manifested in the work.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—We desire to notify the people that services sre held in Union Hall Podunk, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The first service was held on the second Sabbath in May. Sermon by Rev. H. A. Shorey of Spencer; a very excellent discourse and fully attended. The interest manifested by the people, is truly surprising. It is hoped the meetings will be continued until late in the fall, and we cordially invite any and all from the adjoining villages, who may feel interested in the progress and welfare of our place.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND CLAMATIC PECULIARITIES, HEALTHFULNESS, ETC.

LARNED, KS. MAY 11, 1876.

The geographical position of this portion of the Arkansas Valley may be illustrated by folding a map of the United States so that the four corners will come together, and it will be found to be not only centrally located in the United States midway between oceans, but, by tracing the fold across the continent it is found to follow the 38 parallel of north lattitude, striking the Atlantic coast a little north of Richmond, Virginia, and entirely south of Maryland, giving the latitude of Southern Virginia and Kentucky, and going westward through the great stock raising, gold and silver mining regions of Southern Colorado and Northern Arizona and Southern Calafornia, it strikes the Pacific coast about seventy miles below San Francisco, which together with the south-eastward slope of the Valley, and the character of the surface soil, gives it the wildest and most salubrious climate on the continent, And the gently undulating surface insures perfeet drainage, so that there are no swamp lands or stagnant water within hundreds of miles, with its altitude of about three thousand feet above the sea level, and proximity to the Snow Clad Rocky Mountains it has the most invigorating and healthful atmosphere, which have proved practicularly beneficial to dyspeptics, consumptives and asthmatics, and many whose cases were considered hopeless East, have been restored to health by a few years residence here. Farming and fruit growing in this region must pay well, as the soil is very rich, moisture plenty, sunshine sufficient and markets good; especially since the completion of the Atchison Topeka and Sante Fe Railway to Pueblo Colorado within less that fifty miles of the great silver, gold and coal mines which must draw all their supplies for both men and mules from Arkansas Valley. The fact that one gentleman of Golden in Northern Colorado, recently bought one thousand tons of hay and twelve thousand bushels of oats and corn in this portion of the Valley, may serve to show the great demand for farm products in the vast mining regions of the Rocky Mountains the population of which is rapidly increasing. There are yet some Government lands in the vicinity of Larned that may be homesteaded or timber claimed, and plenty of good farming and graizing lands that may be bought of the Railway Company at from three to eight dollars per acre for cash or on long credit. Hon. S. S. Dickenson of Larned, who has both wealth and leisure, brought me under great obligations to him for the liberal courtesy extended to me, and the valuable information imported and I have no doubt but that he would take much pleasure in furnishing detailed information to any person writing to him.

EXAMINER.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY MAY 26, 1876. NO. 31

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

FFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Spencer, Mass.

URTIS & PICKUP,
Publishers and Proprietors.

erms, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

ime.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
"	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
"	12 50	18 68	24 50	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

pecial notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. ading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line.

dvertisers will find this paper a valuable aid extending their business throughout western rcester county.

ocal items of news gladly welcomed from any iable source. Correspondents must send their mes with communications not necessarilly for blication, but as a guarantee to us.

e cannot return rejected manuscripts' unles mps be sent for that purpose.

PROGRAMME FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

MEMORIAL DAY will be observed by Post 37 G. A. R. and the citizens of this place generally as follows: Post 37 and all discharged Soldiers and Sailors whether belonging to the Post or not, who are hereby invited to unite with us, will assemble with the Spencer Cornet Band at the Town House at 8.30 a. m. where a procession will be formed and at 9 a. m. march to Pine Grove Cemetery where appropriate exercises will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Atkins, with music by Spencer Glee Club, and Band; thence to Catholic Cemetery, as formerly with music etc., returning to village and dismissed until 2 p. m., when the oration will be delivered in the Town Hall by Gen. Kilpatrick; after which procession will form and march through Maple, Cherry and May streets to Old Cemetery—Services conducted by Rev. Mr Shorey, with music by Glee Club and Band; returning through Main street to Town Hall and disband. All citizens are invited to unite in the services.

Per order
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. Hall is well supplied with all best spring perfumery, and toilet articles. Give him a call. He possesses a fine supply of medicines adapted to complaints incident to this time of the year.

L. Watson & Son have secured the agency for the sale of Cooly's non-explosive combination Lamp Stove for this vicinity. The stove is highly recommended for summer use.

POSTPONEMENT.—The great Land Sale of the Boston Land Co, advertised for Tuesday, June 6th, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday, June 10th.

H. C. Valentine & Co., Worcester, offer some special bargains in clothing of all kinds. They are the best ever offered,

Having my club more than half made up I have concluded to give three days more—next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Tuesday being a holiday will be a good chance for those who cannot come on other days, to get a $30 present.

Respectfully yours,
J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr.,
Artist,
Comins & Ames' Block, Spencer.

E. D. Kenely is about to enlarge his place of business on Chestnut street, by building an addition of 30 feet to his paint and wheelwright shop, to meet the demands of his increasing trade. His wagons, for beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed. He warrants all buggies and wagons of his manufacture for one year. New ones exchanged for old. The painting is done by F. Steele, who warrants all jobs first-class.

Miss A. J. Ward is constantly receiving a new lot of goods, which for beauty and price cannot be surpassed.

Read the advertisement of E. H. Howland in another column. His stock is entirely new, bought for cash and will be sold for cash, and he is thereby able to offer the best bargains of the times. Call and examine them.

HOME NEWS.

the roads. [illegible] need to be picked out of

The library will not be opened next Tuesday.

The programme for memorial day appears in our advertising columns.

The Spencer National Bank will be open Memorial Day from 9 to 10 a, m.

Rev. Mr. Shorey will preach a sermon appropriate to Memorial Day next Sunday.

An opportunity to purchase an excellent house lot is offered in our advertising columns.

When you plant your flower seeds do not forget the sunflower. It is useful as well as ornamental.

The centennial carriage was in town on Tuesday. It came from over the hills, and its appearance indicates an existence of over one hundred years.

A. McErell from Gloucester was found dead, standing on his head in a barrel, in L. Bemis' store yesterday morning. Too much "Centennial Beer."

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Spencer, Edmond Grondin, Thomas Cain, Charles Bousquet, Frank Guinea, E. H. Howe, Miss Louise Latvur.

The flag-staff when erected will cost about $360. The pole and tackle cost $185.

Fashionable dressmaking by Mrs. Geo. Bradford, at rooms No. 60 and 64, Massasoit Hotel.

It would be a proper thing for the citizens generally to decorate their buildings next Tuesday, especially along the route of the procession.

WASTED—The noise of blasting for a hole for the flag-staff. It ought to have been bottled up and let off on the Fourth of July.

W. S. Vail will preach in Lower Town Hall next Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Subjects—morning, "Bearing Each Other's Burdens;" afternoon, "Re-building the Wall." The public invited.

The St. Jean Raptiste Society propose to have a grand celebration on St. John's Day, June 24. They will have a picnic and a good time generally.

THE POOR TOM-CATS.—A citizen has determined to take the bull by the horns, and notifies all owners of cats that they must be kept at home, or cold lead will be used instead of boot-jacks.

The model road is Pleasant street, repaired by Mr. Waldo Wilson last year. It would be well for the Board to follow that example.

A sick man entered a saloon the other evening and wanted the proprietor to give him a prescription to be used in the morning. He prescribed "Centennial beer." The sick man recovered.

Mr. Howland invites the public generally to visit his store Saturday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. The owners of the block have fitted up the store in an elegant manner and the stock of goods, cannot be excelled.

A flag-staff one hundred feet high is being erected in front of the Town House. How the lightning will fool around it.

A new feature of decorating the graves will be introduced this year, by having that service performed by thirty little girls.

The band gave another of their excellent concerts on Tuesday evening. The boys are playing well.

Next Tuesday is not a legal holiday.

Our sidewalks will soon be in a condition fit for a king, because a King is doing the work.

The most appropriate thing for Memorial Day is to set out two Centennial elms in front of the Massasoit Hotel.

The surroundings of the Bank Block have been improved during the past week by the removal of the rubbish.

A concrete walk is to be made on Mechanic street from Main to a point nearly opposite O. Weatherbee's drug store. This is an excellent thing.

The contract for building the new School house has been awarded to Walter Moore for the sum of $4,325. The building is to be of brick and stone and completed by Sep. 1st. Four parties applied for the the job.

A NEW BLOCK.—Bush & Grout will soon commence the erection of their new Block on the old site. The building is to be 100 feet long, and 45 wide, 3 stories in height with a French roof. It is to be of brick, with granite trimmnigs in front. Walter Moore is the architect of the building.

The alacrity with which people sub buy fireworks and fixtures for Fourth of July, argues well for their patriotism and liberality. Spare a few Tom-cats for the occasion.

The Horribles will parade at an early hour July 4th, with their best clothes on.

The rum sellers in Dudley are full of "cuss" words, because the selectmen whom they spent time and money to elect refuse to grant licenses. Spencer is not alone in its misery.

The committee to provide dinner July 4th have been canvassing this week to see how many they would need provide for. It is impossible for them to call personally on everyone, and those who have not been seen and would like to secure seats at the table must give their names to John N. Grout or Emerson Stone before June first. The dinner is to be served in the Town Hall at $1 a plate, and will be worth the money.

The shoemakers had another holiday this week. Two hand organs in one day.

The Committee on Decoration wish to extend an invitation to all who feel disposed to contribute flowers for decorating graves of soldiers, Memorial Day, to leave the same at Grand Army Hall before eight o'clock on the morning of that day. All contributions will be thankfully received. Any person desiring to have a boquet or wreath placed on any particular grave can have their wish complied with by leaving the same with the committee. The committee also wish to give notice to the children who are to participate in the decoration, to be at Grand Army Hall at half-past eight promptly.

Remember the lecture next Tuesday evening by General Kilpatrick, and secure your seats at Sibley's new room.

POLICE COURT.—Pat Dillon having kept sober for nearly six months couldn't stand it any longer and went on a bender. The day was hot and in a little scirmage with his wife he got heated and weary, and the next day paid $16 for the luxury of resting in the cooler.—H. R. Laverty got drunk and laid down with his face turned up to take a nap, Monday night. The rain bothered him some, but he wouldn't have minded getting wet if the police had not come peeking around and made him pay $8 for a night's lodging in the calaboose, when he could sleep on the sidewalk for nothing.—James Kelley, (not our Spencer James,) a mean shyster from Milford, stripped off his coat and wanted to fight somebody. He collected a crowd about him but no one would oblige him till Norris come and clinched him. Then Kelley lay down and kicked and yelled and defied the whole town. Norris put the persuaders on his wrists and Clapp and Lib took him by the heels and drew him through the soft mud to the Town House. His address is now, House of Correction, Worcester, Mass.

At the Probate Court held on Tuesday of last week, the following business was transacted:

Wills proved. Of Jeduthan Hammond of Brookfield, C. E. Jencks, administrator with will annexed, $200 real, 200 personal: of Liberty Lamb of Oxford, L. Lamb, Jr., executor, $10,000 real, $15,000 personal; of Rebecca Day of Oxford, Juliette Davis, administratrix, with will annexed, $1800 personal. Administrators appointed. Sophia A. Stockwell of the the estate of Ruth B. Barrett of Brookfield $300. Guardians appointed. Ezra A. Putney of Dolly Putney of Southbridge, an insane person. Administrators account rendered, Of Reuben Rich, of the estate of Samuel Mayo of Oxford; of James P. Fay of Julia Ann Weeks of Hardwick; of L. E. Blair, of Anna S. Sibley of Warren; of Otis Whittemore, of Edward F. Usher of Leicester. Executors accounts rendered. Of S. S. Dennis of the will of Royal Cleveland of Hardwick.

A blast this morning knocked a few panes of glass out of the Town House. So much for patriotism.

Wm. C. Watson has cut a good crop of grass in his yard.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

While Peter Dupree was drawing a load of wood down Main street this afternoon, the hold-back of the harness gave way and his horse started for the Postoffice. Peter endeavored to jump off but only did so in time to strike the building. He broke several ribs, the horse was bruised somewhat and the railing more.

BROOKFIELD.

The boot business is very brisk.

ing a general [illegible]

The Sonnies were disappointed again Wednesday evening. No Mr. Corney came

A goodly number of centennial trees have been set out in different parts of the village.

Some rascal or rascals are again at their work of destruction in the cemetery, in the manner of breaking vases, etc.

A subscribtion paper is in circulation to raise money to purchase new uniforms for the engine company,

There will be preaching services in the M. E. Church Sunday evening, at which the Grand Army will attend in a body. The G. A. R, attend by special request of the pastor, Mr. Morris.

Memorial day, Revs. Mr. Morris and Morse will accompany the G. A. R. to Podunk, where, after the ceremony of decorating is through a collation will be served and short address will be made.

TOWN MEETING.—It is seldom that a larger number meet at a special town meeting than the one held Monday. A general interest had been awakened in regard to the matter of building a new, and repairing the old town farm house. So long before the meeting was called to order a large number congregated in front of the town house and other places and engaged in discussing the business to be brought before the town. The meeting was one of order, and almost void of personalities. The meeting having been called to order by the moderator, H. L. Butterworth. The committe to draw up specifications for the building and to receive proposals to build the same, read their report and submitted it for the approval of the town. There were three bidders for the contract, which was granted to the lowest, Clapp & Bowen for the sum of $2747. $900 to be paid on the completion of the new part and its connection with the old, and two other payments at different advancements of the work, Before the final vote was taken, a motion was made to read the specifications which resulted in a tie 63 to 63; whereupon Mr. Butterworth cast the turning vote in favor of the yeas. After which a motion was made that the committee sign the contract at once which was carried almost unanomously. Thus the matter of removing to, and building a new, and repairing the old town farm-house was settled definately. The town then voted to borrow money to meet the expense of the same to be paid in two years by installments. $747 payable Jan. 1st 1878, and a fax in anticipations of the loan be levied.

[Original.]

THE FALLEN SOLDIER.

Decoration Day.

He rests and hears no cannons roar,
With no dread army sweeps
O'er this fair land from shore to shore,
But peacefully he sleeps.
To wars red carnage pay his life
And reaps the glory of the strife.

Some fading tribute to day we bring
In these sweet scented flowers,
But more than all the gifts of spring
Brought forth in 'freshing showers,
Our memory faithful to the trust,
Shall keep them though in dust.

The flowers we strew upon their grave
Fade in the morning light
But greater than the trees that wave
We'll keep in memory bright
And as the time grows into years,
We'll drop upon their grave our tears.

—*W. O. Bemis.*

OUR STORY TELLER.

THE LITTLE POSTMAN.

Frank Reeves was sauntering leisurely up the road, upon his way home from school, holding carelessly in his hand a letter addressed to "Miss L. J. Rushton, Woodville Centre." His dog Roger, trotting along by his side spied the letter, and, moving by some mischievous canine impulse, seized it, and romping over the roadside wall, was off in the woods before his little master could ever think 'Jack Robinson.' Of course Frank went quickly after him. 'Here Roger! Back, sir! Bring it here!' but alas! when the dog did at last turn to meet his master, he held tightly between his teeth a bit of a maple bough, and the letter was gone.

'Where is it, sir?' The letter! Go for it, sir, Go find it!' At each command the dog sniffed uneasily and started off as if in search of something but returned immediately to his master, looking up into his face as much as to say: 'Have I done anything wrong?' If so, I'm quite ready to be forgiven.' 'You little—!' Frank was going to say something which might have hurt Roger's feelings; but he happened just in time to remember a little dialogue which he and his mother had spoken a few weeks before:—

Mother—If you keep the dog, Frank you must take care of him.

Frank—of course, mother. That's the fun of it.

Mother—But it will not always be fun.

Frank—I know it. That's what I like.

Mother—But suppose he should tear up your best pants or run away with your new jacket?

Frank—Do let me have him mother, I'll promise to be kind to him, whatever he does.

And now Roger had indeed done something dreadful—he had lost Miss Rushton's letter. Miss Rushton was boarding at the brown house upon the side of the hill. She called Frank her 'little postman,' a title of which he was very proud. She sat, every afternoon, upon the porch waiting for him, and he delighted to hold up the pretty white, pink, or buff missives as soon as he was near enough for her to see them. He liked to watch her face, too, as she took them from his hand. He fancied that the pink ones made her sober, he knew she always laughed when she caught a glympse of the long buff envelopes, but the white ones, postmarked 'L—' were the ones she liked best. 'He could tell by her eye,' as he remarked confidently to his mother. 'He was just as sure of it as if she had told him so.' And it was a white one which Roger had wantonly snatched and dropped in the woods.

For an hour the little boy searched diligently, lifting the thick brakes, looking under the feathery ferns, peeping here and spying there, lying upon the ground and glancing along the surface, as he had seen his sister look for needles upon the carpet, then, mounted upon some little hillock, taking in the landscape in one grand, wide, comprehensive view—but all to no purpose. He could not find the letter. And it was a white envelope, postmarked 'L—' What would Miss Rushton say when he told her! The thought brought a suspicious moisture to his eyes. He was brushing impatiently away, when he suddenly saw a slight figure moving slowly among the brakes and ferns. He knew that slight figure very well. It was Miss Rushton herself. But, much as Frank liked the lady, he was not at all prepared to see her now. He almost hoped she wouldn't notice him; but of all!

'Ah! if there isn't my little postman studying nature! I watched for him until I was tired, but never thought of another little boy. Where's my letter, sir?' and she held out a white hand beseechingly.

'I—don't—know,' stammered Frank

'Did you call at the office?

'Yes.'

'Wasn't there something for me?' she asked, incredulously. 'No.' The word seemed almost to speak itself. Frank told himself that he couldn't help it, blushing scarlet all the while at the thought of the falsehood he had told. 'It is very strange,' remarked Miss Rushton, thoughtfully. Frank made no reply. 'But no more strange than true,' she went on, pleasantly. 'Well, we must be patient. There are other days coming. Still, I cannot help feeling like scolding somebody,' and she glanced mischievously at the little postman, who stood with flushed cheeks and downcast eyes.

She trusted him implicitly. She would never, never know of his carelessness and of his deceit. This thought passed quickly through Frank's mind, only to be driven out by a purer, nobler impulse, which caused the boy to look with clear eyes into the face of the little woman before him.

'Tis more strange than true, Miss Rushton. 'Tisn't true at all.

'What isn't true, Frank?' she asked in astonishment.

'What I told you. I told you a lie. I don't ever (proudly) but I did then.

The lady did not smile. She only listened intently, with her eyes fixed upon a bunch of tangled brakes.

'That's why I'm over here—for your letter,' continued Frank.

'For my letter?' she repeated slowly stooping as she spoke, as if to examine the brakes more intently.

'Yes; Roger snatched it. I couldn't make him give it up. I tried to catch him but the wall was in the way. I couldn't get on so fast, and—'

'I understand it all now,' said Miss Rushton. 'And you've been looking for it all this while—poor little fellow! undigne she must have forgotten the falsehood, but her next question showed that he was mistaken.

'Will you tell me why you decided to tell me the truth?' she asked, after a pause.

'I didn't decide; I just did it.'

'Why did you do it'

'Because—I—couldn't bear to feel so mean,' replied Frank earnestly. Miss Rushton stooped and kissed the tremulous, rosy lips. 'I liked my little postman before,' said she, 'but now I love him. I am proud of a boy who can't bear to feel mean.'

Two great tears rolled slowly down Frank's cheeks. This was something that he had not looked for, truly. He tried to say so, but the words would not come. For a moment neither spoke; then, suddenly, he remembered the letter.

'It was a white envelope—from L—' he said timidly.

'I know it,' replied the lady.

Frank looked surprised.

'How do you think I know it? guess!

'It is because they comes every day? he inquired innocently.

Miss Rushton turned toward him a laughing, blushing face. 'Because they come every day? she repeated, giving his ear a sly pinch. Of course not, sir! Look here!' Again she stooped, putting aside the brakes with quick impatient fingers. Frank looked, his black eyes opening wider with astonishment, for there upon the ground lay the 'white envelope from L—' a little less white perhaps, a little torn and tumbled, but looking delightfully unconscious and serene, nevertheless.

'I thought I looked there, I thought I looked everywhere. Oh, I'm so glad! so glad of everything!' he exclaimed, with a long-drawn sigh of thankfullness

'And I'm so glad of everything,' repeated Miss Rushton cheerily, dividing his unspoken thought. 'Do you see the sun looking over at us from the top of that hill?' she added, glancing skyward. 'We must hasten, or the will bid us good-night before we are out of the woods.'

'Good-night for the cows, too,' said Frank, with a sudden recollection.

They walked together until the road was reached, then, fearing that his mother might be anxious at his long delay, the little postman said good-by to his friend, and ran, with all speed toward home. Once he turned and looked back, saving in his straw hat politely, but Miss Rushton did not see him. She was walking slowly, and her eyes were fixed intently upon the letter which had come in the white envelope from L—.

A LONE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

In the grave yard at Albany in this State, there is a solitary unmarked grave. It holds the dust of a federal soldier who died just after the surrender. When Col. Carey W. Styles was about concluding his Memorial speech on the 26th of April, he paused, and then said with much feeling, 'but, my friends, in dropping a tear of sympathy on these honored graves around us, and covering them with the garlands of love and tender memory, let us not forget the lone spot where lies all that is left of one who in war was not our friend. He had no doubt the same view of his duty that we took of ours. He, no doubt, felt the same high impulses of a patriot's heart and carried him into danger, and laid in his untended grave. For him, no doubt, the same care of a mother's love, the same tenderness of a sister's affections, the same sacred associations of home existed, that have so vividly and effectingly been brought home to our own hearts by the scenes and exercises of this day. For that mother and those sisters I bespeak for the stranger, in his final resting place, a kindly notice.

'How sublime are exercises of human fellowship and charity; how blessed it is to forgive, and the deeper the scar the holier the forgiveness. Here, to-day, let there be no indulgence of feelings that do not sweetly harmonize with the sincerest profession of peace, fraternity and good will which, God grant, may from this day—henceforth and forever—mark our union as one people."

After the orator had concluded these remarks, whose noble spirit did honor to the occasion, a company present came up to him and gave their hearty approval to Col. Styles' words. They in many instances, however, expressed their surprise to hear that a federal soldier was buried in the cemetery, and asked to have the grave pointed out to them.

The friends who gave us this incident in the day's proceedings, assured us that before the gathering dispersed the flowers on that lone grave were piled up a foot thick.

How glad we would be to know the poor fellow's mother could hear of this.

THE MAN WHO KISSED THE THREE GIRLS.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where there were several coy damsels, who seemed to imagine men as terrible creatures, and whom it was an unpardonable sin to look at, was one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies with whom he boarded? He replied that they were very shy and reserved. "So they are," added the other, "and so much so' that no gentleman could get near enough to tell the color of their eyes." That may be," said the boarder; "yet I will stake a million that I kiss them all three without any trouble." "That you cannot do," cried his friend; "it is an achievement which neither you nor any other man can accomplish." The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness his triumph. (This was shabby.) They entered the room together; the three girls were all at home, sitting beside their mother; all looked as prim and demure as a mustard pot! Our hero assumed a very grave aspect, even to dejection; having looke1 at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at a street door. His singular deportment now attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their eyes slowly towards his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said: "It wants three minutes of the time." "Mr. C——, pray what do you speak of?" "Nothing," answered he in a lugubrious tone; "but that last sigh a spirit appeared to me!" (Here the girls rose in their seat, and drew near) "And the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at 12 o'clock to-day; and you see it wants half a minute of the time." The girls turned pale, and their hidden sympathies were at once awakened for the doomed. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and at the unfortunate youth. He then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking her by the hand, bade her a solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her trembling lips, which she did not attempt to resist. He then bade the second and third farewell in the same affectionate manner. His object was achieved, and at that moment the clock struck twelve. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated, "Who would have thought that an apparation would tell such a lie?" It was some time before the sober maidens understood the joke, and when they did they evinced no resentment.

A very tall and shabby looking man, a fellow that reminded you of a vagrant letter of a font of forty-live pagson extra condensed, stepped up to one of our bars, last week, and after heaving a glass of liquor into his long throat, blandly asked the bar tender if he could change a $20 bill. The gentleman informed him that he could. "Well," said the tall one with a sigh of satisfaction, "I'll go out and see if I can find one," and he plunged out into the cold world on his mission.

"As to being conflicted with the gout" said Mrs. Partington, "high living dont bring it on. It is incoherant in some families' and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer poor old soul! who has been so long ill with it, disinherits it from his wife's grandmother.

AGRICULTURAL.

Fifty fowls will make, in the roosting house alone, one half ton per annum of the best manure in the world, or more than enough to manure an acre of land, 700 pounds of guano laying the usual quantity applied per acre and poultry manure is known to be still richer in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way; and the figures will demand careful attention from the farmer.

The eggs brought to the Paris market are verified by agents appointed by the Administration, who are called "*mireurs compteurs*" and the eggs are submitted to three operations—first counting to verify the number of eggs in the panniers; passing them through rings to test their size and value; and final inspection to separate the clean and fresh eggs from those stale, or addled. Small eggs in the markets of Paris are those which will pass through a ring of four centimetres. Hence French egg merchants have rings of different sizes to test eggs.

Potatoes.—While the Colorado beetle is abroad, early potatoes will be safer to plant. The beetles are not so numerous early in the season, and those who try can keep them down without much trouble. But later on, the armies which have been bred and fed by careless farmers will swarm over the country, seeking what they may devour. As they seem to the east, if they find no late potatoes to consume, it is to be hoped that they will seek them in the Atlantic ocean and perish. For every acre of potatoes about 4 pounds of Paris green should be provided in time.

Young Stock.—Should be kept growing from their birth. The science of feeding is becoming much better understood than it has been, and mixing of different kinds to make the food more palateable and nutritious should be a matter of close study. Food is the raw material from which we make flesh, milk and wool, and much may be saved by using it in the most profitable manner.—The mother's milk is the best food for young animals, but to this some additional food may be added by degrees so soon as the digestive powers are capable of assimilating

How Artificial Butter is Made. Agents are employed to visit slaughter houses and buy all the best suet. This is carried to the factory and cleansed.—Then it is carried to the meat choppers and minced fine. It is afterward placed in a boiler with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of suet, and they are melted. The refuse of the membrane goes to the bottom of the water; the oily substance floats and is removed. This consists of butter matter and stearine. A temperature of eighty degrees melts the former and leaves the stearine at the bottom.—The butter-maker, of cream is drawn off about thirteen per cent of fresh milk is added, and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for 10 or 15 minutes. The result is Orange county butter at half the usual cost. The stearine is sold at twelve cents a pound to the candle-maker, and the refuse at one cent a pound to the manufacturer of food for cattle.

A Good Formular for Manure.—The following has been tried and is highly recommended by Mr. R. Smith, of Millington, Mass. On Grass lands and potatoes the effect was admirable:

1. Two cords of fresh cow dung.
2. Ten bushels of plaster.
3. Five bushels of salt.
4. 120 pounds sulphate of potash.

The mode of preparing the compost is described as follows: "It was composed of about two cords of good green cow manure mingled with ten bushels of plaster and five bushels of salt. The heap was cut over carefully four times during the summer, the lumbs beat out, and thoroughly intermingled, and the last time it was cut over, two hundred and fifty pounds of German potash salts, and said to contain 60 per cent of sulphate of potash, was also mingled with it.

Poultry.—Three large teacupfuls of flour, stir in gradually three large teacupsful of milk, three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of salt. Bake in cups in a very quick oven.

CATARRH.

Hence of the Nose Entirely Out—Memory Gone—Mind Impaired—Cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is the first advertisement before the public proposing to cure Catarrh by building up the Constitution; it strikes at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, and, what is remarkable, curing not only the Catarrh, but all other ailments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people to whom you can write, and not a bona fide cure Catarrh and its attendant evils, cold in head, hacking cough, incipient consumption, headache pains in back and loins, dizziness, languidness, want of appetite and general weakness, all leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

Philadelphia,

Messrs Littlefield & Co.:

Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am able to attend to my business again after the past two years. I was taken down sick with *Catarrh*, with which I have been troubled for years in the worst form, and had to leave my work. I went to New York to be treated for it. I employed the best medical skill in that city with little benefit. It was called by them the worst form of Catarrh. Onons Tea boxes in my nose were partially eaten away. My senses of smell was gone to such a degree, that on one occasion while at home in New Hampshire, we killed a skunk, and although they said it smelled terribly I could not smell anything. I also had very bad dizzy spells, everything seemed to whirl around me and I would have to sit down too or fall unless he before I could walk. I have been laid up sick abed a week at a time; in fact I never expected to get well again, and my folks felt alarmed at my situation. It also affected my mental powers to such an extent that it was impossible for me to remember two successive consecutive. While at home I was induced to try your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, and never while life was in me shall I be relieved so while using it and I began to improve from the very commencement. While at home I was as well as ever. I cheerfully give you this testimonial, and if it be of any benefit to others I shall have no objection to you using my name to write another to prove that this cured me of a terrible disease.

F. C. Davis,

Traveling Agent for Steadman, Brown & Lyon's Publishing House, Phila., Pa.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 32 pages, giving a treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases cured FREE, by addressing the Proprietors LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H.

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Agents Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Agents Wanted

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Seventeen of the Centennial judges are Massachusetts men.

"Bristow exonerated" this is the report of every investigation committee which tackles him. Not so with Blaine.

Mr. Bowen has been expelled from the Plymouth Church and the independent has a leader for Blaine. This indicates that Bowen has some work spot.

Blaine friends in Maine have chartered a special train to convey them to Cincinnati. They had better buy round tickets. It will take some money to lobby for Blaine.

Kentucky presents her "favorite son" Benjamin H. Bristow and he is an extra good one too, any State ought to be proud of such a man, and the whole country also.

It is now reported that the Governor is pondering over the Pomeroy case. But the warm weather will prove to much for him and he will postpone until after the fall election.

The "Hub," is celebrating the Centennial year by benefitting the Old South Church. After this work has been completed, the monument on Bunker Hill will probably be treated in the same manner.

How convenient it is for our public men to have brothers! Gen Butler has a brother in New Orleans, Grant has a brother who deals in post-traderships, and Blaine has one, who looks after railroad stocks.

Secretary Fish is going to notify the English Government that the extradition treaty is null and void, because they refuse to surrender Winslow. Perfectly harmless that. Let England have one eminent American of the times.

Hon. Newton Morse, of Natick, the successor of the forger Winslow in the Mass. Senate has disappeared with $2000 of the funds of Natick. Fund, Winslow and Morse, Well: the Massachusetts Senate is making its mark

Gen. Butler is now talking about politics. It would be more appropriate to talk about the outrages committed by the Northern Capital on the laboring man, these really do exist while the others only exist in the futile imaginations of politicians, who have got to have some capital.

Hon. Henry Pierce of Boston has written a letter declining renomination to congress. Pierce has shown a great amount of sound statesmanship since he entered politics, and it is not probable that the people will allow him to retire from public life. He has a mind of his own.

The present figures are: Blaine 185, Morton 70, Conkling 60 with many strong Republican States to hear from, and which the White House controls. In the Democratic party the contest is confined to Tilden and Davis with favorable prospects for the former, although many papers in our state are hostile to him.

Dom Pedro has caught the distemper—a value belonging to a member of Gov. Rice's staff was missed and at last found among the Emperor's baggage at Baltimore. It was a mistake of course. The best disposed person is liable to be brought down by this epedemic at the sligtest exposure. Dom Pedro and Grant started the Corliss engine

One thing is certain, that Roscoe Conkling is laying some good plans to secure the Cincinnatti nomination. The recent changes in the cabinet are his work. The son of Cameron who controls Pennsylvania is made secretary of war, Pierpont is sent to England and Judge Taft of Ohio, which is a large state is transferred from the war to the legal department, a place more suited to his taste. The votes of these three states are no small items in the presidential campaign, Conkling would make a much better president than Blaine.

The people of France are raising a fund to send artizans and laborers to this country to study our industries exhibited at Philadelphia. They will learn a great deal of course and among other things that American artizens are not skillful in the true meaning of the word. They are ingenious but not skillful. They do not understand the fundamental principals of their work, which can only be acquired by a long apprenticeship. Skilled workmen can only be found in Europe, where men are compelled to serve long apprenticeships before they go into trade.

The San Francisco Call says of Clns. Francis Adams: 'Intellectually he towers head and shoulders above the recent occupant of the executive chair and from past political history we think will be above such men as Hayes, during his long period in our political history." This will be seen when tried before next November. Mr. Adams ought to be our next president and will be if the people make up their minds that way and go to work. Nothing is accomplished in this world without labor, and this is an extremely good job for the people to do, we want an honest man and one who is thoroughly posted in the constitution of the land in the presidential chair. Will the people do this?

"Jim Bl ine" wants to be president so bad, that even he is taking an active hand in the canvass, and even suggests that States favourable to him instruct their delegates to go for James G. Blaine every time. The people dont want such a man as president, but one like Secretary Bristow who positively refuses to participate in the canvass, but continues to smash the rings.

Two presidential tickets are already in the field—The Prohibition ticket presents the name of Green Clay Smith, the platform denounces lotteries, Sabbath breaking, Hanging, Stock gambling, Polygamy and favors the reading of the Bible in the public schools. The Green backers present the names of the venerable Peter Cooper and Senator Booth. both good men.

With Arabs for June is a very interesting number. It opens with one of Sophie May's delightful stories. "Bessie's Mishaps," which has two fine illustrations. There is a lengthy paper concerning the "Home of Mrs. Celia Thaxter," with a view of the cottage and two views of the parlor. Mrs. L. M. B. Platt furnishes one of her finest poems, "At Hans Andersen's Funeral." E. S. Grover, the artist, gives an interesting account of the "Hot Springs" of the Yellowstone Region, with two illustrations. Edgar Fawcett has a poem, "Daises." The sisters, Mrs. Clara Doty Bates and Mrs. Finley, contribute a fine piece of work, "Late Violets." The "Behaving Paper" tells big folks as well as little folks "How to Sit, Stand and Walk." A number of shorter stories make up a number javish with beauty and its varied entertainment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

The dullness of a dead city has settled upon Washington. There is nothing of interest before the Babbins in the Tower—nothing that causes excitement, yet underneath the surface, where it can be found by those who know how to find it, lies smouldering a volcano that will one day of July. *There will be no appropriations made before the fiscal year expires.* Each political body will place the blame upon the other, and I shall not attempt to say which is right and which wrong, but will state the situation. The Democratic House, in which all appropriations must originate, have reduced the amounts below those used for the fiscal year ending July first, about forty million dollars. The Republican Senate say that this reduction will cripple the administration so that the affairs of the Government cannot be properly carried on. They say their powers and rights are equal to those of the House, and as Senators are equally responsible to the people for a proper administration of the Government, and that they have the right to demand that sufficient money shall be given by the House to conduct the Government properly. The Senate has to back it up the heads of the Executive Department, who declare that they cannot properly discharge the duties entrusted to them upon the amounts appropriated by the House. So the Senate has raised the figures in the appropriation bills to about what they are for the present year. The House refuses to agree to these amendments, and the Senate refuses to recede from them. Only six weeks remain before the fiscal year expires and none of the large appropriation bills have passed except the pension bill. I am well satisfied that neither house will recede from its position before the first of July, and then the government will be left without a dollar that can be expended for anything. What will be done I cannot say, but the result will be that not even gas and water can be purchased for the government buildings, no salaries can be paid—nothing can be done, for none of the officials have any right to order work done for which the money has not been appropriated; the mails must stop; the army and navy be disbanded and all the functions of the government cease, unless the President should take the bull by the horns and, by violating the law, preserve the forms of government. It is as certain as can be that the houses will not agree. I know the temper of the leading men in each, and while the Democrats of the House swear that "they will not give a dollar more," the Republicans of the Senate say "the administration shall not be crippled." In fact I think each side expects to make political capital out of this affair. Should such be the motive both sides should be forever damned in consequence of it.

The decision of the Senate as to whether it has jurisdiction or not in the Belknap case has not yet been made. All the lawyers in that body want to air their legal lore, and will take up about forty days of two more.

The house progress is here the reverse of its doings printed by private contract and have the public printer, Clapp, indicted for malfeasance. Clapp's friends in the house say that he has been badly treated, and not given a fair show. That he is honest, etc. SAXON.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments or opinions expressed.]

The Peter Gazette—Another Thunder Clap.

Messrs. Editors:—In replying to the letter of "Mechanic," Mr. Hill has written a characteristic letter. He has made some statements which need slight corrections, and I was in hopes that "Mechanic" would do this in your last issue, but as he did not and as, perhaps, he may be "converted," I offer a few words on the subject. Mr. Hill endeavors to prove that the majority of the voters of Spencer want Mr. Clapp as constable. To do this he gives the headings of two distinct petitions to the Selectmen of 1875; one in favor of a strict enforcement of the license law and the other for the appointment of Mr. Clapp as police officer. He says "these petitions were signed by 474 of the best citizens of Spencer." This is not so. The first petition had a long list of names of men, women and children. There may have been 474 of them. The employees of one large shop signed it. It is unnecessary for me to state how the use signatures were obtained; one can easily imagine. Among the signers were some of Mr. Hill's regular customers. They are more often drunk than sober, and undoubtedly constitute the the "best citizens" for some purposes. As it is entirely uncertain what this petition means, whether license or prohibition, it has little to do with the question at issue.

The second petition, in favor of Clapp's appointment, had *only twenty-three signers* instead of the 475 of us (how the reform movement has spread) which Mr. Hill talks about. The difference between 475 and 23is 452, Mr. Hill, according to the Eastern method of calculation. You, perchance, may have a different method of computation.

At the time of the presentation of this petition to the Selectmen, a citizen asked for a delay of a week in order to offer a remonstrance. This was granted. At the next meeting a remonstrance against the appointment, signed by eighty-nine citizens, a majority of 4 to 1, was to be presented, but the Board said the appointment had been made. This shows *that* Board was express their opinions. So Mr. Clapp was appointed. His actions during that year convinced more people than ever that he was thoroughly unfitted to hold the office of constable or policeman.

The annual town meeting drew near. Mr. Hill thinks that there was only one issue before the caucus and town meeting—whether Horace A. Grout or Erastus Jones should be the Town Treasurer. He says "this was the issue of the caucus, and would have been the issue in the town meeting had not Mr. Bush assured *the friends* of the change that if they would re-elect the present incumbent the town's money should be kept in the Spencer Bank. This promise allayed the opposition and removed the issue." It is true that an attempt was made to oust Mr. Grout, but "the friends" were beaten from the start. The Selectmen of '75 could have removed the law library to the place where the town *instructed* them to remove it with greater ease than "the friends" could remove Mr. Grout from the office of Town Treasurer, let him put the town's money in Boston, San Francisco or where he would. They were beaten from the start, beaten in the caucus, and would have been beaten in the town meeting if they had bolted and not backed on on the alleged promise that Mr. Grout would keep the town's money in the Spencer Bank. This was no issue.

Of the old Board of Selectmen two declined a re-election. The other was a friend of Mr. Clapp, so the Chairman of the present Board was taken as the most available man and Mr. Prouty was defeated; solely on the ground that he would lie in favor of Clapp's reappointment. That's what killed him. One of the others was known to be opposed to Mr. Clapp, and the other was thought to be a friend to the majority of voters in town. Perhaps nothing was said directly as to the point in issue, but any sensible man could see from the contest about the nomination of constables what the issue was. Mr. Hill in the caucus wanted a committee of five appointed to make these nominations but every motion he made was voted down by an overwhelming vote. The people wanted a hand in the business themselves. So the contest was transferred to the town meeting. One of "the friends," knowing that Mr. Clapp could not be elected, moved that there be only five constables, a number insufficient for the town, leaving Mr. Clapp's appointment to the Selectmen. Mr. Hill gives the votes for each man with great readiness, and doubtless with the same accuracy with which he gives the number of signers to the petition for Clapp's appointment. Two hundred and fifty-seven (257) votes for Clapp. Well, now, Mr. Hill, suppose that has been so, you will have all the votes that Clapp received in the Town Meeting.

The present Board of Selectmen were at the caucus; they live in town; they have "ears to hear and eyes to see," and they ought to know that the voice of the people is against Mr. Clapp. They ought to know that in this country the majority rules in town as well as in state; that upon that principle this government is founded; that it was their duty either to obey the majority or give them an opportunity at least to express their opinions, and if they could not conscientiously support the views of the majority, then *resign* their offices.

Mr. Hill is correct in one statement when he says "Mechanic" was numb to vote for such men. I say he was a consummate fool. CHISPIN.

THE EXECUTION OF FROST.

THE GALLOWS IN WORCESTER.

(BY SPECIAL REPORTER.)

WORCESTER, May 26, 1876.

Yesterday afternoon the gallows were set up in Worcester Jail for the execution of Samuel J. Frost the Petersham murderer. It is made of the best pine and white wood, and bolted together, and so well are the parts fitted that scarcely half a dozen strokes of the mallet were required in setting it up. While the work was going on the windows and iron shutters between the guard room and east wing were closed and not a sound of noise was heard in the corridor in which Frost was confined. He appeared very callous and although he had taken leave of his wife and children, relatives and friends had not shed a tear nor shown the least sign of repentance, and doubted if he should up to the last.

At 10 1-2 o'clock this morning about one hundred and fifty persons had assembled in the guard room to witness the execution. Promptly at that hour the gates were closed and a few minutes afterwards Frost entered with his arms bound. He ascended the gallows steps without assistance and quickly took the chair on the gallows. He cast his eyes over the audience and

APPEARED UNCONCERNED

What was going on. Rev. Mr. Lamson offered a short prayer, then Sheriff Sprague read the warrant from the Governor, while this was being read the noose was adjusted to Frost's neck and the black cap drawn over his head. As soon as the Sheriff had finished reading he touched the spring which secured the drop and Frost was dead,

HIS HEAD WAS SEVERED FROM THE BODY

being held on only by the strong cords in the back of the neck, and the blood flew in all directions The entire exercises did not last over five minutes. The cords for severing of the head was an improper adjustment of the rope, the knot being placed too far in the rear. The body was examinpp by the physicians and then taken down, to be delivered to his friends.

Commissioners Notice.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WORCESTER COUNTY.—We the undersigned respectfully represent that the public convenience demands that a new road should be built from the house of Ass Dean in Oakham to the county road between the heirs of Charles O. Adams and Charles Parmenter in Oakham, and from there to the house of James Brooks, and from there to the house of E. F. Bemis and from there to the road leading from Brooks road to Spencer. Thus making the short est and best route from Spencer to Oakham and avoiding the Stearns Hill and also the school House Hill. Where the travel now goes it is almost impossible to make a road at times of drifting snow so as to accommodate the travel at all. A road thus made also makes the shortest route from North Brookfield to Worcester and Rutland and Paxton.

A great portion of the distance required for a new road can be offset to abandon the old road where it requires much more expense to keep it in repair than it would on the new route, the money that has to be laid out annually to break out a portion of the old road would soon build as much length of new road.

We ask you to view the same and lay out said road, for which we will ever pray.

ASA A. DEAS and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Worcester within and for the County of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1876, and by adjournment on the Fourth Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1876, on the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons and Corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the house of James Hunter, in Spencer, in said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1876, at one of the clock in the afternoon, by adjournment, to view the premises of said petition, and of this Order thereon, in the SPENCER SUN a newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days, at least, before the time aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, That the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Town Clerks of the said towns of Spencer and Oakham, with an attested copy of said petition and Order, thirty days, at least, and also post up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said towns of Oakham and Spencer fourteen day, at least, before the day hereinafterassigned, at which time and place the said Commissioners will proceed to view the premises as prayed in said petition, to hear all persons and Corporations interested, when and where all such persons and Corporations may be heard thereon, and if they shall adjudge that the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, then to lay out, locate and make a public road over the route above described, and to assess all such damages as any person or Corporation may sustain by the location and construction of the county road aforesaid, and to do whatever else may be fitting and proper in the premises.

Attest: JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.

A copy of petition and order thereon. Attest:

JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

JOHN H. HERSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

19-3t

SUNBEAMS.

...ways fools put out when he ...

...tard that she's advertised ... Arden? Because it "sees ... m day to day."

...ever fertile in novelties, ... name for like a sneeze ... as the "cocktail-archi-

...r who was told that his ... was as clean as mud, ...replied "Well, that covers ... all, anyhow."

...ood that a man is just as ... point an empty gun at him ...when the gun is loaded, ...put in a load.

...It's absurd for a boarder ...cockroach "a fellow of infinite ...se he appears in a saw roll ...ning at breakfast.

...on why rats desert a sink. ...as been rediscovered by the ...Charles Hill because pr ...lor subwicked science.

...ve learn from the accom- ...ncier of the Pittsburgh *Gem*, ...s a Latin for fodder." It is a ...that knows his own fodder ...rough dealing.

...you think you have a pre- ...ainst the prisoner?" asked ...r of a witness. "Very likely!" ...ply. "I have, certainly, him ...on for three times."

...atter, setting up a report of ...ng, said, "Let fool sellers ...y," instead of "the pool ...t it did not alter the sense ...ple bunch."

...r paper says that an Indian ...s squaw in a saloon there, ...tay, as security for the pay- ...whiskey bill. Probably one ...n-ee tribe.

...and her dress trimmed with ...ere going to a dance." Her ...ther wanted to know if she ...old blow when she danced. ...said the mother, "maze will ...hen he sees the bill."

...is every reason to believe ...ynamite fiend was an aristo- ...to sympathy for the cause ...anted to elevate the working ...t have shipped his explosive ...grant ship.

...ription paper was lately cir- ...th the following object in ...n shillings to pay the ...against our names for the ...raying the organist and a ...the same!"

...ese widow had an old mule ...illed to die. She cut his ...a line on to unknown en- ...a public subscription pur- ...the nicest, sleekest mule ...

...f ancient armor recently un- ...n Rome proves beyond a ...t the Romans used to feel ...f protecting their persons ...most exposed when a warrior ...fight and starts for home.

...says: "If you would pay ...than you are, my little ...t very well, but we'd like to ...look when we first saw you ...h had taken refuge in his ...then dropping on a slippery ...al.

...suspected for some time past ...ures would have to be taken ...he alarmingly rapid growth ...th family," said a farmer, now, ...gh, a Pennsylvania man pro- ...ibit at the Centennial a ...aller and crusher."

...t mistake at christening— ...n (who has forgotten the day ...nth)—"Let me see; this is ...the thirteenth, I believe?" ...her (not catching the idea ...ut thinking of her family) ...bless your stars! No, this ...e eleventh!"

...eman in the city has a patent ...s which were woven by ...estors a hundred years ago. ...made of home-spun cloth, eg- ...coat, which is of black leather, ...red from this that the orig- ...er was a book agent.—Nor- ...ldin.

...oka, Minn., recently, a six- ...girl was overheard telling her ...s that she had attended so ...sociable the evening before, ...a little boy kissed her while ...s engaged in a game, but she ...hat's no harm, cause it was ...ther's boy, you know."

...ence is at war with hair dye, ...er or later punishes the man ...k. "Bill Smalley!" shrieked ...s belle, suddenly jerking her ...from under her lover's head ...ing him ignominiously on the ...ou can't make a pilier of me ...r your hair smells like old ...s."

...s natural philosophy. Sub- ...mality of bodies." Professor ...asures over six feet to small ...dent:—"If I were in the air ...ing, and you were directly ...pe and also falling, do you ...r, you could get out of my ...Not if you were coming ...ntionally, sir." Class laughs ...r ditto.

...or four Detroit girls were the ...day discussing the character ...ding of a certain young man. ...old lady was a close listener. ...the girls finally remarked: ...I guess he's rich, don't save ...ing out of a bank the other ...And I guess he dies there, ...r," put in the old lady, "for ...m jump off a car one day last

...bury man has succeeded, after ...of thorough study and patient ...senting, in perfecting a ma- ...r counting the number of eggs ...ya. This contrivance is fas- ...the hen, and when she lays ...it strikes a figure on a slip ...ter. The instrument cost ...ten dollars, which is much ...r than employing a boy with ...and pencil to follow the hen, ...being much more accurate.

...coroner was chosen the other ...ay. A man, he believes, was ...ut eating a banana, cast the ...the fruit upon the slippery ...dewalk, put in part of his time

the proceeds, smiled and passed on. As he was coming out of the saloon, having satisfied his thirst, he stopped on the top of the steps and said, addressing no one in particular, "Gentlemen, the coroner is a fool." Moral.—It is rare sport to see the coroner hoist with his own petard.

What long experience on the lecture platform can do for a woman is clearly evident in Miss Dickinson's expanded mouth and abnormal development of jaw.

The man who painted Patience as a healthy looking female perched on a chunk of sand-stone, never saw an editor chewing the end of a pencil while three compositors stood in the background yelling for copy.

A Western paper announces the illness of its editor, piously adding: All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EASTER POEM.

BY REV. A. P. MARCH.

It was in Palestine, on Calvary's Hill,
And many know that a holy man must die;
It seemed it could not be the Father's will,
And the cross overlooking the plying sky.
The Pharisee, with lordly step and proud,
Was there, whose many prayers and scanty deeds
Were known; and other men there were, who read
Of fair exterior life and heathen creeds.
In Jesus was no fault; He was too good
To die; His life was all too pure; His word
Against hypocrisy and pride they'd heard;
And boldly 'gainst all wrong had He withstood.
Ask you what he had done that he must die?
His childhood had been pure and innocent;
His youth athirst for knowledge deep and high;
His manhood in defence of truth was spent.
And His whole life of love was consecrate
To highest aims, and lowliest estate;
He sought to help and bless, and save mankind;
To heal all sickness and the lady blind;
He spent his nights in prayer,
And all our woes did share;
But Him they crucified,
A robber at each side;
Though none the grief He shrank,
The bitter cup He drank.
His soul commending to the Father's trust,
His wounded body to its mother dust.
But when the gates of death could not retain
Him whom they loved, and in their every thought
His presence was so near, and sweetly wrought
Upon their hearts, His death to them was gain.
They never sat at meat but He was there,
And joined them in the sacramental prayer;
And when they journeyed to the village near,
In sweet communings Jesus did appear;
Then all their hearts did burn,
And for His presence yearn.
But not in mortal flesh did He come nigh,
Nor present was He to the natural eye;
But present in faith, in spirit and in love,
O'er all hearts brooding like the gentle dove.
And since our Saviour did survive the shock
Of death; and His brave spirit did unlock
The tomb, may never entomed the hewn rock,
But lived still on in sweet affection's mead,
Lived with the father, lived for human need;
Lives still and ever liveth, and doth lead
His true disciples safe like a flock,
We too may gladly meet the risen Lord,
Our bosoms swell with high hopes at His word;
And since immortal He
Hath proved himself to be,
Whose love is as the sea,
From night's or sunrise is the gift
To all who through death's darkness tread;
And rays of hope shine through the rift,
Made by the passage of our dead.
Early with spices Mary, at the tomb
Had come to embalm the Savior's precious dust;
And in the place of death an angel stood,
In shining robes to scatter grief and gloom;
To strengthen faith and hope, to quicken trust,
And give assurance that a sweeter good
Rewards all loving service, and that what
Seems dark may prove a brighter better lot.
And no tomb ever holds
What love's strong arms enfolds,
Though scours our bark to sink forever-more.
It sinks to rise upon a brighter shore;
And sweet it is when loved ones tread death's way,
To know their journey leads to endless day;
To know they get sweet glimpses of that land,
So fair, making the bank on which they stand
The mount transfigured, and aflame with hope,
That lights the way through which we else might grope;
To know when age has dimmed the sight and dulled the ear,
Sweet sounds across the unfried sea they hear;—
Our aged friends are passing through the night,
And death but lifts the curtain to the light;
Their ship glides peaceful to the friendly port,
With faith in God and Christ their firm support;
In time we have them our last, long farewell,
Assured our Father "doeth all things well."
In Heaven there can be no age,
Infants to be no love of good,
No mystery not understood,
No cloud that ever can ill presage.
Our dear ones all we there shall meet,
To know and love, in joy to greet;
And all hearts closest knit on earth,
Will be beyond of choicest worth,
And all lives sweetest, truest, best,
Will highest sit among the blest.

This is our thought our faith, while earth
And goodness ever hath to heaven tend.
Our life, as rivers, feeds on many springs,
And only in the lives of earnest living;
The not in length of days we noblest live;
A short life may much precious fruitage give;
The century plant, opening its blossoms rare,
Calls forth our praises, but can never share
The admiration that we feel for those
Sweet visitants, the lily and the rose.
The Hellebore, Arbutus, Mignonette,
Whose price is happiness and love begets;
Nor need we patient wait, year after year,
Before the beauty of their smiles appears;
So it is with our life; few virtues great
There are, and then they came to bless too late;
Few deeds that do attract the world's wide gaze,
But many little deeds enrich our days;
While many virtues like Mayflowers hid,
The world doth gladden and our earts or-bid.
There is an immortality in deeds;
A trifling good deed shineth evermore;
Our thoughts and acts, both great and small are seeds
Planted in human souls, fruit to restore.
And our lives all should be
Fruit bearing as the orange tree,
Bud blossom, ripening and ripe fruit,
All coming from the same and living root.
And none but good fruit should we bear,
Watered by faith and fed by prayer;
But flowers are fruit the thought to feed,
And meets for man his higher need;
So is it with the quiet life,
Unruffled by the world's fierce strife;
Martha of old in action did excel,
But Mary at the Saviour's feet did well.
They serve who only stand and wait,
'Tis said; but stand to serve in great
Or small things; Jesus on the mount
Of Transfiguration, full well
Had told his dear disciples to descend
Into the valley 'mid the haunts of men,
Leaving the hallowed spot where they had been,
To succor sorrowing hearts, the weak defend,
And gladness pour on all,
And work, hard work to do,
And hope to men renew,
From sinful ways recall.
They had communed with spirits of the dead,
And in their ecstasy would there abide,
Had not the Master gently, wisely said,
Go work for man, and in your Lord confide.
The not enough eternal life is sure,
The life that is demands our daily toil,
And calls for patience hardiness to endure,
And constant work in bringing in new spoil.
But of the life to come
I cannot bear to think affection's ties
Hath any severing, that our human loves
Will cease, with the brief faking of the heart
If fragrance scents the distant air, if light
Can reach a far off orb, if when we part
From dear ones, human love hath power and might
To penetrate by faith the world unseen,
And people heaven with life angelic, pure,
Why should we doubt *our* life to pierce the vale,
Shooting the gulph called death, bearing its wealth
Of happy memories, early and late
Impressed, pictures of fields and pleasant groves,
Of childhood fancies and of manhood's loves,
Making real our every dream of good,
Binding heart to heart, long severed, making
The circle of kindred and friend complete,
Sweet joy to all in heaven and earth most meet!
Some one has told us in the sweetest verse,
Of childhood memories, and of past years,
That breed perpetual benediction, and
Tell us new fledged hope, fluttering in the breast
Of ripe rage, that in their first sweet love
And shadowy recollections, are yet
The fountain head of all our day, the light
Of all our seeing, and make our noisy
Years seem moments in God's eternitage;
And this he calls sweet proof of life to come;—
And well he may; for inland do we stand
Upon a narrow strip, with either shore
Bounded by that immortal, silent sea;
And listening either way, memory or hope
Finds glimpses of perpetual good; and
The primal sympathy that once has been,
Foreshadows that which evermore must be.
But should you ask me proof of this,
Beyond what faith and instinct give,
Proof that all will forever live,
And live in pure and endless bliss,
I must come back to heaven's will,
And say—if it be best to live for aye,
That all shall know the perfect day,
His plan 'twere sin to gainsay.
And so I have no care or fear,
Concerning what the future hath;
Sufficient that I walk the path
Of truth and duty now, and here,
And live a worthy useless life,
Love God, my brother and all men;
Christlike and manful be, and then
No room for endless woe or strife.
As from the rugged mountain side
The gold juts out from rock decayed,
So brighter is the soul arrayed,
When death its dust hath scattered wide.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever been made in use. Wonderfully cheap, for the prices of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis as a guarantee of what they say.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breast, Sore Nipple, Frosted Feet Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary PAIN, SORE OR ACHE ANYWHERE.

We make no pretense that this article will cure Cancer, remove tumors or give health to the whiskey soaked carcass, but it will reduce inflammations and ally pain.

It will extract the poison or bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Foul, Weak Back, Caked Breast, Earache Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Blackler Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had the rheumatism for five years no rest, no sleep, could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, O., says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Sciatica."

Alfred Tuth, of Newark, writes: "Send me one more bottle by express. The Liniment has saved my leg."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeny, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit. We will be sold to the Skinner, if it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is fully to spend $20 for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

W. P. Hopkins, Postmaster, Piqua, O. says:

"The Centaur Liniments are the best selling medicines we have ever had. The demand is very great for it, and we cannot afford to be without it."

"P. H. HISEY & SON."

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. louis. I got one badly crippled by scratches, the great disease of the stable. The Liniment was used on the wounds, healing them in a short time, which caused the sale of another horse that I had been offered $100 less than I had refused, and have been a veterinary surgeon for nearly thirty years, and have never seen a Liniment so good as the Centaur." M. J. BRADLEY, Surgeon.

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing testimonials from all parts of the country, from every state in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Mass., formerly practiced in his private practice for twenty years a prescription combination that would have the proper effect in Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste and griping effect.

His preparation was sent for, near and far, till finally he gave it the name of Castoria, and put it up for sale. It is very wonderful in its effects, particularly with the disordered stomach and bowels of children. It regulates the food, cures sour stomach and wind colic, regulates the bowels' expels worms, and may be relied upon in croup.

It is a pleasant, effective and perfectly safe laxative remedy to be substitute for Castor Oil, Gerlitin and Syrups. It does not contain alcohol, and is adapted to any age.

By regulating the stomach and bowels of cross and sickly children they become good-natured and healthy. They can enjoy sleep and mothers have rest. The Castoria is put up at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey street, New York.

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1st Mortgage,

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WM. H. MORSE

BANKER, WORCESTER.

A young lady in Folsom boasts of having ten grown up brothers to watch over her; but a Spencer girl prefers to have only one brother to watch over her—provided he is the brother of some other girl.

There is a village in New Hampshire which has produced twenty-six editors, and it was in allusion to this circumstance that a pious old deacon there remarked: "Yes there were twenty-six oh 'em, but as they've all left town, I reckon the Lord won't lay it up agin us."

At a medical examination, a young aspirant for a physician's diploma was asked, "When does mortification ensue?" "When you propose and are rejected," was the reply that greeted the questioner.

"What are you about?" inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously picking the feathers from a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," answered the cook. "I should call that undressing," replied the man. The cook looked reflective.

A Scotch minister, who was famed for his slowness and dryness in the pulpit, called on one of his aged hearers, and as usual, partook of a cup of tea. He remarked to the guid wife that her teapot ran slow. "Deed, aye," quoth the guid wife, "it's like yersel'." It has an unco' bad delivery."

A wag, who had wrapped a piece of cloth having the word "centennial" on it around an egg and then boiled it so that the word appeared plainly on the shell, sadly deceived a country boy who took it out of a nest where it had been placed, and exhibited it as a wonderful manifestation of the hen's intimate knowledge of the history of the United States.

A father beat on instructing his three-year old son said: "If you had three apples and should give me one, how many would you have left?" "I wouldn't do it, pa," was the prompt reply.

The war-worn oyster now sits under the shadow of his own vine and fig tree, and fans his heated brow with the own shell, knowing that the "" has fallen out of the month and peace and security awaits him until September.

A gentleman in Norwich, Conn., has a pair of pantaloons which were worn by one of his ancestors a hundred years ago. They are made of home-spun cloth, except the seat, which is of thick leather. It is inferred from this that the original owner was a book agent.

How terrific must be the molecular action in the brain of a man who comes home at one o'clock in the morning singing "Tooral, 'ooral oddy," and mistakes his wife's patent bustle, standing pale and and rigid in the corner, for the spirit of his deceased mother-in-law.

Every cellar should be rejuvenated in the spring. There are several ways of doing it, but the most popular is to take off your coat, look around the apparment, declare the family is not safe aday with the cellar in such a condition, and then go down to the grocery and try and think of something else.

He didn't look like a depraved young man; he had more the appearance of of one of those insatiable youths that invariably give the keepers of cheep hash houses a cold chill as they pass by. We greeted him cordially as we stepped forward with our cash-in-advance smile to learn his wants; but when he mildly asked, "don't you want a correspondent to go down to the Centennial and properly represent your influential sheet?" we just said, "Please remove your hat until we gaze upon that noble brow." Then we grabbed out our branding iron and numbered him 18,281.

"Would yez please answer wan question?" "Yes; what is it?" "Sure Maria and me was discussing what was thim things in the pitcher over the mantel." "Why, Bridget, those are Raphael's angels." "Och! then the both av us wuz wrong; I sed they wuz twins and Maria sed they wuz bate."

"Your honor," exclaimed Mrs. Muldooney to the Squire, "its not the black eye, nor yet the kicking that I'm complained av, for my Patrick always was playful; but when he converts the last drop of gin I have in the house, your honor, I object to the propensity of the young blackguard."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—A new concrete walk is being laid on Summer street in front of the Adams Block.

—Prof. R. G. Eccles will give one of his religious lectures at Walker hall during the month.

—The ladies library association are removing their books from Walker building to the Adams block.

—The Union Congregational church is being painted.

—For confirmed and multitudinous loafers, North Brookfield takes the palm There were 50 of them, Monday, at one time, on one corner. Ladies are continually insulted, and recently the wife of a prominent citizen was struck in the face amid the jeers of the crowd. The town had better appoint a half dozen more constables to parade the streets and preserve the peace.

—Shoe business at the "Factory" is decidedly dull. A man with a family to support, has no work, while the man with no family has work, is the way they divide the pittance.

—Rev. G. H. DeBevoice, and Geo. C. Lincoln have been added to the Board of School Committee in place of T. C. Bates, and Rev. D. F. Cronin, resigned.

—The Grand Army have invited the three fire companies and the different societies, to participate with them in the celebration of Decoration Day. The West Brookfield band is to furnish the music.

—A slight fire occured about half-past 4 Tuesday morning in the house of Missel Delude, on Grove street; cause a defect in the flue, loss only $100.

—A Springfield praying band is holding religious meetings in the Methodist church this week—A Sunday school convention is to be held in the First Congregational church on Friday. The 58th anniversary of he First church is to be celebrated next Sunday.

—One hundred years ago last Mondry the town of Brookfield, now comprising the four Brookfields, in a town meeting passed an almost unanimous vote that "This town will support the Hon'ble Congress in the measure if they for our Liberty should see fit to declare the colonies Independent of Great Britain." Thus their declaration of Indedence was one month and 12 days older than that of Congress. The towns within the boundary of the ancient Brookfield would hardly have found a day more worthy of a centennial celabration than last Monday.

Historical.

Early in the present century, the late Col. Pliny Nye became the owner and occupant of an estate located on the west side of the West Brookfield road (now South Main street) in the Lower Village. His north line was identical with the south line of the old common, which line ran some twenty feet from the north front of his house. This venerable little common of less than a half acre was bounded on its east side by said road, on its west by pasture land of Wm. Ayres, and on its north by a town road (laid out but not fenced) passing from the main road as far as the west side of the common and thence northwesterly to its connection with another town road. Just north of this cross road was the site of of the Old Meeting House, and still further north was the school house lot, where the new school house now stands.

September 18th, 1832, Tyler Batcheller, acting as agent for the Parish, (which in 1823 had changed the site of its meeting house to that which it now occupies,) for the consideration of ten dollars gave a quit-claim deed to William Ayres of premises described as follows, to wit: "The land whereon the Old Meeting House, so called, stood, together with the common, so called, adjoining the same.

"This acquittance is made and given as a further consideration that the said Ayres, his heirs, and Assigns, shall not fence up said common nor intrude upon the travelled way through the same, and will dispose of said common to Colonel Pliny Nye of said North Brookfield for a reasonable compensation."

November 8, 1833, said Wm. Ayres for the consideration of fourteen dollars quit-claimed to Colonel Nye the said common, consisting of 66 rods by measure; and on the same 8th of November, 1833, gave a deed to Colonel Nye (for $475) of 13 acres and 91 rods of pasture land which bounded Colonel Nye's homestead and the common and the Old Meeting House site on the west. And the old common remained an open common for many years.

In the meantime Colonel Nye sold from the pasture land a house and barn lot, bordering and having its frontage upon the west or back side of the common, (at the northerly end,) across which and over the old cross-roadway the purchaser, E. N., and his successors must pass and repass to the main road. The buildings were erected and occupied by the said E. N. and his family until his decease, and since the widow and children.

Some more then 20 years ago Colonel Nye, (as was then understood) for the purpose of beautifying his own premises and the common as well, constructed an octagonal park on the south south end of the common, fencing and setting it with trees and shrubs, leaving a drive or passageway entirely around it, thus occupying and shutting out from the public about one-half of the orriginal common, but not in anywise obstructing the front view of the N. family or their passage to and from the main road. More recently the Old Meeting House site was sold by Colonel Nye to J. T. G., who erected a house and barn thereon.

Whatever the original intention in fencing the park, it is now understood that by its having been fenced and occupied without objection for more than twenty years it has become private estate. Since the decease of Colonel Nye, in October, 1875, interested parties seem to have conceived the idea of gaining legal possession of the balance of the old common by erecting a slight fence around it, thus cutting off the approach to the widow's barn and restricting her approach to her house, as well as the approach to the barn of J. T. G. on the Old Meeting House site, to the narrow old roadway which now ends at the widow's front gate, (that portion northwest of the common having been discontinued by vote of the town).

Whether the object of the new fence was to establish a title to the former estate of Colonel Nye which his deed of purchase did not confer, or whether the act was prompted by a desire to imitate Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines who, seeks to mine a city built on ancestral land, which, when of little or no commercial valve, was doubtless disposed of in former days in accordance with its then present value, and afterwards sold and resold and built upon till it now represents millions of dollors in value. She seeking by a chance game at law to tumble into her own lap the wealth of others, to which in equity she has not the shadow of a claim; or whether this fencing was done in the spirit of territorial conquest, or whether (if such be possible) it was done in the belief that it was right in itself, matters little to rightful owners and dwellers upon estaes which border upon the old common.

The fence, however, stood but a few hours. One of the interested parties returning home and finding it there demolished it with his axe. He was thereupon notified by legal authority to call at Worcester and settle; not for encroachment upon the territorial rights of another, but for a petty claim for damage to the lumber of which the intruding fence was composed. The same has been amply paid, and whether the lesson will cause him to let the next fence remain or to to take it down with due care, the future must determine.

The writer makes no pretension to a thorough knowledge of the laws of today or as to how they may be manipulated. But in veneration of old books and things, which in themselves are really good, he takes down the old law book in use many centuries ago and finds statutory provisions (unrepealed) which read as follows:

"Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmarks, which they of old have set in thine inheritance. Remove not the ancient land marks which thy fathers have set.

"Remove not the old landmarks and enter not into the field of the fatherless. Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark; and all the people shall say, AMEN." * *

EAST BROOKFIELD

—The friends of H. D. Trask of Podunk, knowing the abuse ann maltreatment he has received from a low, corruptable class, while he has endeavored to promote the welfare of of the place, have shown their sympathy and regard for him by presenting him the past week a private U. S. mail box as he has had a number of wooden boxes carried away or destroyed. I am not as familiar with their sneaking low lived tricks as some who live nearer, but have known some of them a number of years. The details to be given to the people at some future time. But of one thing I am positive, there has never lived in Podunk a man who has done the good he has since he has been in the place and still stands ready to aid and assist in anything that will promote the welfare of the place. I am his friend and a friend to the public.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—The cottage residence just completed by Wm. Skipper & Son for Mrs. M. Cowie is one of the pleasantest in the village. The style of architecture is Swiss. The interior is finished with hard wood in combination, ash, black walnut, cherry and hard pine. One room deserves especial mention, it being entirely furnished with articles more than a hundred years old. Among the relics we were shown the State seal once used by the Hon. Diedrick Leertoner, sometime resident consul from the United Netherlands, for the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, stationed in Brookfield where he died. His remains are interred in the "old burying ground" near Wickaboag Pond, a Parlor chair once owned by Hon. Jedadiah Foster., a peice of "hand woven and hand printed cotton," it being a portion of the first "calico" worn in Hardwick, china and silver ware brought by Mrs. Comings ancesters from Great Britain, some of it as early as 1636, the Comic coat of arms, &c, together with a fine collection of foreign and American coins some being quite ancient, the whole forming a most interesting link to bind us to the good old times, It being "Centennial year." Mrs. Cowie has celebrated, by causing to be planted more than one hundred trees and shrubs, on the grounds about her new residence.

—Burr who keeps the Wickaboag house, has added to his find livery stable, two large Omnibusses—Pleasure parties can now be accommodated and have a jolly time and good teams.

—Mrs. Wedge, cook at the Wickaboag house fell down stairs and broke her ancle a few days since.

—Warner Combs our building mover, has just finished moving a barn on the end of William Gilberts barn, which now makes him a very convenient and much needed addition.

—Rev. Mr. Allen will spend the summer in our town, he boards with Dr. Forbes.

—The last assembly of the season will be held at Blair's Hall Wednesday evening May 31st. Snow,s orchestra of North Brookfield will furnich the music.

—The concrete walk from the depot to the Town Hall is done—We are well pleased with it, for it makes a very even and smooth walk, and we should not have had it (probably) had it not been for L. Fullam Esq, he agreeing to pay $300 if the town would raise $500. There is about nine hundred yards of the walk, and cost about $750 T. C. Rice of Worcester did the work. The stone work for the crossings, is not included in this contract.

—Our Band is engaged for Decoration day at N. Brookfield, 20 peices.

—Simeon Blair has just published a pamphlet on Schools.

WARREN.

—The Stars, the newly formed base ball club, went to Palmer Saturday and defeated the Centennials there, 27 to 10, which seemed to add new brilliancy to their new uniforms. They expect to meet the West Brookfield nine before long.

—The Guy Family favored this place with their entertainment Saturday and Monday evenings. The hall was filled on both occasions.

—Old coins are all the rage just now. Nearly every other person one meets speaks of some coin in their possession of extreme age. In one case a gentleman has a copper coin that has been in the hands of his family a century. No date can be discerned except the single figure 8, which some say means A. D. 8.

LEICESTER.

—A petition has been numerously signed by the citizens of Leicester requesting the selectmen to call a meeting of the citizens to take action in regard to preparing a suitable celebration for the 4th of July.

—The Leicester Cornet Band serenaded Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Watson at their home on Pleasant street on Saturday evening, and were hospitably entertained by the newly married pair. Leicester is getting rather famous for entertainments, and the question seems to be whose turn will come next.

—Ashworth & Jones have completed rebuilding the roof and walls of their mill which was carried away by the flood. They are also building a new and very substansial stone dam. A retaining wall is in progress of construction at the foot of the steep bank, on the left of the stream, above and below their mill.

—The Grand Army Post, and citizens interested in the proper observance of Memorial Day, held a meeting in Memorial Hall, to make the necessary arrangements. Col. J. E. Russell was chosen Chief Marshall for the day. A committee of arrangements were selected, consisting of C. A. Denny, Josiah Kiep, Joseph Murdock, J. Sargent Smith, William P. White, W. Bisco, Mrs. Braman Grout, Mrs. W. F. Holman, Miss. Emily Woodcock, Miss Jennie Mann, Miss. Mary Putnam, and Miss. Maria Warren. At 6 o'clock a. m. the Post will plant a Centennial tree on the common in the center village. The graves will be decorated in Rochdale at 7½ o'clock, at Greenville at 8½ o'clock, Cherry Valley at 11 a. m. and in the center at 4 o'clock p. m. The services of the Leicester Cornet Band have been secured. The public schools and citizens generally will take part, the graves of soldiers of the revolutionary war, and 1812, of which there are about thirty, will also be appropriately decorated

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY JUNE 2, 1876. NO. 32

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

CURTIS & PICKUP,

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS, $2. per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
"	1 25	1 88	2 50	3 13	3 75	6 88	13 13
"	1 75	2 63	3 50	4 38	5 25	9 63	18 38
"	2 75	4 13	5 50	6 88	8 25	15 13	28 88
3 mo'ths	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	42 00
6 "	7 25	10 88	14 50	18 13	21 75	39 88	76 13
1 year	12 50	18 68	24 90	31 13	37 35	68 50	130 00

Local notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. Reading notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable aid in extending their business throughout western Worcester county.

Local items of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their names with communications not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless postage is sent for that purpose.

Business Cards.

SPENCER SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and put on interest the first day of every month. Dividends of interest are declared January and July.

WILLIAM UPHAM, President.
ERASTUS JONES, Treasurer.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

H. ROWLEY, Emporium of Fashions, Summer street, dealer in Cloths, Trimmings and Clothings, first-class work and good fits warranted.

DR. H. P. BARTLETT, Dentist, Adam's Block, operates with care and skill upon the natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones that are life-like and beautiful, in the most approved manner, and at reasonable prices.

M. ALLEN, dealer in Davis Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Findings, &c., Batcheller's Block, North Brookfield. The cheapest and best.

ASKELL BROS. dealers in Hardware Cutlery, Agricultural & Carpenter's Tools, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Carriage Bolts, Shoe Tools & Findings, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c. Adams Block.

DR. G. B. SWASEY, Physician and Surgeon. Office, Summer street, North Brookfield. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. 20 1y

H. BOYNTON, Walker Block, North Brookfield, from Philadelphia Dental College. Operates with ease and skill on natural teeth. Uses Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether used to extract. All operations warranted as represented.

WORCESTER.

Attorneys.

STAPLES & GOULDING, Counsellors at Law, Office 398 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

T. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 2 Post-office Block, Worcester, Mass.

C. BATES SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 2 Post Office Block, Worcester, Mass.

Jewellers.

CYRUS STICKNEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 334 Main Street Worcester. In store with I. H. Stockwell, Optician.

Architects and Engineers.

FRANK W. CHERRINGTON, Architect. Removed to 460 Main st., opposite Old South Church, Worcester, Mass.

Dentists.

BIGELOW WALKER, DENTIST. Removed to 544 Main St., Worcester, Mass., over White & Conant's Hardware Store.

DRS. COOK & SEARS, DENTISTS. Pure Laughing Gas and Ether used in extracting. Spy Building, 442 Main Street, Worcester. S. W. COOK. W. F. SEARS. 5-1y

Manufacturers.

ISAAC D. MATHEWS, Manufacturer of all varieties of Machinists' and Mechanics' Tools, Pulleys, Shafting and Machine Jobbing, 180 Union st., Worcester, Mass.

Agencies.

JAMES G. ARNOLD, SOLICITOR of PATENTS, COUNSELLOR, and Expert in Patent Cases. P. O. Address, 7 Harvard St. Office 271 Main St., Worcester, Mass. Models and Drawings prepared, and all kinds of PATENT OFFICE matters attended to. Business commenced 1851. 27-1y.

Carriages.

A. R. RICHMOND, Dealer in Light Carriages Sleighs, and Harness, 34 Waldo st. Worcester.

Insurance.

THE "OLD" WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., No. 377 Main street, opposite Elm Street, Worcestor, Mass. Incorporated February 1823. Total Available Assets, $1,326,480.00. Cash Dividends returned in 1874, $52,515.77. C. M. MILES, Secretary, R. F. UPHAM, Assistant Sec'y

S. A. HOWLAND'S General Insurence Agency, No. 352 Main Street. ☞ Over Citizen's Bank, WORCESTER, Mass. 6-3m

THE Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. FITTON, Photographer, 35 Main st., over S. R. Delund's music store

Slate-Roofer.

Slate Roofs put on in this vicinity

From $6.50 to $8.00 per Square

Slate put on over old shingles without trouble of stagings and warranted to make a good Roof at very near as low a cost as shingles.

JOHN O'GARA,
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SPENCER, MASS.

Office, UNDER MASSASOIT HOTEL. Rooms, at CHANDLER BEMIS' Main Street Office hours—7½ to 9 A. M.; 1, to 3: p. m., and 7 to 9. p. m.

W. O. BEMIS
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"Old Shingled Cottage,'
SPENCER, - - - MASS.,

☞ Painting in Oil—Landscapes, Sea views, and cattle. Portraits. Life Size. copied from PHOTOGRAPHS. 5

E. W. BOWE,
Dentist.
COMINS & AMES BLOCK,
(Over Store.)

NATURAL TEETH filled in the best manner. Price moderate.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted; a perfect fit in every case or no charge.

All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas will be administered for extracting without pain when desired. Office open at all hours day and evening. 9 3m

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G. BRADFORD,
Carriage, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Spencer and vicinity that he has opened his shop in E. D. Kenelly's building, and purchased the business of Lemerise & Phanauf, in

JOE GODDARD'S BUILDING,
Chestnut Street, - - Spencer,

Where he he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. 12 3m

---

C. P. BARTON,
Surgeon-Dentist.
Office - - - - Marsh's Building
MAIN STREET,
SPENCER, MASS.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS!

I have a large assortment of

Greenhouse Plants!

For Parties or Conservatories. Also,

Cut Flowers,
Bouquets,
Decorations and Designs

For Dinner, Evening or Bridal Ceremonies.

Flower Designs for Funerals!

Anchors, Wreaths, Crescent Crosses, Harps, Masonic Emblems, &c.

Vegetable Department!

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Tomatoe Plants. Orders received at L. F. SUMNER'S Drugstore, Spencer, where also may be found a fine assortment of house and bedding plants, from my Conservatories.

Geo. S. Jennings,
WEST BROOKFIELD, - - MASS
3m-27

Carriage & Sign Painting

FRED. STEELE,

Having taken the shop formerly occupied by Geo Bradford in E. D. KENELY'S new building on

CHESTNUT ST. - SPENCER,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTING!

In a thorough and workmanlike manner, and at prices to suit the times.

Mixed Paints on Hand and for Sale

F. STEELE, Chestnut St., Spencer.

BATCHELLER HOUSE,
North Brookfield, - - Mass.
H. L. WARNER, Proprietor.
☞ Free Coach to and from the Depot. 13-1y

I HAVE

Received my SPRING GOODS, comprising some of the

Finest and Most Desirable Styles

In the Market. I am now ready to show as complete an assortment as can be found in any first class house, All orders satisfactorily filled and

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES

I HAVE A LINE OF FINE

Ready-Made Clothing!

OF

MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

Which I will sell at as low a price as is now paid for goods that are not worth taking home. I keep a full line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

And will sell the same for a small margin above cost,

M. J. POWERS,
Merchant Tailor,
UNION BLOCK.
Main Street, - - - - Spencer.
26 m2

J. H. CARMICHAEL, M. D.,
SURGEON and HOMOEPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Formerly of Worcester, Mass., has removed to
WARREN, MASS.
where he takes Dr. SIBLEY'S practice 35-3m

Spencer Ins. Agency

FIRE RISKS to any amount placed in Reliable Companies, at FAIR RATES. I have recently received the agency for the following

Reliable Insurance Companies.

RISKS PLACED IN		
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Assetts.....$500,000 E. STONE, Agt.	EMERSON	The Gloucester FIRE INS, CO Has taken $4,261,131.02 During the last year TAKE A POLICY E. STONE, Agt.

SPENCER INS. AGENCY.

INSURE		
Your Dwellings in Citizen's Mutual Ins. Co. OF BOSTON, It is paying dividends from 50 to 80 per cent. E. STONE, Agt.	STONE, Agt.	THE Watertown OF NEW YORK, Will Insure Farm Risks against FIRE OR LIGHTNING Assetts.....$700,000 E. STONE, Agt.

Union Block, - - Spencer

HOME NEWS.

Boot business is very brisk at present.

The cobbles are now being removed from the roads.

The lock-up needs a little fumigating and scrubbing.

Alonzo Hersey, of Adrian, Mich. is in town after an absence of many years.

There was some frost in different parts of the Town, Wednesday morning.

Those *wall stones* still disfigure Main street.

The show windows of our business men indicate good trade.

The flag staff has been painted by Mr. DeWolf.

Only one schooner remains in Hersey's Navy. Two have gone into active service.

The Knowles' Steam Pump would be convenient just now to sprinkle the streets.

A bay window is being put on to Union Block. Don't you wish you had one? It is all the go.

Rum is so plenty that even prisoners in the lock-up can have a drink when they want it.

Those Centennial elms have not been planted yet, but two trees have been cut down instead.

The house on Bullard, Boyden & Temple's lot has reached its destination. Housekeeping continued during its travels.

Spencer has a large delegation of "crooked whiskey" men in the Worcester Jail. Some of them are our "best citizens" too.

A Temperance Sabbath School Concert will be held in the vestery of the Methodist church next Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock.

If you have the Centennial fever and not the scrip to go to the Exhibition walk up and look at the Old Tavern. Georgie Washington slept there one night.

The Acts and Resolves of the last legislature have arrived, and can be had at the stores of T. A. Prouty & Co, L. Sibley, J. N. Grout & Co and L. Bemis.

The G. A. R. rooms in the Bank Block are completed and will be dedicated soon, by a camp fire. The rooms are very pleasant and well arranged.

The concrete sidewalk on the south side of Mechanic street has been completed and it is a great improvement on the wooden walk.

The Sovereigns of Industry are building an addition to their building leased of Calvin Kent. The store is well patronized and the members express much satisfaction with the results of their undertaking.

Post 37 of the G. A. R. attended public worship a the Congregational church Sunday forenoon and the Methodist, and Universalist services in the afternoon Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached, and the congregations were very large.

The flag was raised on the flag staff for the first time on Monday. It created considerable enthusiasm. The Committee [illegible] erection.

The next celebration will be on St. John's day, Saturday June 24, when the St. Jean Baptiste society will have a grand picnic. The cooperation of the citizens generally is solicited.

Mrs. M. Whitter Brown will deliver a free lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Monday evening June 5th, subject "The Coming Age" she will discuss the character of our future law makers and woman's Mission.

Two hundred and twenty-four dogs have been licensed this year. Last year there were two hundred and twenty-eight. the assessors will soon make their report and the list of dog owners will be compared with the list in the Clerk's office. No dog can escape a tax this year.

There will be a "Centennial Strawbery Festival" in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening June 7th. The proceeds will be used to supply a deficiency in the Congregational lecture coure. There will be vocal and instrumental music and tableaux.

Mr. Moore has thrown up the contract for building the new School house and the contract has been awarded to Frank S. Moses the next lowest bidder. The price is $275 more than the original contract price. W. H. Phelps is going to do the mason work. He is a splendid workman.

The quarterly meeting of the Worcester County branch of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions will be held in the vestry of the Congregational church on Thursday June 8th at 2 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited to attend.

Spaulding & McAvoy's Minstrels, from the Academy of Music, Chicago, will give an entertainment at Town Hall, Monday evening next. The company is a good one and the low price of admission—25 cents—will ensure them a good house. The company is under the management of James Heywood, who has favored the town with many good entertainments.

COUNTY TAX.—The amount of the county tax to be paid by each of the towns in this section is as follows: Brookfield, $957.92; Charlton, $679.03; Hardwick, $730,66; Leicester, $1,442.95; New Braintree, $327.39; North Brookfield, $1,261.06; Oakham, $242.51; Oxford, $1,042.80; Paxton, $214.26; Rutland, $315.27; Southbridge, $2,121.98; Spencer, $1,867.35; Warren, $1,054.93; W. Brookfield, $582.03

White, Ballard & Co., 517 Main street, Worcester, have constantly on hand a large lot of drugs, patent medicines and fancy articles, which they sell either at wholesale or retail.

MEMORIAL DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN SPENCER.

The weather on Tuesday morning was all that could be wished for The Grand Army boys assembled at 9 o'clock, and after a preliminary drill, a procession was formed. The Cornet Band took the lead, then came the Grand Army Post, followed by a four-house stage contuning about forty little girls, who were appropriately dressed in white; then came the citizens in carriages, of which there were a goodly number, and a good many citizens on foot brought up the rear.

The procession proceeded to Pine Grove Cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Atkins officiated. The exercises were very impressive. The Catholic cemetery was the next in order, after which they returned to the Town Hall, it being then 12 o'clock. Besides decorating the graves of the soldiers of the late war, those of the soldiers of the Revolution, of which there are known to be twenty-one or so, were also visited during the day. They were as follows: Ivery Allen, Jessie Remis, Jonas Bemis, Amasa Bemis, John Bigelow, James Capen, Timothy Capen, John Clark, Wm. Denny, Joseph Garfield, Samuel or John Guilford, Levi Hathaway, Samuel Hall, Jos. Howe, Elisha Harrington, John Howland, Phineas Jones, Captain Ebernezer Mason, Rev. Jos. Pope, who served as chaplain. (Mr. Pope lived in the house new owned by Hon. Wm. Upham.) Peter Rice, James Watson, Henry Rixford, whose grave is unknown.

At 2 o'clock a large concourse of people assembled in the Town Hall to hear the exercises and the oration by General Kilpatrick. The stage was beautifully enterwoven with flags, bannerets and black and white drapery. A beautiful oblisk in imitation of marble and bearing the names of the principal battle fields, occupied the left, while to the right stood a Grecian [illegible] developed in everlasting flowers. Among many others occupying seats on the stage were Mr. Orin L. Worthington, who sent seven sons and one son-in-law to the war. He is hale and hearty. Pliny Allen, Lory Grout, Dea. E. Proctor, Wm. Muzzy, Lory Livermore, Daniel Chickering, who lost two noble sons in the strife, Mr. Ayers of Oakham, who accompanied his nephew, Selectman E. E. Kent.

Soon after two the G. A. R. boys filed into the hall and took seats in front, followed by the St. John Benevolent Society, bearing a flag with the inscriptions, "Union. St. Jean Baptiste," on one side, and "Souvener De Mon Pays," on the other. The General was accompanied to the stage by Hon Wm. Upham and Emerson Stone, lately appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Sargent. Three rousing cheers were given for General Kilpatrick, when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Stone. The Cornet Band had been provided with seats in the gallery, and at the opening of the exercises rendered a dirge in a clear and impressive style. On this and other occasions during the day Mr. Muzzy is to be warmly congratulated on his efficiency as a conductor, and each member of the band for their execution. The report from headquarters was then readby W. A. Sloane, Commander, after which a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Shorey. Messrs. Temple, Bacon, Dunton and Muzzy, with Mrs. Temple at the piano, then rendered a piece entitled, "The Soldiers' Decoration Day." Mr. Stone then introduced the speaker, and succeeded in perfectly astonishing his friends by delivering a speech full of fire and eloquence, at the conclusion of which he introduced General Kilpatrick to the audience. He was received by loud applause and three rousing cheers from the Grand Army boys.

The General commenced by referring to the rites of ancient nations in conferring honor upon their patriotic dead, and ended with a glowing description of Massachusetts bravery. At the close of the meeting a procession was formed which proceeded to the Old Cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Shorey officiated. The services here were very beautiful. St. John's Benevolent Society, composed of Canadian French, 80 in number, escorted by the Spencer Band from their headquarters to attend services in the hall, accompanied the Grand Army to the cemetery. Returning to the Town Hall, the commander called for three cheers from the G. A. R., which was reciprocated by the St. Johns with good will, after which, services being over, the G. A. R., headed by the Spencer Band, escorted the St. John's back to their quarters, where they separated amid three rousing cheers.

The decorations throughout the town were elaborate. Almost every house showed the flag. Prominent among the decorations were those at the hotel. The portico being draped and flags were flying from all parts of the building. The store of John N. Grout & Co. was appropriately draped. The windows of Marsh & Bowers presented a beautiful appearance. They contained a monument incribed with the names of the principal battle fields—over which a fountain was playing. The G. A. R. passed up near the store and gave the proprietors three cheers. Mrs. Clark's house on Cherry street was also draped. Mr. Weatherbee's on Mechanic street was handsomely decorated with flags of every nation. His efforts were greeted with cheers, when the boys passed by.

The lecture by General Kilpatrick in the evening was well attended and was very interesting.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN BROOKFIELD

Dexter Post, No. 38, observed Decoration Day in a very successful manner. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the column proceeded to E. Brookfield The exercises in the cemetery then were opened with prayer by Rev. F. G. Morris of the M. E. Church. There was beautiful singing by chorus of children. At 1, P. M. the Post marched to the Brookfield cemetery where prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Morse of the Cong. church, and the graves of soldiers were decorated. At the conclusion of their services the Post, accompanied by a large number of citizens and their families went in carriages to Podunk, where the principal services of the day were held. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stebbins of Charlton, The graves (including that of John Adams, a soldier of the revolution) were decorated. The whole party then sat down in the lower hall to an excellent and abundant dinner, provided by the ladies of Podunk After dinner the company repaired to the [illegible] of Brookfield presided. Brief speeches were made by Revs. Morris, Morse, Stebbins and Stevens, and a poem was read by Dr. Hodgkins of Capt. Hitchcock feelingly addressed the Post. The affair was much enjoyed by all, and reflected especial credit on the inhabitants of Podunk where efforts were commended on every hand

Comins & Ames are still offering bargains. Every one can dress well at this rate.

Willard Rice has been licensed as auctioneer by the selectmen.

The opening of Mr. Howland's store last Saturday was largely attended and the comments were favorable on the neat and attractive appearance of the store and the stock of goods. He is offering some good bargains in dry goods, groceries and hardware.

Gen. James Centennial Coffey and Prof. Cooley of Milford will pass through town Monday afternoon, on their way to the centennial. Gen. Coffey will trundle a wheelbarrow and Prof. Cooley will carry a banner.

An indiscreet young man settled up this morning by paying the complainant $75.

Pat Dillon got drunk once too much, and eats his hash in Worcester the next thirty days.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A MAN'S HEAD CRUSHED TO JELLY.

As the express train, west, which leaves Worcester at 9:50 A. M., was coming around the curve near the depot Thursday morning it struck a man who was walking the track and instantly killed him. It appears that there were two men walking on the track together towards Worcester, and they stepped on the west track to avoid a freight train. While they were watching the latter train, the express came directly in front of them. One of them saw it in time to jump from the track, the other's head was knocked almost to a jelly.

The town authorities were notified, and the body was placed in the tombs at Pine Grove Cemetery, as the law requires a coronor's inquest to be held in all cases of railroad accidents. Coronor Hill, with Messrs. D. Bullard, E. Kent, J. N. Grout, Wm. Sampson, S. Clapp and H. A. Lyndes investigated the affair, and returned a verdict that no one was to blame but Sykes. The name of the man was Roland Sykes. He formerly worked in Oxford. He has some relatives in Grantville, Conn.

AN AMERICAN EPIC.

BY JAMES PICKUP.

Some men come to this world as if God knew their native worth,
And chose them as a nerve to represent Him on the earth;
Born at the birth of some great crisis, when a nation's fate
Seems hanging to one man, whose will alone can regulate
Its destiny. The majesty of sea, colossal hills;
The wildest song of universal action, and the thrills
Of all great human passion, seem so naturally to enrole
And offer up themselves as attributes to make his soul.
The motion of earth's natural springs, which work through soil and stone,
Seem just alike impelled by the great power from the throne
Of our Omniscient Father, and so guided is his thought
To solve the knotty fallacies which human minds have wrought.

So Lincoln stood in youth. He got his knowledge from the woods
And from the brooks, which breathed new thoughts to him. In this world's goods
He was not born possessed, but his Creator was his guide,
And nature and the moral world his book. All else beside
Are but the figments of humanity. That's the foundation stone
Which bears the hull of manhood. Fashion's ways alone
Are but the cobwebs 'tangled in the hair, while on the way
To that great destination, which the prophets always say
Is our eternal home. Upon this ground all true men stand
Who ever rise to take the helm and guide their fatherland;
Such minds as these feed minds of other men, and by the signs
Can grasp the vital opportunities which move the times.

The picture of the summer storm, the lightning's sphynx-like fire,
Which gilds the ebony cloud, is typical. Thus thoughts inspire
And force his soul to light the clouds of inward national strife,
And gather the thoughts of millions to the moral code of life.
God plants such shaping spirits; they are dropped as precious seed
Into the growth of centuries, when some great human need
Is going to present itself; for some one hundred years
The bonded sons of Afric's shore had been lashed into tears;
But now the champion of the cause was growing up in might,
With soul so pure and will so strong to dare to do the right.
On principle and justice he had gained the world's renown,
The backwoods were his cradle-bed, the nation's heart his crown.

The man who spends his growing days in nature's roofless halls,
Is not engrafted to the sophistries of fashion's walks and balls,
But the progressive wisdom which a thousand years has taught,
Acts like a fertilizer to the pen that reaps his thought;
And through the years of threatening before the war breaks forth,
He tried to pacify the factions of the South and North.
But there is but one end to what is evil in itself,
And that is in destruction. All the powers of love and pelf
Could not erect a pyramid upon the yielding sand,
Nor could it plant two governments upon one fatherland;
So that the safety of the free, the cause of human right
At last woke up the nation in its patriotic might.

But far above the stormy passions of the multitude,
There was a man whom thirst of blood could not at all delude
From those effulgent teachings, which he learned from nature's book
That its law for muddled springs to mingle with a purer brook;
So that the words which Lincoln spoke were to emancipate
And give all shades of men a taste of freedom's happy state.
Far up the beginning there was laid a plan for man
To be equalized by knowledge so that all should join the van
Of progress—A pure feeling from the inner sense of right
The teachings of eternity before man saw the light;
And the noble proclamation which declared the black man free
Re-echoed through the earth unto the caverns of the sea.

Full long and dark throughout the land the tide of battle rolled,
And men were found who sold their valor for the nation's gold;
A shame on bold America, land of the brave and free,
Whose puritans in times of old fought for their liberty.
[illegible]
Should not forget their nobleness nor lose their ancient vim.
But Lincoln now sat in the chair of the chief magistrate,
And the goodness of his spirit shone though every loyal state;
It seemed as if the spirit from the ancient Plymouth town,
Was a more fitting diadem than royal robe or crown;
And though his path was darkened by the Brutus of the South,
He still stood nobly to his task—no murmer passed his mouth.

But the carnival was coming for slavary was no more,
Once more the world had cleansed itself as once it did of yore;
For when the world, with all its deep unnaturalness and vice,
O'er-balances all nature's rules, then some God-given choice
Must set the world to rights again. 'Twas this unseen decree
That bouyed the hearts of patriots "from Atlanta to the sea."
And through all other fields of glory where the gory fight,
Defended what the great Eternal gave as peoples' right.
And now the holy feeling which restored true life to slaves
Goes out to weave the flowers of May upon its hero's graves;
The price paid by the nation when the peace at last was sent,
Left soldier's graves, and crowned them with a martyred President.

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*Written to be read before the G. A. R. and citizens of Spencer, Memorial Day, but was omitted for want of time.

OUR STORY TELLER.

Guelden's Last Drink.

AN ENGINEER'S CONFESSION.

I have traveled this road every day of my life ever since it was laid, in charge of the "San Francisco," the prettiest and best engine on the line. It was a southwestern road, running, as we will say, from A to Z. I had the sweetest little wife in the world, and a baby the very image of its pa. I had always had a dollar or two to put by for a rainy day, and the boys spoke of me as an odd kind of a man. To be shut up with an engine, watching with all your eyes and heart and soul, doesn't make a conscientious man talkative, and I never squandered my time spinning yarns and listening to railroad jokes in the round house. My wife's name was Josephine, and I called her "Joe."

I never had belonged to any of the railway clubs or organizations, and never should if it hadn't been for Granby. Granby was a nephew of our division superintendent, and it's a failing with we men of the road that we like to be noticed by the fellows at headquarters' if only to touch the hem of their garments. Granby was a showy fellow, and often rode with me from A to Z. He had a good opinion of me, and as far as I know we were good friends. Once he said to me:

"You ought to delong to the Railway Scientific club, Guelden."

"Never heard of it," said I.

"We meet once a fortnight," he replied, "and have a jolly good time. We want practical, thinking men of your sort, and I'll propose you, if you like."

I was fond of such things, and I had ideas that I fancied might be worth something. But the engineer doesn't have many nights or days to himself, and the club would have one evening a fortnight from Joe. I said:

"I will ask her. If she likes it, yes."

"Ask whom?" he said.

"Joe," said I.

"If every man had asked his wife, every man's wife would have said, 'Can't spare you, my dear,'" said Granby.

told Joe. She said:

"I shall miss you, Ned. But you do love such things, and if Granby belongs to it they must be superior men."

So I said yes, and Granby proposed me. Thursday fortnight I went with him to the rooms. The real business of the evening was the supper.

I had always been a temperate man. I did not know what effect wine would have on me. But coming to drink more of it than I had ever done before at the club table, I found that it put steam on. After so many glasses I wanted to talk; and after so many more, I did.

I seemed like somebody else, the words were so ready. My ideas came out, and they were listened to. I made sharp hits, and indulged in repartee, told stories, and even came to puns.

I heard somebody say: "Granby, by George, that's a man worth having. I thought him dull at first." Yet I knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden, with ten words an hour, than the wine made wit I was.

I was sure of it when, three months later, I stumbled up stairs to find Joe waiting for me, with her baby on her breast.

"You've been deceiving me," said Joe. "I suspected it, but wasn't sure. A scientific club couldn't smell like a bar-room."

"Which means that I do," said I.

"And look like one," said Joe, as she locked herself and baby in the spare bed room.

One night I was dressed in my Sunday suit, ready to go to the club, when Joe stood before me.

"Ned," she said, "I never had a fault to find with you before. You've been kind, good and loving always; but I should be sorry we ever met if you go on in this way. Don't ask what I mean—you know."

"It's only club night," said I.

"It will grow," she said.

Then she put her arms around my neck.

"Ned," said she, "do you think a thing so like a bolted and strapped down demon as steam is, is fit to put into the hands of a drunken man? And some day, mark my words, not only Thursday night, but all the days of the week, will be the same. I have often heard you wonder what the feeling of an engineer who has about the same as murdered a train full of people, must be, and you'll know if you don't stop where you are. A steady hand and a clear head have been your blessing all these years; don't throw them away. Ned, if you don't care for my love, don't ruin yourself."

My little Joe! She spoke from her heart, and I bent over and kissed her.

"Don't be afraid child; I'll never pain you again."

And I meant it; but at 12 o'clock that night I felt that I had forgotten my promise and my resolution.

I couldn't go home to Joe. I made up my mind to sleep on the club sofa, and, and leave the place for good the next day. Already I felt my brain reel. as it never done before. In an hour I was in a kind of a stupor. It was morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my coat. I saw a grin on his face. My heart seemed ready to burst; my hand trembled. I looked at my watch; I had only five minutes to reach the depot.

Joe's words came to my mind. Was I fit to take charge of an engine? I ought to have asked some sober man. As it was, I only caught my hat and rushed away. I was just it time.

"The "San Francisco" glistened in the sun. The cars filled rapidly. I could hear the people talking—bidding each other good-bye and promising to come again. Among them was an old gentleman I knew by sight—one of the shareholders; he was bidding two timid girls adieu.

"Good-bye, Kittie; good-bye, Lue," I heard him say. "Don't be nervous. The 'San Francisco' is the fastest engine on the line, and Guelden the most careful engineer. I would not be afraid to trust every mortal to their keeping. Nothing could happen wrong with the two together."

I said, "We'll get through it somehow, and Joe shall never talk to me again." After all it was easy enough. I reeled as I spoke. I heard the signal. We are off.

back again. I saw a flutter, and never guessed what it was until we had passed the train at the wrong place. Two minutes and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me and I laughed I heard the shareholder say respectfully:

"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what you are about?"

Then I was alone, wondering whether I should go faster or slower. I did something, and the cars rushed on at a fearful rate. The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard the question:

"How many miles an hour are you making?"

"I don't know," I replied,

Rattle, rattle. rattle! I was trying to slack the speed of the "San Francisco." I could not think what I should do—was it this or that?—faster or slower? I was playing with the engine like a child.

Suddenly there was a horrible roar—crash! I was thrown somewhere. I was in the water. By a miracle I was sobered and not hurt. I gained the shore and gazed on my work.

The engine was in frgments, the cars in splinters; dead and dying and wounded were strewn around. There were groans and shrieks of despair. The maimed cried out in pain; the uninjured bewailed their dead, and a voice unheard by any other was in my ear, whispering "Murder!"

The news had gone to A., and the people came thronging down to find their lost ones. Searching for an old man's daughter, I came to a place in the trees, and found five bodies lying there all in their rigid horror—an old woman, a young one, a baby, and two small children. Was it fancy?—was it pure fancy, born of anguish? They looked like—O Heaven! they were my wife and children, all cold and dead!

How did they come on the train? What chance had brought this about? No one could answer. I groaned; I screamed; I clasped my hands; I tore my hair; I gazed on the lovely face of my wife, on my children; I called them by name. There was no answer. There never would be.

A whistle! Great God! Onward up the track thundered another train! Its red eye glared upon me; I threw myself before it; I felt it crush me to atoms!

* * * * * *

"His head is extremely hot," said somebody.

I opened my eyes and saw my wife.

"How do you feel?" said she. "A little better?"

I was so astonished and rejoiced at the sight of her that I could not speak at first.

"I must be crushed to pieces," said I, "for the train went over me; but I feel no pain."

"There he goes about that train again," again said my wife.

Why, I tried to move—there was nothing the matter with me. I was in my room; opposite to me was a crib, in which my child was asleep. My wife and child were safe. Was I delerious, or what could it be?

"Joe," I cried, "tell me what has happened."

"It's nine o'clock," said Joe. "You came home in such a state from the club that I could not wake you. You were not fit to manage steam and risk people's lives. The 'San Francisco' is half way to A., I suppose, and you have been frightening me half to death with your dreadful talk."

It was only a dream—only an awful dream; but I had lived through it as though it were a reality.

"Is there a Bible in the house?" said I.

"Are we heathen?" asked Joe.

"Give it to me this moment, Joe."

She brought it, and I put my hand on it, and took the oath (too solemn to be repeated here) that what had happened should never occur again. And if the "San Francisco" ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be, as it has so often, "The engineer was drunk.'

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Ruth B. Barrett, late of Brookfield in the county of Worcester, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

SOPHIA A. STOWEL.

BROOKFIED, May 15, 1876. 30-3t

THE LADIES DELIGH

KID BOOTS.

Why we called these boots Ladies' Delight, having exhausted all our ingenuity in tryi French Kid Boots that would not crack and turn purple, we as a last resort and as a last summer had a French Kid boot manufacturer make us a lot of Brush Kid boots, a ki used altogether twenty years ago, but has been passed by for want of the fashionable name We had these boots made up in the exact style and finish as the best French Kids and season and they were the best selling kid boots we had in store. Early this season the had these boots began to call for our $3,50 kid boots the same as they had last summer, and tomer was particular to have the same kind and would take no other, which excited we inquired why they were so particular to have the same kind; because they were so ways looked so well, did not crack nor turn purple; in fact wore better than any French they ever had, and to use their exact words, said they were delighted with them; and ha so many say they were delighted with the wear of these $3,50 Kid boots we thought Lad LIGHT would be an appropriate name. Now, being fully satisfied that the Ladies Delight are the best and cheapest, and are at the same time as handsome as any French kid boo prepared for a large trade in them and shall always have in store seven different widths and nd can fit any foot. Call for the

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FOR SALE ONLY AT THE

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We have all grades of American Kid Boots, at $2.00, $2,25, $2,50, $3,00
FRENCH KID BOOTS for $4,00. $450, $5,00.
And Edwin C. Burt's New York French Kid Boots, the best in America, for the popular $5,75 which is lower than they were ever before sold in any city in the United states.
Also the largest and best assortment of Ladies' Misses, and Children's, Men's, Boys and Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, to be found in any one store in this State, at prices always below est.

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There's nothing like money in these times. To get bargains ready cash brings bottom pri

J. K. BROWN.

KID KID KID KID KID KID KID

Our Ladies Delight Kid Boots for $3,50 are Elegant and a **Bargain.** Our $2,00 and $2,25 AMERICN KID BOOTS are good to wear and look well. Our $250 and $3,00 AMERICAN KID ARE STYLISH and servicable. EDWIN C. BURT'S FRENCH KIDS $5.75, Best in the world. Our $4,40 French Kid Boots are nice and good and will compare with any French Kid Boots not made by Burt.

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EUROPEAN OFFICE—29 Baker Street, London, Eng.

OUSEHOLD HELPS.

TUCE DRESSING.—Five eggs bea-
gether, a level teaspoonful of
ame of pepper, teaspoonful each
ter, cream, and mixed mustard.
lf a teacupful of weak vinegar.
l into a tin bucket and place it in
el of boiling water, stirring all
ne until it thickens. When cold,
our tablespoonsful of salad oil.

COOK TOMATOES.—Put the toma-
o boil a while in a little water, in
per vessel. When cooked tender
e, and with a spoon stir them
ly through a colander. This is
work of a minute. Add the liquid
ich they have been boiled, or not
ding to the quantity of juice want-
Return to the fire, and put in pep
alt and bread crumbs, and plenty
tter; cook up and bring up piping
o the table. If toast is preferred
ead crumbs omit the latter, and
tomatoes, hot and juicy, into a
lined with thin, well buttered
; cut into wedge shaped slippets
e length and breath one's finger

OUGNUTS.—Half pint of sweet
, half a cup butter (scanted), one
yeast, salt; flavor with nutmeg or
mon. Mix them at night. In
orning roll out and let them rise
very light, and drop in hot fat.
are very nice, after they are
nice when they are fried to roll
in pulverized sugar.

O SHAPE ROLLS LIKE THE BAKERS.
oll out the risen dough when it is
edingly light and puffy, and cut in
unds with a tumbler. Put a fea-
into some melted butter and rub
htly over the half-moon prick
n on the top and lay on a flat tin to
When they are very light, bake
hot oven about twenty minutes.
oven should be so hot you cannot
your hand in it and count over
nty.

Massasoit Hotel

SPENCER MASS.

IS HOTEL, under new management, is now open for
ermanent and Transient Boarders.
terms have been reduced to suit the times
ng the accommodations of a First-class House
ving prices.
pecial attention paid to Parties, which can be
mmodated at short notice.
e large Parlors, splendidly furnished, and the
ption Room adjoining, are admirably adapted
e comfort and enjoyment of Pleasure Parties.
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oughout, is now open for the accommodation of
sient and Regular Boarders at Greatly Reduced Rates
he House is situated in the centre of the busi-
s portion of Spencer and but a few minutes'
k from the Postoffice and Churches. Convenient
all.

PATRICK McKENNA,
PROPRIETOR.
-tf

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ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST,
within
ur Miles of the State House in Boston
as lately been brought into the market by the
BOSTON LAND CO.,
o are rapidly developing their emmense proper
ity and throwing it open to the public
Bordered on the one side by the
BROAD ATLANTIC,
and on the other by the inner
HARBOR OF BOSTON,
ith all its innumerable attractions having hour-
communication with the city, the heart of which
reached in less than half an hour by the new
rrow gauge route of Boston, Revere Beach and
ynn railroad, it offers to all who are seeking
alth and pleasure an opportunity which seldom
curs to possess
A SEA SIDE RESIDENCE,
t a resonable price. The Company are now pre-
red to offer at private sale many most desirable
cations; and on Tuesday, June 10, they propose
throw open
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
SEVERAL MILLIONS OF FEET,
hich will be sold to the highest bidder, without
ny reservation whatever, except suitable restric-
ions as to the style of buildings to be erected, &c.
Full descriptive circulars, with schedule of the
nd to be sold and other days of sale, also free
ckets from Boston to and from the sale, sent to
ny address on on application to
BOSTON LAND COMPANY,
No. [illegible] St., Room 12, Boston, Mass.
4w

JOHNSON, DAVIS & FORBES
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CUSTOM MADE
FINE CALF, FINE KIP, STOGA KIP,
AND HEAVY BOOTS.
BROOKFIELD *MASS*

For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN A

SPLENDID HOUSE LOT,

Near the Boot Shop of Josiah Green & Co. It cannot be beat. For further particulars enquire of
-A. W. CURTIS,
Union Block, Spencer.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis as a guarantee of what they say.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breast, Sore Nipple, Frosted Feet Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT.

We make no pretense that this article will cure Cancer. restore lost bones, or give health to a whiskey soaked carcass, But it will reduce inflammations and ally pain.

It will extract the poison or bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breast, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had the rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medice to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, O., says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved, my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeny, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases which it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend $20 for n Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

W. P. Hopkins, Postmaster, Piqua, O. says: "Centaur Liniment can't be beat. It cures every time."

YELVERON, O., March 2, 1874.

"The Centaur Liniments are the best selling medicines we have ever had. The demand is very great for it, and we cannot afford to be without it. "P. H. HISEY & SON."

"JEFFERSON, MO., Nov. 10, 1873.

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I get him to the stable. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used. "A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every state in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Mass., experimented in his private practice for twenty years to produce a combination that would have the properties of Castor Oil without its unpleasant taste and griping effect.

His preparation was sent for, near and far, till finally he gave it the name of Castoria, and put it up for sale. It is very wonderful in its effects, particularly with the disordered stomach and bowels of children. It assimilates the food, cures sour stomach and wind colic, regulates the bowels' expels worms, and may be relied upon in croup.

As a pleasant, effective and perfectly safe cathartic remedy it is superior to Castor Oil, Cordials and Syrups. It does not contain alchohol, and is adapted to any age,

By regulating the stomach and bowels of cross and sickly children they become good-natured and healthy. They can enjoy sleep and mothers have rest. The Castoria is put up at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey street, New York.
32-13w

S. R. LELAND & Co

446 Main Street,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Have the largest stock in Massachusetts, of

PIANOS,

ORGANS.

NEW PIANOS at

$250,00

NEW ORGANS

AT

$110,00

☞ INSTRUMENTS of every kind rented on favorable terms.

TO RENT.

A SMALL tenement, pleasantly located, near the center of business. Also a lodging room For particulars enquire of
A. W. CURTIS,
Spencer, Mass.

LIGHT READING.

An old maid speaking of marraige, says its like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.

A Spencer youth declares that his sister is so tender-hearted she can,t be induced to strike a light on Sunday nights.

The Paxton girl's bustle is so delicately adjusted that whenever she is much agitated it becomes an accurate register of the pulsations of her heart.

Female trade "drummers" have made their appearance at the west. They are piquant, audacious and facinating, and hundreds of business men are not returning to their families as early in the evening as usual.

As a boy was going down Pleasant street one day last week, a woman opened the side door of a house and called, "John, John, John!" As the boy paid no attention to the calls, a pedestrian said to him, "Here boy your mother is calling to you." "No she isn't," replied the lad, as he turned the corner;" she's only my fathers second wife, and I want her to understand that she can't run me."

A grumbling car-driver said to a passenger, "you always want me to stop when you get off." "No sir," said the passenger, who had no jumping notions, "I don't care what you do. I only want the car to stop. You can go on."

"Dennie," said a young lady as she smiled archly in her lover's face, "what is there in a grand achievment that reminds me of you?" Dennie's eye lit with pleasure, and there was a loving tenderness in the glance with which he replied: "I dont know, darling; please tell me." "Big feat," replied the maiden. She now flattens her nose against the window pane and wonders whether Dennie has committed suicide or gone to China.

A little boy when picking the drumstick of a chicken, swallowed one of the tendons which are so numerous in the legs of a fowl, and was nearly choked. The tendon was however extracted with great difficulty from the little fellows throat, when he exclaimed, "Oh, mama, it wasn't the chickabiddy's fault: it was because cook forgot to take off its garters.

An intimate friend met James Parton a day or two after the veto of that marriage bill, and remarked with much earnestness: "Of course you mean to get even with Gov. Rice for that veto? You'r going to have your revenge?" "What would you advise me to do?,, asked the illustrious biographer."There is only one thing you can do," was the emphatic answer; write his life."

A Chicago merchant being ill, the other day, a clerk sent to the house to get the number by which the combination lock of his safe was opened, and received the reply "1876." The clerk labored on till he was tired out, and then sent up again, receiving the same reply. Finally, he went to the merchant's house himself, and asked him if he wasnt mistaken. "Mistaken!" he replied. "Does this look as if I was mistaken?" and he showed the clerk his note-book in which was written: "Nomber of Saf eighteen hundred and seventy six—1800706."

HIS LITTLE GROCERY.—He was a clean looking colored man of advanced age, and when he entered a wholesale house on Vesey street, one of the clerks politely informed him that the position as porter was already filled. "Does I look like a man who'd be regarded as porter?" demanded the stranger." Ah! excuse me." "I'ze ob the solid men ob Newark, ond I,ze here on 'portant business." He wanted goods there were lots of goods there, and it was very easy to suit him in regard to price, but he had no money and no recommendations. "De pay is sure in 60 days he urged. "But you have no security." "What do you want ob security? Won,t de goods be dar?" "You may have sold them." Den won't de money be dar, counted out on de counter? And if de money ain't dar, wont I be dar? And if I aint dar and de old woman's gone, and de children can'l be found can' tbe frowed into bankruptcy and be all smashed up?" He didn't get the goods.

HEBARD'S DAILY EXPRESS.

Look Out for the Engine!

The Railroad is nearly finished, but I intend to

RUN MY EXPRESS AS USUAL,

and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

LEAVE	
North Brookfield	8:00
East Brookfield	8:45
Spencer	9:30
Leicester	10:30
Arrive in Worcester	11:30

LEAVE	
Worcester	3:30
Leicester	4:45
Spencer	5:45
East Brookfield	6:30
Arrive in North Brokfield	7:30

OFFICE,

Worcester, at O. P. SHATUCK'S, 369 Main Street,
Spencer, at L. L. SUMNER'S.
East Brookfield, at C. A. SIBLEY'S.

C. W. HEBARD,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ *Boston Express taken by this Line.*
-tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

G. W. SHILLABER,

Late of the firm of Clark, Sawyer & Co.)
Has opened a

NEW STORE

For the sale of

Paper Hangings,

Window Shades,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At 34 Front Street,

A few doors from Main street,

WORCESTER. MASS.

NEW STYLES OF ALL GRADES. | PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Gold Paper at 25 cents, former price 50 cents Common Papers, all new styles, 10 cents, former price 16 cents. Gold Band Window Curtains, New Patterns, 50 cents each, formerly 75 cents,
Dealers will find this a good stock to select from.

Competent Workmen Furnished.

G. W. SHILLABER. W. H. GOODELL.
23-4w

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
THE BROOKFIELD NEWS
WILL BE RECEIVED AT
CARPENTER'S APOTHECARY STORE,
TOWN HALL BUILDING,
BROOKFIELD, - MASS

The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for BOYS' wear can be found.

For safety and economy use the

DOWNER OIL.

More than FIFTY MILLION GALLGNS have been consumed during last twenty years, without accident to life or property. 30-w4

NEW Spring Millinery.

We have no regular opening this year. But are now showing at extremely

Low Prices.

One of the Largest and most Complete Stock of

TRIMMED AND
UNTRIMMED BONNETS,
HATS, FLOWERS,
(French and American)
FEATHERS, RIBBONS
LACES, etc., etc.,

Ever shown in Worcester. An early inspection of our Stock will satisfy you that we are offering

Rare Bargains

In Millinery Goods of all kinds

MRS. T. J. O'BRIEN,

573 Main & 5 Southbridge sts,

SCOTT'S BLOCK, known as the Flat Iron Building. Sign of Big Hat.

Worcester.

3m25

W. H. Willard, MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHAMBERS IN PIPER BLOCK,

419 Main Street, Worcester.

A Choice Selection of Foreign and Domest Woolens always on hand at satisfactory prices. Shirts Cut to Measure.
46 1y

For Sale.

A SPLENDID Sewing Machine, never been used. Cost $70. a few months ago. Will be sold for $30. Only offered for a short time. Apply SUN Office, Spencer,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—For the best Book and Job Printing in all its branches, call at the SUN OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DOANE,
ORCESTER COUNTY

FARM AGENCY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Branch Offices—Brookfield and Charlton, Mass.

☞ Real estate bought and sold in any part of the Country.

CATARRH.

CATARRH OF 25 YEARS STANDING CURED,

With Droppings in the Throat almost to Choking, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Entire Breaking Down of the System, by

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy

The CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by *building up the Constitution.* It struck at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, and, what is remarkble, curing not only the Catarrh, but all other ailments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people to whome you can write, and not to bogus ones. Catarrh and its attendant eviles cold in head, hacking cough, incipient consumption: headache, pains in back and loins, dizziness languidness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all leave together when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

MESSRS LITTLEFIELD & Co.;

I reside at Manchester, N. H., and previously resided at Hinniker, and am a native of Weare, this State. I have had Catarrh twenty-five, years ever since I was nineteen years old; had it bad all the time. It run all that period. and nights it would fill up and drop down in my throat, causing a feeling of choking, so that I would spring up in bed to save myself from strangulation. It affected my head so that I felt confused, and was troubled with severe headaches at intervals, for a week at a time. I also had pains in shoulders, back and kidneys, from which I suffered immensely. So bad were they, that a year ago last summer I was obliged to lie in bed most of the time for three months. I have tried all kinds of snuffs and Catarrh remedies with no particular benefit, and consulted physicians. I began to take the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* last August, I began to grow better before finishing the first bottle. I am now on the third bottle. My Catarrh is cured; my health is restored. I have no pains, aches or cough. My whole system is made over new. I think it is this medicine that has rescued me from intense suffering and almost the grave. I am now able to do the hardest work and bear the greatest exposure and feel that I connot say too much in favor of the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.* MRS. E. J. FLANDERS.
Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1871.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 32 pages giving a treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases of cures, sent FREE by addressing the Proprietors. Sold by L. F. Sumner, Spencer.
LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H.

HOW TO PAINT

USE

HARRISON BROS. & CO.'S

"Town and Country"

READY MIXED PAINTS!

PURE White and 40 different shades.
Entirely ready for use.
Beautiful. Durable and Economical.
Made from Pure Material.
Tested on thousands of Buildings.
Handsome and Permanent.
No waste or loss of time in mixing,
Do not Crack or Peel.
Cheaper and better than any other Paint.
Can be applied by any one.
Free from objectionable ingredients generally used in so called "Chemical" Paint.
Sample cards on application.
Order this brand from your dealer.
Insert it in your contract.
Take no other.
Do not accept any substitute.

For sale (wholesale only) at

179 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

Retailed by all reputable Dealers

NOTICE

E. D. KENELY

WOULD inform the citizens of

Spencer and Vicinity

that he has enlarged his place of business by adding a Wheel-wright and paint shop. Having engaged first-class workmen I am prepared to build wagons, both light and heavy, in a satisfactory manner.

New and Second-hand Wagons

of all descriptions, on hand for sale. I still continue to do both horse and ox shoeing and hope to secure a liberal patronage.

E. D. KENELY,
CHESTNUT ST., SPENCER, MASS. 45tf

Pianos and Organs.

379 MAIN ST. 379 MAIN ST

WORCESTER, MASS.

William Sumner & Son,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

STEINWAY PIANOS,

A long experience with our present economical arrangements, enable us to select and furnish Instruments from the various manufactories of New York and Boston, of quality and price that must suit both TASTE and POCKET.

Seven Octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 UPWARDS

Choice specimens can be seen at Room No. 3 (floor of the Worcester County Music School) 376, Main St., over Taft, Bliss & Putnam's Dining Rooms.

For convenience of those in Spencer and vicinity regarding the thorough manner in which we test every instrument and our ability to make the very best selections, we refer to Mr. J. W. Temple who is conversant with our manner of purchasing, our prices &c., &c.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

THE WEED! FAMILY

FAVORITE

Sewing Machine,

Easy to learn! Easy to operate! Simple in construction, and easily adapted to any kind of work. Sews any material from lace to leather. Any child of ten years can use it easily and well I sell on easy terms (monthly payments); give thorough instructions, and guarrantee satisfaction in all cases. Also on hand different kinds of machines.

L. Watson, Spencer, Mass.

BUSH'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are entirely vegetable, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we recommend them only for diseases of the Liver and those diseases resulting from inactivity of that organ.

Bush's Liver Pills
CURES SICK HEADACHE.

Bush's Liver Pills
CURES CONSTIPATION

Bush's Liver Pills
CURES CANKER SORES IN THE MOUTH.

Bush's Liver Pills
CURES DIZZINESS.

Bush's Liver Pills
CURES DISORDERED, BILIOUS STOMACHS.

If you would have

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

USE

Bush's Liver Pills.

Only try one box, and you will never be without them. FORTY Pills in a box for 25 cents.
WM. BUSH. Proprietor.

BUSH & CO., DRUGGISTS,
56 FRONT ST., WORCESTER, MASS.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Sold by Apothecaries and Dealers generally

NOTICE.

BUY YOUR GOODS OF MANUFACTURER

The best assortment at, at the lowest prices, of TRUNKS, BAGS and SATCHELS, will be found AT

P. BROWN'S No. 370 Main St.,
Lincoln House Block, *WORCESTER.*
34-6m

We are still selling

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER!

OF EVERY DISCRIPTION. viz:

Hemlock,
Pine, Spruce,
Indiana Walnut,
Ash, Whitewood, &c.

Standard Pine and Cedar Shingles

CLAPBOARDS and LATH,

Delivered to any R. R. Station at lowest cost.

We Also Manufacture

Builder's Finish, Mouldings,
Sheathings, So. Pine Flooring,
TOGETHER WITH
Doors, Windors,
Blinds and Gutters,
All of which we are prepared to offer on the

Most Favorable Terms!

Respectfully,
CHAS. BAKER & CO.
GENERAL OFFICE & MILLS:
190 Union Street,
NEAR OLD FOSTER STREET DEPOT
RETAIL YARDS:
Manchester Street, near New Union Depot,
Grove Street, near Lincoln Square,
WORCESTER, MASS.

The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Conkling and Hayes appears to have the inside track at Cincinnati.

Winslow has again been remanded, until his case is fully considered. It is probable that he will be surrended.

Speaker Kerr is now accused of dealing in Cadetships. He don't appear to "Kerr a cuss" about the the charge.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives providing for an issue of twenty millions of specie. Thus far only seven millions have been issued.

It has been decided in Vermont that lager beer is not an intoxicant, and the lovers of that beverage will at once colonize the state.

Governor Rice has been interviewed, and although not very outspoken he thinks that all of the candidates now in the field will be dropped, and Elihu Washburn will be the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

The number of paying visitors to the Centennial Exhibition has fallen far short of the anticipation of the managers. The daily official reports of the cash admissions during the first week of the show were an average of only $10,077.

Governor Rice delivered a strong temperance speech in Boston last week, but when a man in the audience offered to sign the pledge if he would, the Governor was wanting. There is little use of talking without practicing.

Let the Cincinnati convention nominate Benjamin H. Bristow for President, and the St. Louis convention Governor Tilden, and the reformers will be satisfied. The Republicans would undoubtedly win with Bristow as its candidate, otherwise it will have to do some lively work.

The Investigating Committee in the case of Schenck's connection with the Emma mine swindle have made their report, and [illegible] in strong language. He used his official position to further his private interests, and only escaped a suit by claiming the privileges of a foreign ambassador.

James Lee, a colored individual, has offered to send his father to the Centennial Exhibition, because he is 102 years old, and looks very much like General Washington, and has been taken for him several times. The Commissioners, being engaged in discussing the Sunday question, have not yet acted on this liberal proposition.

A motion has been introduced into the House of Commons to enquire of the law officers of the Crown regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against the English subjects implicated in the Emma mine swindle. Our Government proposes to let its subjects go unpunished.

The Government has backed down on the charge of smuggling preferred against Lawrence, who was extradited on the charge of forgery. He pleads guilty to this charge. It was difficult for the Government to maintain its position in the Winslow affair so long as it was acting contrary to its declaration.

Elihu Washburn, Minister to France, is now prominently spoken of as the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, if a choice is not made on the second ballot. Mr. Washburn has strong qualifications for the office of President, and would at least secure the German vote. Next to Bristow he is the best man for the office.

News from the grasshopper regions of Minnesota is extremely favorable. Very few signs of another crop of the plague are to be seen, and there is good reason to hope that no destruction of crops from grasshoppers, will follow this season's seed time, or if so, it will be limiten to a very small area.

The Senate have finally decided that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment. Undoubtedly this result was brought about by the able speech of Congressman Hoar on the corruptions which exist throughout the country. Before this speech there was a strong opinion that the Senate did not have jurisdiction. The trial will now proceed, and the prospects are that Congress will not adjourn in June, as many thought it would.

In justice to Deputy Sheriff Earle, who adjusted the noose to Frost's neck, we would say that the medical examiners say that the cause of the tearing of the neck was owing to the fact that Frost had been accustomed to hard labor, and his imprisonment of over one year without labor had weakened the muscles and cords of the neck so that they were unequal to the sudden strain, and that it was not owing to an *improper adjustment* of the rope, as announced in our report of the execution.

Mr. Blaine appears to be a very liberal man; he looks out for his friends. When he sees a good chance for investment he informs them, so that they may get the benefits. Grant has done the same thing for his friends. He has given all the fat jobs to Babcock, Casey & Co. These weaknesses for his friends show that Blaine is entirely unfitted for the office of President. A President should have backbone enough to make no discrimination between friends and enemies. He should have courage enough to resist all entreaties. This Blaine has not got. He is a politician and a trimmer. He has no character of his own.

President Grant has issued a proclamation requesting the people to carry into effect the resolution passed by Congress last March, that the towns hold celebrations on the Fourth of July, at which historical addresses be given, copies of which should be sent to the County Clerk, also to Washington, to be preserved. It is to be hoped that every town will carry these suggestions into effect. There is no better way of preserving an accurate history of the country than by preserving the histories of each town throughout the country. It will be the means of illustrating the growth of Republican institutions in this country.

A special fast train started from New York at 1 o'clock Thursday, and will arrive in San Francisco on Sunday, June 4, in time to dine at the Grand Palace Hotel. The cars will be oiled from the inside, and from New York to Pittsburg, a distance of 444 miles, there will be no stops. The train consists of one combination passenger, mail and baggage car and one Pullman Palace Hotel car. Only sixteen tickets have been issued, and these are bound in solid silver cases. They entitle the holder to passage to San Francisco, meals enroute, one double berth on the palace car, one week's board at the Grand Palace Hotel and a first-class return ticket to New York.

The reports now indicate that the country has got a first-class Indian war on its hands. The Indians have already commenced to kill the Black Hills invaders, and it is probable that the greater part of these reckless adventurers will be slaughtered, and it won't be much loss to the community if they are. Several years ago this Government entered into a treaty with the Sioux, guaranteeing the peaceable possession of the Black Hills country, and agreed to protect them from intrusion. The moment gold was discovered there the treaty was regarded as null and void. The Government first sent General Custer to investigate the country, and then adventurers in search of gold were allowed to enter the land set aside for the Indians. It is true the Indians are uncivilized, but they have some traits which every civilized man should have. It will be a good thing if the Indians pull a few tall feathers out of the American Eagle before the Centennial year is over.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following space is devoted to the expression of views by the people. In all cases we shall hereafter require the real name of the writer as a pledge of good faith; and in no case shall we hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions expressed.]

The Police Question.

"Crispin" says that I "mistated the number of signers on the petition asking for the appointment of police officers." I said there were two petitions, containing the names of 474 of the best citizens of Spencer; that both petitions meant one and the same thing, to wit: the suppression of liquor selling and consequent crime, and that any person who signed one would have signed the other had it been presented to him. Now, if there was 23 names on one and 451 on the other my statement was correct, and would have been if there had been four names on one and 470 on the other, or however divided, and everybody but "Crispin" understood it. I cannot furnish him brains.

"The petitions were not signed by the best citizens." Publish the names of the 89 remonstrants and I will publish the names of the 474 petitioners, and see how they compare in quality.

"The petitions contained the names of women and children." Likely enough. I know about one hundred worthy women signed it, and a thousand more would if they had a chance. I don't know of any child's name on it, but I know one that would have been glad to put his name there. A bright little boy, not more than 8 years old, come to my office one evening crying as if his heart would break. He said his father was in a saloon and couldn't walk, and his mother wanted me to send Mr. Clapp to fetch him home. I guess that woman and child would sign a petition to appoint an efficient police and shut up saloons, and they would have, and ought to have more influence with the Selectmen than the rumseller who got the boy's father father drunk, or the other 88 who signed the remonstrance.

"Among the petitioners were some of Mr. Hill's regular customers, who are more often drunk than sober." How stupid in me not to see that. I was killing the goose that laid golden eggs—killing the criminal business by shutting up the rum shops. But the prices of provisions are coming down; I don't have to pay any house rent, and I can pull through some way.

"Mr. Pronty was defeated solely on the ground that he would be in favor of the police system." That's what killed him." Very sad—and how strange that it don't worry him nor any others, except those who did the killing. And ain't it funny that all the complaining is by 'Mechanic,' "Crispin" and those who claim to have "beaten from the start." If success causes such anxiety and mental suffering, I wouldn't have it any more.

"Mr. Clapp's actions last year convinced more people than ever that he was thoroughly unfitted for the office." I reckon those same *people* are having their convictions about that matter strengthened every day now. *People* sitting around Sinnott's saloon and talking the thing over with such as Pat Dillon and Tom Manion would be very apt to think Clapp was unfitted for the office.

"No rouge ever felt the halter draw
With a good opinion of the law."

The majority rules. Upon that principle this government is founded." I don't know; I "want" there. But please let the government stand; don't overthrow it and make the the Selectmen resign and "bust" everything all to pieces just because we have policemen that go for you when you get drunk or sell rum. And don't take on so about it, if you do folks will think it was you that has been "beaten from the start." Remember the Lord delivered Daniel, and if you try and bear the chargin you feel perhaps he will rescue you next March meeting.

"One of the others was known to be opposed to Mr. Clapp." Yes; he told me so, and when I asked him why he was opposed he replied: "He is peeking around and has injured my business." Well he is not the only one that has suffered from the same cause. Last week Clapp and Norris went to a saloon and found a man lying on the floor behind some barrels, so drunk that he couldn't stand up. They got a wagon and carted him to the lockup, and the keeper of that saloon is opposed to Clapp because he is peeking around and injures his business.

Seven hundred policemen are peeking around Boston day and night, and Boston is serene and happy. Two policemen, after doing a day's work at their trade, spend an hour or more in preserving the quiet and good order of the town, and Spencer is agitated and wretched.

Chapter 99, section 13, acts of 1875, requires Selectmen to prosecute all violations of the liquor law. They being satisfied that Clapp and Barlbeault would enforce the law appointed them police officers, and made a good hit. Another law says: "It shall be the duty of Selectmen to appoint annually a sufficient number of policemen to preserve the quiet and good order of the town; and it shall be the duty of the police officers to complain of all persons who violate any of the laws of the state." The Selectmen have performed their duty in a commendable manner, and the officers are now doing the same.

Neither *rum* or *police* was the question at issue in the March election, but the attacks made since then on the Selectmen and officers have raised the issue, and I for one accept it. We now have a liquor law that can be enforced, and officers that are willing to enforce it. Since "Mechanic's" lament was published we have confiscated and turned over to the state 400 gallons of intoxicating liquors; have driven three rumsellers out of the business—two of them out of town and one to jail; others are dodging about like quails in a hail storm, and three drunkards are sobering off in the House of Correction, which is a pretty good showing for three weeks. The officers, with my warrants in their pockets, will continue peeking around, and those persons who have indiscreetly made threats had better not molest, hinder or obstruct them in the discharge of their duties.

LUTHER HILL.

BLAINE.

He Pleads for Mercy and Hints at Suicide.

PARTLY ADMITS THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Sub-Judiciary Committee met again this morning, and continued the examination of Joseph Mulligan. After witness had testified yesterday, Blaine called upon him and asked him about some letters which were in his possession, and wanted witness to give them up to him, which witness declined to do. Witness said Blaine almost got down on his knees and pleaded for the letters, saying they would ruin him for life, and when witness further declined, Blaine asked him to think of his wife and six children. He brought witness, and said he almost contemplated suicide, and witness then consented that Blaine should take them under a pledge that he would return them. This was in the presence of Fisher and Atkins. Witness then retired to his room, and Blaine followed him and wanted to look at the letters again; witness allowed Blaine to take them, and Blaine refused to return them, and still has possession of them. The general verdict is that it has utterly killed Blaine's Presidential prospects.—*Boston Globe.*

DISASTROUS FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Our Thousand Houses Burned.

A fire this week burned out all the tenements in the St. Louis suburbs. Over one thousand people are homeless.

PARENTAL TREACHERY.

A smart young boy of nine, says the Chicago *Tribune*, attends school at Evansville. Sometimes, especially, when the circus is in that latitude, or the boys get up a dog fight, he does not attend school, though he pretends that he does. Last week he gave himself a holiday to attend professionally at an exhibition of gymnastics, to which the admission was one cent, and, being desirous of trying a new policy, went to his father and confessed his fault, making he preliminary condition that neither of his parents should lick him. His father is a man of his word and not only refrained from chastising the culprit, but gave him his "scuse" to disarm his teacher's wrath. The unsuspecting schoolboy with his shining morning face and satchel crept next morning, like a snail, unwillingly to school, presented his "scuse," and was so condingly licked that he thinks that for the rest of his life he must either give up cousting or lie flat on his stomach. He doesn't know that his "scuse" read as follows:—"Mis Haze—Please lik the barer for runing away. Lik him Well. No mor at preasant. Your respectively,

"MR. OLIVER PERINS."

WHY HE PLEADED GUILTY.

The custom of appointing young lawyers to defend pauper criminals, received a back-set the other day, in our District Court. His Honor, Judge Noonan, had appointed two young lawyers to defend an old and experienced horse-thief. After inspecting his counsel for some time in silence, the prisoner rose in his place and addressed the bench:

"Air them to defend me?"

"Yes sir," said his Honor.

"Both of 'em?' inquired the prisoner.

"Both of them," responded the Judge.

"Then I plead guilty," and the poor devil took his seat and sighed heavily.—*San Antonio Herald.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in the first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. H. PATTON.

Lawrence, Marion County, Ind.
—*Cincinnatti Times*, Feb 4, 1875.

Commissioners Notice.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WORCESTER COUNTY.—We the undersigned respectfully represent that the public convenience demands that a new road should be built from the bridge at Oakham as taken to the county road between the house of Charles O. Adams and Charles Patrenaude in Oakham, and from there to the house of James Humphrey in Spencer and from there to the house of E. F. Bemis and from there to the road leading from Brooks Pond to Spencer. Commencing at the east end best route from Spencer to Oakham and travelling the Stevens Hill and the old school House Hill. Where the travel now goes it is at all impossible for us to make a road at times of drifting snow so as to accommodate the travel at all. A road also made also takes the shortest route from North Brookfield to Worcester and Rutland and Paxton.

A great portion of the distance required for a new road has to be cut to abandon the old road where it requires much more expense to keep it in repair than it would on the new route, the money that has to be laid out annually to break out a portion of the old road would build an much length of new road.

We ask you to view the same and lay out said road, for which we will ever pray.

ABA A. DEAN and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1876, and by adjournment on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1876. On the petition aforesaid, ordered, That notice be given to all persons and Corporations interested herein, that said Commissioners will meet at the house of James Hunter, in Spencer, in said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1876, at one of the clock in the afternoon, by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order thereon, in the Spencer Sun a newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, That the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Town Clerks of the said towns of Spencer and Oakham with an attested copy of said Petition and Order, thirty days, at least, and also post up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said towns of Oakham and Spencer, fourteen day, at least, before the day last aforesaid, at which time and place the said Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, to hear all persons and Corporations interested, who may then and there desire to be heard thereon, and if they shall judge that the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, then to lay out, locate and make a county road over the route above described, and to assess all such damages as any person or Corporation may sustain by the laying out and construction of the county road aforesaid, and to do whatever else may legally be done in the premises.

Attest: JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.

A copy of petition and order thereon, Attest:

JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy, Attest:

NATHAN HERSEY, Deputy Sheriff.

2w-31

Dissolution of Co-partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing under the name of E. F. and T. T. Morrill is this day by mutual consent dissolved. E. F. Morrill assumes all bills and con ues the business as usual.

E. F. MORRILL,
T. T. MORRILL.

North Brookfield, May 1, 1876

AUCTION!

WILL be sold at public auction at the residence of the undersigned, Maple Street, Brookfield, on Saturday June 10th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Four extra horses, 1 phaeton carriage, 2 buggies 4 harnesses, robes and other articles. One elegant inch walnut chamber set covered with green rep, Sale Positive. If very stormy will be postponed to the next fair week day.

A. T. MCINTYRE.

JOHN BOYDEN, Auctioneer.

The Springing Life.

Now fades the last long streak of snow,
Now bourgeons every maze of quick
Along trees long dead, the sparse, and thick
By which roots the vitals blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And down the valleys rising blue
The lark becomes a lighter song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiten down the vale,
And sullier every milky sail
On the shining sea.

Where now the sun's new joy, or lives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and broad, that live their lives

From land to land; and in my breast
Spring wakens, too; and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blooms like the rest.

Alfred Tennyson.

MISCELLANY.

HAPPY HOURS.

The happiest hours of our lives are, perhaps spent at table. The humblest fare with the society of a few friends we esteem, or have not met for years, becomes the nucleus of a world of enjoyment—even the very badness of the food is sometimes, on such an occasion, the source of contented mirth and drollery; but bad manners can never please. The heart dislikes them more than the palate dislikes sour bread or stale bread. Moreover, good manners are of far more importance at home than they are abroad. It is usual for people to put on their best manners to strangers. This is very wrong. Our best manners should be worn every day at our own firesides. Let strangers be contented with something less refined. What is it that alienates wife from husband, husband from wife, parent from child, child from parent, and makes brother and sister quarrel, and ultimately dislike one another? If you trace these evils to their real source, you will probably find it some apparent trifle, which is first disapproved of, then disliked, then hated—and hated the more, because, in attempting to correct it, it is the more persisted in. Wherever there is a want of will to please, an indifference to our feelings or our co-mates, and satisfaction in doing that which we have found to annoy them, there is the beginning of the domestic strife; brother parts with brother and finds another companion, sister becomes alien from sister, wife sets up interest of her own and plots against her husband, and reunion becomes impossible by the train of offences which follow in succession.—*Church Union*

The very small boy had his trials and sorrows like the rest of us. With his cropped and bared head he can be seen at almost any hour, tearing along after some miscreant who has his hat, bawling at the top of his voice. The very small boy doesn't seem to understand that he could run faster and longer if he kept his mouth shut. But perhaps he wouldn't be quite so sure of his hat.

TRADITIONS RELATING TO BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Certain traditions relating to birds and beasts are only explicable on the supposition that they were once objects of divination or worship. The old Germans, we know from Tacitus, used white horses, as the Romans used chickens, for purposes of augury, and divined future events from different inclinations of neighing. Hence it probably is that the discovery of a horse-shoe is so universally thought lucky, some of the feelings that once attached to the animal itself still survivingly round the iron of its hoof. Ferrets, like dogs or birds, were invariably accredited with a greater insight into futurity than man himself; and the many superstitions connected with the flight or voice of birds resolve themselves into the fancy, not inconceivable among men surrounded on all sides by unintelligible tongues, that birds were the bearers of messages and warnings to men, which skill and observation might hope to interpret. Why is the robin's life and nest sacred, and why does an injury to either bring about bloody mile, lightning or rain? The Christian legend says that it extracted a thorn from the crown of Christ, or that it daily bears to Hell a drop of water to put out the flames, and accounts in either way for the red dye on the breast. But this is evidently a mediæval gloss to some heathen belief like the reason for the sacredness of the magpie, that it would not enter the ark, but sat jabbering outside over the drowned world; or like the idea of the aspen still trembling at the part it played in the crucifixion.

It has been suggested that the robin, on account of its color, was once sacred to Thor, the god of lightning; yet, is it not possible that its red breast singled it out for worship among birds, as its red berries did the rowan from among trees long before its worshipers had arrived at any idea of abstract divinities? All over the world there is a regard for things red. In the Highlands women the some red thread round the cows' tails before turning them out to grass in spring, and tie red silk round their own fingers to keep off the witches; and, just as in Esthonia mothers put some red thread in their babies' cradles, so in China they tie some round their children's wrists, and teach them to regard red as the best known safeguard against evil spirits. Indeed, one of the chief lessons of comparative folk-lore is a caution against the theory which deduces popular traditions from Aryan or other mythology. We have already alluded to the fact that in parts of China the same feelings prevail about the swallow as in England or Germany. But there are yet other analogies between the East and the West. A crowing hen is an object of universal dislike in England and Brittany, and few families in China will keep a crowing hen.

The owl's voice is ominous of death or other calamity in England and Germany, as it was in Greece, (except at Athens;) but in the Celestial Empire also it presages death, and is regarded as the bird which calls for the soul. And the crow, also, is in China a bird of ill omen. Is it not, therefore, likely that all popular fancies about birds and animals have been in like the same way, among the same or different races of the globe, and were subsequently adopted, but never originated by mythology?

May it not be that certain birds or animals become prominent in mythology because they had already been prominent in tradition, rather than that they became prominent in tradition because they previously had been prominent in mythology? For instance, instead of tracing a dog's howling as a death omen to an Aryan belief that the dog guided the soul from its earthly tenement to its abode in heaven, may we not suppose that the myth arose from an already existing omen, and that the latter arose, as omens still do, from a coincidence which suggested a connection subsequently sustained by superficial observation?

The St. Swithin fallacy, which arose within historical memory and still holds its ground in an age of scientific observation well illustrates how one striking coincidence may grow into a belief, which no amount of later evidence can weaken or destroy. Just so, if it happened that a dog howled mournfully before some calamity occurred to our Aryan forefathers, thousands and thousands of years ago, long before they had attained to any thoughts of soul or heaven, we can well imagine that the dog, which already betokened death, should, when they came to frame the myth, be conceived as the guide which was waiting for the soul to take it to heaven, and that the belief thus perpetuated by the myth might survive to the latest ages. It, at all events, militates against the exclusively Arvan nature of the belief, and exemplifies the extraordinary coincidence of ideas among different people, that the Esthonians lay a dog's head by the grave of a child, for "the soul of a dog can find its way everywhere, and will show the ignorant babe the way to the land of souls!"—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE OPAL.

Among the substances belonging to the mineral kindom, known as precious stones, few have been held in greater estimation than the opal. So much has this been the case that the epithet "precious" is used to designate the rarer kinds of this stone, there being several varieties. The opal is hydrated silica, and less hard even than the amethyst; for while the hardness of the sapphire compared with that of the diamond is as 9 to 10, the amethyst is 7 to 10, and the opal only as 6 to 10.

It is termed "ocelaros" by the Greeks, and in the Orphic poems is said to imitate the complection of a lovely youth. Pliny says:—"Of all precious stones, it is opal that presents the greatest difficulties of description, it displaying at once the piercing fire of carbunculus, the purple brilliancy of amethystos and the sea green of smaragdus, the whole blended together and refulgent with a brightness that is quite incredible."

This display of tints is owing to numerous minute and irregular fissures that traverse the stone in a certain direction, containing laminæ of air that reflects rays of different intensity and various colors. But its structure causes it to be so fragile that an opal set in a ring has been known to split by holding the hand too close to the fire on a frosty day. It is also subject to deterioration, for if the fissures upon which its iridescence depends become choked up by dust or grease its value is gone. The only way of restoring its beauty is by subjecting it to a certain amount of heat, a hazardous experiment with so brittle a stone.

Like most other gems known to the ancients, opals were originally imported from India; but they are now found extensively in Hungary, Mexico, Honduras and other places. The finest and largest are discovered embedded in porphyry, in the mines of Czernovitza in Hungary. The largest opal known to the ancients was in the ring of Nonius, on account of which its possessor was proscribed by Marc Antony. It was of the size of a hazel nut, and was valued at a sum equal to $10,000 of our money. when Zonius took to flight he carried nothing with him but this ring. "His marvelous," adds Pliny, "must have been the cruelty, how marvelous the luxurious pleasures of Antonius, thus to proscribe a gem for the possession of a jewel; and no less marvelous must have been the obstinacy of Nonius, who could thus dote upon what had been the cause of his proscription. The largest opal known is in the imperial cabinet at Vienna; for this gem $50,000 has been offered and refused. The most beautiful was in possession of the Empress Josephine. It was named "The Burning of Troy," from the numerous red flames playing over its surface.

A belief in the talismanic properties of the opal was prevalent. The Turks are fully convinced that it comes from no earthly mine, but falls direct from heaven in the lightning. Marbodous relates that it confers the gift of invisibility upon the possessor, so that a thief wearing this gem might carry off his plunder in open day. The opal is incapable of being engraved as a signet, but cabalistic rings have been preserved where certain signs have been marked upon the opal; and this is mentioned as also having astrological figures carved upon the circle of gold.

The opal is never cut in facets, but always on cabochon. The polishing is a work of time and care on account of its liability to cut the stone. So delicately has it to be handled that even the emery powder employed must be adoucie, namely, the emery which has been already used in polishing other gems, and thus deprived of its asperities.

LEAP-YEAR, OR BISSEXTILE.

The leap-year originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to February. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, when the calender was altered to its present form. The difference between 365 days, 6 hours, and 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds and 6 decimals, which last is the true length of the astronomical year, in the course of years caused 1700 and 1800 not to be leap-years; nor will 1900 be a leap-year, but the year 2000 will be one. [Note.—There is no time like the present; 2,000 minus 1876 equals 124 years, and we wouldn't advise any of our lady friends to let their chances slip by until A. D. 2000 rolls round.

COLLIN GRAVES THE MILKMAN.

Collin Graves, the milkman hero of the Mill River dam disaster in Mass., did not figure in the recent one. An inquiry has brought out the sad fact that he died of grief, poverty and neglect some time ago. It seems that after the Mill River catastrophe, when he rode down the valley and warned the inhabitants that the dam was breaking, people asked them ", ves what'he could have been doing at the reservoir, and then stopped buying his milk. The milk business was ruined, he had nothing else to do, and not many months after he died in destitute circumstances. Think twice before you allow yourself to become a hero.—*Chicago Times.*

JOBLINK'S SHIRT.

"Madam," said Joblink, on Sunday morning, pausing in the operation of shaving, and husky with wrath, "do you mean to tell me——"

"I mean to tell you, Josias Joblink," cried that excellent woman, his wife, sitting up in bed, "that you don't leave this house to-day. I hope you haven't forgotten Christmas bringing up to be gallivanting about the streets on the Sabbath."

Joblink groaned and returned to his shaving. Then he coudn't endure it and laid down the razor.

"Maria," he began, with soothing persuasiveness, "now you know very well that Mr. Fair was kind enough to say he would take me down to the Con Virginia to-day to show me through the mine, and perhaps he may give me a point. It really will not do for me to break through such an engagement. I put it to yourself, now."

"I tell you once and for all, Joblink, that you shan't leave this house to-day."

With a sort of scream the poor gentleman seized his hair with one hand; standing thus, his face partly concealed with lather, Mr. Joblink gazed upon his fair clean shirt hanging over a chair before the fire, and after a moment's heaving of the breast, shouted rather than said—

"Damn it, Madam, I shall go."

With a cry that begloke an enraged woman, Mrs. Joblink sprang from her couch, and, before her unfeeling husband could perceive her intention, had seized his clean shirt and stamped it into the basin, wherein Joblink had but a few minutes before performed his ablutions.

"Now will you go?" observed Mrs. Joblink.

"Emitting a short, rasping laugh, the hardened man went to one bureau, opened the drawer and quietly took therefrom the six shirts that remained to him, and, before the horrified eyes of his abused wife, tore them with seeming calmness into shreds. When he had completed the destruction of his own linen the man, with the same terribly collected manner, opened another drawer and commenced the work upon his wife's wardrobe. The shriek which burst from her lips before she fainted brought in the other lodgers.

And this accounts for the peculiar manner in which Mr. Joblink has buttoned his coat the past few days.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Some interesting investigations recently made by M. Gobley into the chemical construction of the brain show that the human cerebral substance consists about eighty per cent of water; that two albumenoid matters are present, one not differing from the albumen and soluble in water, while other is insoluble—and for this the investigator proposes the name of cerebline. [The fatty substance of the brain, he finds is formed principally of cholesterin, lecithin, and cerebin, also, stearin and margarin and the organ contains likewise certain salts some soluble in water and in alcohol, others in water and not in alcohol. During decomposition the cerebral pulp furnishes fatty products, among which are oleic, margaric, and phospho-glyceric and phosphoric acids.

CARBOLIC ACID AND THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD.—The impression that a solution of carbolic acid has a preservative action on wood, founded on the presumption that tar preserves wood by reason of the carbolic acid and creosote it contains, has been tested by M. Boucherie to be entirely erroneous. Samples of different kinds of wood impregnated with ½ per cent, one per cent, and 2 per cent solutions of carbolic acid, and then buried in a soil in humus, were found to be as completely decomposed after six years as samples that had been so treated, while others impregnated with 1½ per cent solution of sulphate of copper were unchanged.

DAMPNESS.—For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a handful of quick lime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure, but of course it is necessary to remove the lime from time to time, as it becomes fully slacked. The last remedy will be found useful in safes and strong-rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents they contain.

AGRICULTURAL.

WEIGHING EGGS.—It is and for I know always has been, the practice to sell eggs by the dozen, without any regard to their size or real value. There are probably but few who ever consider the real difference in the size and weight between a dozen large and a dozen small eggs. Many of the small eggs in the market will not weigh a pound to the dozen, while the largest will weigh over 1½ pounds. My largest Brahma eggs will weigh over 1½ pounds. Such eggs are really cheaper at 45 cents than small ones are at 30 cents a dozen. A Mr. Harris of Boston, says he weighed some of his Plymouth Rock eggs; and the largest weighed 30 ounces to the dozen; the small sized eggs of the same sort weighed 27 ounces. Yet most purchasers would be unwilling to pay any more for a dozen of Mr. Harris' large eggs than they would have to pay for a dozen of the smallest in market. The time will soon come probably when eggs will be sold by weight, or a standard weight for a dozen will be established by law. There is also as much difference in the quality as size. I am satisfied that feed effects the quality of eggs as much as it effects milk or butter. Some fresh eggs are no better than rotton ones for table use. As long as the consumer considers any egg to be an egg, without any regard to quality or size or real value, little pains will be taken to produce a better article.

MONEY IN POP-CORN.—A Chicago paper prints a letter from a boy or young man who has tried an experiment with pop-corn. He planted one acre, and sold forty-seven bushels of corn for $47, and the fodder from the one acre for $5,—this gives a clear profit of $27,42. We commend this statement to the boys on the farm. Those who have never grown pop-corn will scarcely credit the statement but those that have, and understand how close the rows can be planted to each other, and how many perfect ears every hill turns out, will not be surprised at the figures. There are several varieties white and rice-like kernel—variegated, showing one cob many different colors, and all should be planted some distance apart from other corn. The yield is always good and the ears are nearly uniform in size. A good article always brings a good price, and since pop-corn balls and other preparations in which pop-corn appears have been in favor, there has been a good demand for it. Pop-corn should be planted on good soil, and treated generally as other corn. It matures early and the ground can be cleared for winter the wheat or other fall crops.

A dead horse or other animal should be skinned, and roughly cut up into as many pieces as possible. A plot of ground a few rods square should then be plowed deeply, and the carcass thrown upon the soil in the center of the plowed ground. Some freshly dry sacked lime should then be scattered upon the heap, so as to cover it thinly but wholly. The loose earth is then heaped over it, a foot in depth, and the pile covered with boards, so that the dogs cannot get at the heap and tear it up. If the least smell is perceived more earth should be thrown upon the heap. In three months the heap may be dug over or turned over with the plow, and well mixed. The bones that cannot be broken up should be taken from the heap, and the fine matter will be worth at least $20 per ton, to use in the hill for corn. The larger bones may be broken up and buried among the roots of grape vines or fruit trees.

A peach tree planted and left to itself soon becomes a loose, straggling tree, and it is unreasonable to expect the best of fruit from neglected trees. They should be headed back at least every second year, thereby giving the more strength, rendering it less liable to break down, lessening the crop so that the fruit will be finer, and finally rendering the crop easily gathered.

A Western cultivator finds the following mixture effectual for destroying the rose-slug: Put the fourth of a pound of helletrope and half a pint of soft soap into a pail of water, and mix well together. Apply this with a garden syringe every morning to the under sides of the leaves. Apply promptly and early, before the slugs have made headway.

INVENTORS. If you want a good Patent secured for a fair and reasonable fee, send a clear description of your invention, by mail or express, to the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you our opinion free, whether it is or is not in our judgment, your invention can be patented. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Washington, D. C. ☞ Send Postal Card for our "HINTS FOR OBTAINING PATENTS." 6t-1y

CATARRH.
Bones of the Nose Eaten Out—Memory Gone—Mind Impaired—Cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY is the first artical placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarrh by building up the Constitution. It struck at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelous cures, but, what is remarkable, stating not only the Catarrh, but all other ailments at the same time. This is what is always done, the following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people to whom you can write, and not to bogus certificates. Catarrh and its attendant evils, such as hawking, cough, incipient consumption, headache, pains in back and joints, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and general weakness, all leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MESSRS LITTLEFIELD & CO.
Dear Sirs:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am able to attend to my business again. Some four months ago I was taken down sick with *Catarrh*, with which I had been troubled for years in the worst form, and had to leave my work. I went to New York to be treated for it. I simply tried the best medical skill in that city with little benefit. It was called by them the worst form of Catarrh. Gross tissue in my nose were partially eaten away. My senses of smell was gone to such a degree, that on one occasion while at home in New Hampshire, we killed a skunk, and although they said I smelled terribly I could not detect anything. I also had very bad dizzy spells, everything seemed to whirl around me, and I would have to sit down ten or fifteen minutes before I could walk. I have been cured of all this in a week or a time; in fact I never expected to get well again, and felt so thankful and surprised at my situation. It also effected my mental powers to such an extent that it was impossible for me to remember even common occurrences. While at home I was induced to try your Constitutional Catarrah Remedy, and never while sick was I so much relieved by any medicine. I did not hesitate to use it and I began to improve and have been gaining right along, and now feel as well as ever. I cheerfully give you this testimonial, and it is will be of any benefit to you I shall have no objection to publishing my name to help introduce a medicine that has cured me of a terrible disease. Yours respectfully,
F. C. ADAMS,
Travelling Agent for Stoddard, Brown & Lyon's Publishing House, Phila., Pa.

Price $1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 32 pages, titling a treatise on Catarrh, with innumerable cases cured FREE, by addressing the Proprietors LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N. H
☞ For sale by C. B. Carpenter, Brookfield.

An agent just cleared $190 first 3 weeks selling the
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THE SPENCER SUN.

VOL. IV SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY JUNE 9, 1876. NO. 33

OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—It is reported that the 'Factory' will suspend for a short time, to allow the annual stock taking.

—The new Base Ball Club, sent a challenge to the Spencer nine this week. It is said that they will play later in the season.

—We understand the Lightfoot B. B. C. have reorganized, and no doubt they would like to see the new uniforms of the Star B. B. C. of West Warren on their grounds.

Grand Base Ball Match.

—There was another game of Base Ball played on the ball grounds Wednesday May 24th., between the players from Walker Block and those of Adams Block. There not being a sufficient number of first class players in the Adams Block to compete with the crack players of the Walker Block, "Captain Frank" called on some of the old Lightfoot nine and also some of the Panic's to help him vanquish the wielders of the Ash and Willow of the Walker Block. Cunningham and Dane from the Lightfoot's and Duncan, Prouty and Snow from the Panic club. The Walker Block winning the choice sent the Adams Block to bat Cunningham led with a fair foul getting his first and in trying to steal second was out by a foul ball from Duncan to Damon. "Captain Frank" was next to bat and when he lowered over to pick up the willow he gave one of those looks which are as much as say "I'll strike you re-al hard" but he failed to hit, it so the nine retired from the field without a run. Damon led for the Walker Block by striking out, followed by Clark who reached first, but was out by Hibbard's fly to Snow, who fielding the ball in fine style and throwing to Damon on the first made a double play retiring the nine with no runs. The second and third innings giving the same results neither nine succeeding in getting a man on first base. In the fourth inning the Adams Block nine seemed to get hold of the fine pitching of Clark, and assisted by errors of Hibbard, Barnes and Chesley, secured three runs. The Walker's on going to bat succeeded in batting Duncan all over the field, completely demoralizing the Adams nine and scoring four runs, two of which were earned. In the fifth inning the Adams Block adding two more un-earned runs to their score by a muff of an easy fly by Boynton, but the Doctor immediately redeemed himself by making a splended running catch, and surprising his many friends. The Walker Block went to bat but did not succeed in getting a man around the diamond, "Captain Frank" making two splendid catches and Prouty one. In the sixth inning the Adams Block retired in 1 2 3 order, by splendid catches by Barnes and Chesley, and a fine foul taken by Demon. The Walker boys then went to bat and succeeded in adding one to their score. In the seventh inning the Adams Block nine added three runs to their score, retiring on a splendid double play by Goodell and Berger. The Walker Block started with Delvey at the bat, who making a splendid three base hit, and would have reached the home plate, if he had not tripped and fell between second and third, they succeeded in getting three men on bases with no outs, but by a splendid double play by Allen, Cunningham and Bartlett and a fly to Snow, ended the inning with but one run. In the eighth inning the Adams Block added one and the Walker Block two runs to their score. In the ninth, the Adams men batted Clark all over the field, and added seven runs to their score. The Walker Block then picked up the Ash, with nine runs to beat and eight to tie, but succeeded in getting only one man around the diamond, the lucky man being Barnes, who by his feet base running earned his run, out-running the ball from third base to home. The following is the score:

Adams Block....	0 0 0 3 2 0 3 1 7—16
Walker Block....	0 0 0 4 0 1 1 2 1—9

The chief features of the game was the fine pitching of Duncan, and catching of Cunningham, and good fielding of Doyle, and the faultness playing of Dane on first for the Adams Block, and the pitching of Clark, and catching of Damon for the Walker Block. Umpire, Doyle, of the Lightfoots. Time of game 2 hours and 10 minutes.

—A meeting of the older citizens was held in the town hall on Monday evening to make arrangements for a centennial celebration of the coming 4th of July. An effort will be made to have a historical address and also to procure Gen. Francis A. Walker of New Haven to deliver it. A large committee was chosen to gather material for town history as well as to act as committee—was organized by chosing T. C. Bates Chairman, and Dr. H. P. Bartlett Secretary.

—Memorial day was observed much as in years past, the exercises being in charge of the "Ezra Batcheller" Post 51 G. A. R., Frank A. Smith, commander. The line formed in the following order: West Brookfield Band, Chas. Reed; leader; "Ezra Batcheller" Post 51, F. A. Smith, commander; American Order of Hibernians, M. Donahoe, president; Batcheller Hose Company, J. H. Lombard, foreman; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Michael Noonan, president; citizens on foot; clergy, invited guests, and singers in carriages. The graves at Old Catholic, and Walnut Grove, cemeteries remarks, prayer, music and decoration of graves. At the soldiers monument the roll of the dead was called by the post adjutant, and responded to by the serjeant-major, which was a very affecting feature of the days observance. After a prayer by Rev. G. A. DeBevoice and music by the Arion Quartette Club, the memorial address was delivered by Warren Lee Coss of Norwich, Conn., president of the "Andersonville Prison Survivers Union," A selection by the band closed exercises until evening, when Mr. Goss lectured, giving a description of life in southern prisons during the war.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—Your correspondent was made the happy recipiant of some beautiful flowers and boquets, Decoration day. M. S. O. P. Maynard's was perfectly splendid. There were about twenty varieties in the boquet and they were tastefully woven together. She also gave me some delicious tomatoes which she raised in the house, the vines of which were five feet in length, for all of which your correspondent returns hearty thanks, Mrs. Chas. Jackson also gave me some beautiful flowers, for which I cherish happy memories to the giver.

—Memorial day passed off very quietly in our town except in the morning when our Post 100, marched to the cemetery accompanied by our band, and decorated the graves of our fallen soldiers. Rev. Mr. Allen offered up a very appropriate and feeling prayer on the occasion. Returning, the band escorted them to the depot, where they took the train for Warren and spent the day, by invitation of the Warren Post. In the evening they had a strawberry festival at the Town Hall, financially it was a sauccess. Knowlton's band discoursed some very fine music, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. H. D. T.

—The Father Matthew Temperance Society are worthy of special mention in connection with Memorial day. They are a new organization numbering thirty two of the young Irishmen of the village. Some of them are reformed men, and are all keeping their pledge, and are promising young men. They have a beautiful regalia, and what is better they are the owners of it. They joined the Grand Army here in Memorial exercises, and then went to Warren and took part in their exercises, where they were well received and shown marked attention, as they deserved, as they made a fine appearance in the procession. Success to them.

—Mr. Burr at the Wickaboag, did a fine business Memorial day with his livery teams, his largest Omnibus was running to Warren and North Brookfield all day—one of his loads numbered thirty-one. E. P. M.

EAST BROOKFIELD

—In reply to my unknown friend, (your correspondent of last week), I would say, that while I feel very grateful to my friends for the private U. S. Mail box, and shall ever esteem it highly as a token of esteem and friend ship, still, I can but say, that his or her intended kindness, in writing such an article was a mistaken kindness, for in such a case as this, as the old adage has it: "The least said the soonest mended". I trust I may never be obliged to use the box.

—The meetings in Union Hall Sunday afternoons are well attended, Revs. Messrs. Shorey, Stevens and Atkins have preached recently. Rev. Mr. Rich will preach next Sabbath at 3 P. M.

CHARLTON.

—Memorial day services in Charlton were as follows: A meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Charlton City cemetery, where the exercises consisted of music by the Eagle Cornet Band, an address by Rev. A. Titus Jr., singing and decoration of graves. At 1-o'clock P. M. a meeting was held at the cemetery at Charlton Center, where music was furnished by the same band, with address by Rev. Mr. Noon, singing and decoration of graves. H. D. T.

RUTLAND.

—Memorial services as follows: The procession formed at ten o'clock on the common, in the following order: Music, fife and drum; Post Geo. C. Marshal, Nor 136, Albert Rodgers commander; floral procession of young ladies; school children and citizens. The procession marched to the cemetery where the graves were decorated, and returned to the hall where a collation was served by the ladies. The line was then re-formed and marched to the church where an address was delivered by Mr. Covell of Hubbardston. After the address the cemetery at West Rutland was visited.

OXFORD.

—There was no regular programme for Memorial Day, but the exercises were under the direction of Chas. Dawens, Jr., Post 27, J. E. Nichols commander. A number of citizens united with the members of the Post, the services of decoration occuring early in the morning.

PAXTON.

—Memorial day was observed by the citizens, who met in the town hall. Wm. Mulligan, Esq. was president, and Rev. Dr. Gould of Piedmont church, Worcester, acted as chaplain and delivered a very eloquent address. Remarks were made by Levi Smith, A. S. Graton, Chas. Dodd, Chas. Wood of Worcester, and others. The graves of twelve soldiers were decorated; also the monument on the common. The exercises were very interesting, and at the close a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Gould.

LEICESTER.

—The services on Memorial day were as follows: The G. A. R. Post met at 6 P. M. and planted a centennial elm in front of the town hall. They proceeded to Rochdale, where the exercises took place at 7.30. At Greenville the exercises took place at 8.30 and Rev. Mr. Holmes acted as chaplain. The Post and band were then taken to Cherry Valley, where the exercises took place at 10.30, Rev. Mr. Miller acting as chaplain. The Eliot Cemetery was then visited and the graves of six Revolutionary soldiers decorated. On Leicester Hill the procession formed at 4 P. M. and consisted of the Post, band, Cherry Valley Lodge of Good Templars, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society, public schools and citizens. The old cemetery was first visited and the graves of Revolution soldiers decorated. Pine Grove cemetery was next visited where Rev. E. H. Ceolidge acted as chaplain. A collation was then furnished in Memorial Hall.

AGRICULTURAL.

PRUNING OLD FRUIT TREES.—"About this time we may expect" to hear the axe and saw among the old fruit trees. Sometimes their owners prune just because they have been in the habit of doing so at this season, while others no it to produce certain beneficial results. But we are inclined to think that a majority of our farmers have no particular object in view when performing this operation, and our reason for thinking so is the manner in which the pruning is done. If the trees are very old, and have become stunted through long years of usefulness in producing heavy crops of fruit, they usually show it in the scraggy branches, numerous small undeveloped spurs as well as the absence of good, healty, terminal shoots of the preceding years' growth. If there is still life and vigor in the old stems and roots, it is generally shown in many a young shoot springing from near the base of the larger branches, which are usually termed "watersprouts" or shoots. Now these water shoots, springing from the parts named, are reliable indications of a vigorous tree, no matter how much decay may be found about the main stems; even if it is but a hollow shell, there must be healthy roots to produce a vigorous growth of "shoots."

A slight examination of the successive annual rings of the branches above the point from which the water shoots spring, will show that there has been a constant lessening in deposition of wood for several years previous to their appearance, until at last the outlet for an upward flow of sap was cut off or so impeded that it forced out new shoots from the base of their old and feeble branches. It may be asked why did not the leaves on those bearing branches draw to themselves and assimilate this crude sap in sufficient quantities to keep up a vigorous growth and return enough for forming a liberal annual layer of cambium as they did while the tree was young. A still closer examination of the old branches will show why this does not and cannot occur. As the tree grows old and the leaves multiply in number, they become proportionally smaller and less active in assimilation; besides the fruit takes up the greater part of the sap which assimilated by them, leaving a very minute quantity to pass downward and form cambium, or a new layer of wood. This disposition of the assimilated sap accounts for the well-known fact that trees bearing heavy crops of fruit produce very little young wood during what is termed the fruiting season. If what is called the circulation of the sap could be continued through the old wood or heart of the stem or branches, then we should see less of this gradual decline in growth as the trees increase in fruitfulness and as the sap only finds a passage through the young cells of newly-formed wood it becomes important that such channels should be provided.

Taking this view of the subject, which we believe to be a correct one, it may be readily seen that the usual mode of pruning old trees, that is, cutting off old branches entire and removing the water shoots on very old specimens, is all wrong. We would not, of course encourage the production of water shoots in the centre of moderately young trees, for these take to themselves that which is needed in the bearing branches; but their appearance, as we have said, is indicative of a stoppage of the channels which should conduct the crude sap further on.

The proper method of renovating old fruit trees is to first apply stimulating manure to the soil; then, instead of "pruning up," commence at the top and "head down," shorten all the old branches one-half to two-thirds of their original length. Thin out the central branches if they are likely to become crowded, and, during the summer, break out from time to time all surplus sprouts, leaving only those which will be required to give the head of the tree the requisite shape. The wounds made in cutting off large branches should be covered with some kind of a solution which will keep out the water and prevent decay. Common grafting wax applied hot is as good as anything known for this, but ordinary mineral paint may be used instead without danger or injury to the tree. When the old stems are partially dead the rotten wood may be removed and the sound parts underneath painted over to prevent further decay. The coarse bark should also be scraped off from the stem and larger branches, after which an application of soft soap or white-wash may be applied with benefit.

The renovation of old fruit trees may frequently be attended with better results than planting out of new, especially of choice varieties known to be adapted to the locality.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RECENT experiments have demonstrated, says the *Popular Science Monthly*, that when an animal with tuberculated lungs (consumption) is yoked to a healthy animal and the two are housed and fed together, the latter before long exhibits symptoms of tuberculosis. Krebs asserts that tubercle virus is present in the milk of cows, even when slightly affected, and he has produced tubercle in animals by giving them milk from those which were diseased; he accidentally induced the disease in a dog by feeding it with the milk of a tuberculous cow.

THEY were sitting together, he and she, and he was seriously thinking what to say. Finally he burst out with—"In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front; why is it that they do not climb the ladder of fame?" "I suppose" said she, putting her finger in her mouth, "it is all on account of their pull backs." And then she sighed and he sighed, side by side.

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DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN

AND FINE FEED.

Also, HEN FEED of every description.

At Drake's Old Stand

Main Street, Spencer

Wanted !

TO BUY 1000 DOZEN EGGS
JOHN A. DYER,
Union House, Cosey

SPRING OPENING

OF

CARPETS

Parties wishing CARPETS will do well to call at

WM. B. WHITE'S

514 Main Street

WORCESTER.

Where they will find a full assortment of

English Tapestrys,

Lowell Extra Super

Hartford, &c.

AND

INGRAIN CARPETS

From 50 cents to $1 per yard

Also a full line of

MATS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS AND

MINWAX SHADES

All work warranted satisfactory.

Remember the place

514 Main Street, Worcester

LOST.

A pocket book containing a large sum of money, supposed somewhere in Spencer. Any information concerning said pocket book will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

CARD AT THE SUN OFFICE. PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

The Spencer Sun,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST., Spencer, Mass.

CURTIS & PICKUP,

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS, $2 per YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	1 Col	One Page
1 inch.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 inch.	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	10 00	15 00	18 00
3 inch.	2 75	4 25	5 50	6 50	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
4 inch.	3 50	5 50	7 00	8 50	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00
5 inch.	4 50	6 50	8 50	10 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	42 00
6 inch.	5 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
9 inch.	7 50	11 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	28 00	35 00	50 00	70 00
1 Col.	10 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	70 00	100 00

Special notice column, fifty per cent, additional. Local notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. Advertisers will find this paper a valuable advertising medium throughout western Worcester county.

All classes of news gladly welcomed from any reliable source. Correspondents must send their letters with correct name and address not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to us.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts unless there be sent for that purpose.

Business Cards.

SPENCER SAVINGS BANK.

Bills received and put on interest the first day every month. Dividends of interest are declared in January and July.

WILLIAM UPHAM, President.
ERASTUS JONES, Treasurer.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

H. HOWLEY, Emporium of Fashions, Summer street, dealer in Clothes, Trimmings and Gents furnishing goods. Also keeps a first-class work and good fits warranted.

H. P. BARTLETT, Dentist, Adam's Block, operates with care and skill upon the natural teeth and inserts artificial ones that are life-like and beautiful, in the most approved manner, and at reasonable prices.

J. ALLEN, dealer in Davis Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Findings, &c., Batcheller's Block, North Brookfield. The cheapest and best.

BELL BROS. dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Agricultural & Carpenters' Tools, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Carriage bolts, Shoe Tools, & Findings, Tools, Ammunition, &c. Adams Block.

C. G. H. SWASEY, Physician and Surgeon. Office, Summer street, North Brookfield. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. 26-1y.

H. BOYNTON, Walker Block, North Brookfield, from Philadelphia Dental College, uses with care and skill—on natural teeth. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

WORCESTER.

Attorneys.

FILES & GOULDING, Counsellors at Law, office 386 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

T. HARLOW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office No. 2 Post-office Block, Worcester. Mass.

C. BATES SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 2 Post Office Block, Worcester. Mass.

Jewelers.

MARCUS STICKNEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 364 Main Street Worcester. In store lately occupied by L. H. Stockwell, Optician.

Architects and Engineers.

HENRY W. CHERRINGTON, Architect, removed to 446 Main st., opposite Old South, Worcester, Mass.

Dentists.

DR. BELLOW WALKER, Dentist. Removed to 444 Main St., Worcester, Mass., over White & Co's Hardware Store.

DR. S. COOK & SONS, Dentists. Pure Laughing Gas and Ether used for extracting. Rooms 462, 464 Main Street, Worcester. S. W. Cook, M. D. S. Geo. H. Cook, D. D. S. 5-1y

Manufacturers.

C. D. MATHEWS, Manufacturer of all varieties of Mahogany and Rosewood Tools, Planes, Shaving and Machine Jobbing, 340 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass.

Agencies.

JAMES C. ARNOLD, SOLICITOR of PATENTS, COUNSELLOR, and Expert in Patents. P. O. Address, 7 Hayward St. Office, Main St., Worcester, Mass. Models and Drawings prepared, and all kinds of PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS attended to. Business communications strictly confidential. 27-1y.

Carriages.

F. RICHMOND, Dealer in Light Carriages, Harness, and Harness, 34 Walnut st. Worcester, Mass.

Insurance.

THE OLD WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 377 Main street, opposite Hotel Worcester, Mass. Incorporated February, 1836. Total Available Assets, $1,326,660.00. Cash Capital Returned in 1875, $148,313.77. E. D. HARRINGTON, Secretary. H. F. BYNUM, Assistant Secretary.

HOWLAND'S General Insurance Agency, No. 320 Main Street. 8-2y Over Post Office. WORCESTER, Mass. 6-2m

The Best Advertising medium for the Brookfields is The Brookfield News.

Miscellaneous.

J. PITTON, Photographer, 35 Main st., over S. H. Deland's music store

Slate Roofer.

Slate Roof put on in this vicinity

$6.50 to $8.00 per Square

Put on over old shingles without trouble or expense and warranted to remain good. Roofs put up cheaper as lower cost as shingles.

JOHN O'GARA,

Spencer, Mass.

4m

C. L. KINGSBURY M. D.,

SURGEON,

AND

Homeopathic Physician.

SPENCER, MASS.

Office, UNDER MASSASOIT HOTEL, Rooms, at CHANDLER BEMIS' Main Street office hours—11 to 1 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., and 7 to 9. p. m.

W. O. BEMIS

ARTIST,

"Old Shingled Cottage,"

SPENCER, - - - MASS.,

Painting in Oils—Landscapes, Sea views, and cattle. Portraits, Life Size, copied from PHOTOGRAPHS.

G. BRADFORD,

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Spencer and vicinity that he has sold his shop in E. D. Keely's building, and purchased the business of Lemerise & Phanuf, in

JOE GODDARD'S BUILDING,

Chestnut Street, - Spencer,

Where he he will be glad to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. 12 3m

C. P. BARTON,

Surgeon-Dentist.

Office - - - - Marsh's Building

MAIN STREET,

SPENCER, MASS.

PLANTS & FLOWERS !

I have a large assortment of

Greenhouse Plants !

For sale at my conservatories. Also,

Cut Flowers,

Boquets,

Decorations

and Designs

For Dinner, Evening or Bridal Ceremonies.

Flower Designs for Funerals !

Anchors, Wreaths, Crescent Crosses, Harps, Masonic Emblems, &c.

Vegetable Department !

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Tomatoe Plants. Orders received at L. F. SUMNER'S Drugstore, Spencer, where also may be found a fine assortment of house and bedding plants, from my Conservatories.

Geo. S. Jennings,

WEST BROOKFIELD, - - MASS.

Jan-6t

Carriage & Sign Painting

FRED. STEELE,

Having taken the shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bradford, is R. D. KEELEY's new building on

CHESTNUT ST. - SPENCER,

is prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTING !

In a thorough and workmanlike manner, and at prices to suit the times.

Mixed Paints on Hand and for Sale'

F. STEELE, Chestnut St., Spencer.

Carriage Painting

E. W. BOWE,

Dentist

COMINS & AMES BLOCK,

(Over Store.)

NATURAL TEETH filled in the best manner. Price list sent free.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted to a perfect fit in every case or no charge.

All are invited to call and examine specimens of work and prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas will be administered for extracting without pain when desired.

Office open at all hours day and evening. 9 3m

I HAVE

Received my SPRING GOODS, comprising some of the

Finest and Most Desirable Styles

In the Market. I am now ready to show an complete assortment as can be found in any first class house. All orders satisfactorily filled and

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES

I HAVE A LINE OF FINE

Ready-Made Clothing !

OF

MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

Which I will sell at as low a price as is now paid for goods that are not worth taking home. I keep a full line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS !

And will sell the same for a small margin above cost,

M. J. POWERS,

Merchant Tailor,

UNION BLOCK.

Main Street, - - - - Spencer.

26 m2

BATCHELLER HOUSE,

North Brookfield, - - Mass.

H. L. WARNER, Proprietor.

Free Coach to and from the Depot.

13-1y

J. H. CARMICHAEL, M. D.,

SURGEON and HOMOEPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Formerly of Worcester, Mass., has removed to WARREN, MASS.

where he takes Dr. SIBLEY'S practice 35-3 m

Spencer Ins. Agency

FIRE RISKS to any amount placed in Reliable Companies, at FAIR RATES. I have recently received the agency for the following

Reliable Insurance Companies.

RISKS PLACED IN	The Gloucester FIRE INS. CO. Has taken $4,261,131.02
Shoe & Leather Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Assets $300,000	During the last year TAKE A POLICY
E. STONE, Agt.	E. STONE, Agt.

SPENCER INS. AGENCY.

INSURE Your Dwellings in	THE Watertown OF NEW YORK,
Citizen's Mutual Ins. Co. OF BOSTON.	Will Insure Farm Risks against FIRE OR LIGHTNING
It is paying dividends from 30 to 50 percent.	Assets..... $780,000
E. STONE, Agt.	E. STONE, Agt.

Union Block, - - Spencer

LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Geo. Bradford is prepared to do fashionable dress making at her rooms in the Massasoit Hotel.

Mr. J. M. Sawtelle of West Brookfield will be in town every Thursday evening with his delicious ice-cream.

Read the advertisement of J. H. Clarke & Co., 353 Main street, Worcester, and call and examine his goods.

The advertisement of S. J. Wilcox & Co. Worcester, in another column will be of interest to the ladies.

A. T. McIntyre will sell some valuable horses and a nice walnut parlor set, at his residence in Brookfield, Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOME NEWS.

The entire cost of the flag-staff is a little under $400.

Rev. Mr. Cruickshanks is visiting his friends in town.

The Marlboro band will furnish music for the St. John's Society, on June 24.

Mr. Howland is still selling groceries, dry goods and hardware at bottom prices. His stock is of the best quality.

The gutters on Main street are now being repaired.

The boys are cleaning up their small guns for the Fourth.

It is proposed to hold a series of temperance meetings soon.

D. A. Drury has had the roof of his house slated. O'Gara did the work.

T. J. Sanderson is building a barn for Richard Sugden near his house on High street.

It is reported that our ex-toonorial artist is some in the manly art, either defensive or offensive.

Geo. G. Wright has the "boss" garden. He will have new Potatoes by the Fourth of July.

The wood panels in the Town House door have been replaced by glass ones.

The "Seven Mile Mirror" show in the Town Hall Monday evening was a very short one mile affair.

A centennial rat, so called because he was gray, was exhibited by Elias Hall on Wednesday morning. Some claimed he was gray from old age, others from poor living.

An ex-liquor dealer, when he applied for work recently at one of our boot shops was told that he couldn't have any, and must go to selling rum again. That's temperance.

Rev. G. D. Barnes, Universalist, will preach in the G. A. R. Hall next Sunday. Services will be held at 10:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., hereafter. Sunday school at the close of morning services.

Justice Hill is the first one of the Justices to turn over liquor to the state under the new law. The liquor arrived in Boston on Monday.

"That" Sullivan has potatoes and peas in full bloom. He expects a crop by the Fourth of July, if the bugs don't interfere with his vines.

Two hundred and twenty-six dog owners have reported to the Town Clerk; this is some less than the number last year. The assessors will soon make their report, and their list will be compared with the Town Clerk's

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Committee are fast perfecting the arrangements, and a rousing celebration is assured. Citizens are requested to decorate their buildings. Dinner will be provided in the Town Hall for those who give their names to the committee before June 15th, and no others.

General James Centennial Coffey and Professor J. Cooley, who are on their way to the Centennial on foot, passed through town Tuesday afternoon. The former was trundling a wheelbarrow and the latter carried an American and Irish flag, and wore a cost made of bed-ticking. They did not create much enthusiasm, and their sales of photographs were small.

The Universalists held their meetings in the G. A. R. rooms for the first time last Sunday. In the afternoon the G. A. R. attended the services and Rev. Mr. Vail preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The Universalists will hold their services in these rooms hereafter. A Sunday school has been organized.

The entertainment in the Town Hall, Wednesday evening, was very well attended. The tableaux were very good, the long intervals between them discouraged the people, although the singing of the Quartette Club and Mr. Hosmer, and the piano playing of Miss Dyer, Mrs. Dr. Chapman, Mrs. Demond and others relieved the monotony somewhat.

The lecture by Mrs. M. Whittier Brown on "The Coming Age," was not delivered on Monday evening, because she could not get the rooms. She stated the reasons were that the people were silly and did not know anything. Most of the opposition came from women, and they were extremely silly and foolish. She declared that she was down on woman suffrage, and especially so on Young Men's Christian Associations since conducted. She hoped to return soon and give the people a small slice of her mind.

The French intend to have a grand celebration on St. John's Day. Most of the organizations have accepted invitations to participate in the exercises of the day. The picnic is to be held on Wm. C. Watson's land. The St. John's Society already has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five and it is being increased rapidly.

A bill awaits its owner at the Postoffice.

The cleanliness of the Postoffice reflects great credit on our Postmaster and his assistant. Miss Wilson.

Those who have not called on Mr. Howland, in the Bank Block, and got his prices on groceries and provisions are doing themselves injustice, and should remember that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Mr. Gill left his horse and carriage standing in front of Frank Miller's house Sunday afternoon. The horse was lonesome and concluded to see what was going on in Town. He landed in front of Comins & Ames old store. The carriage was smashed up and the horse was bruised about the feet; Mr. Gill had a carriage smashed up, Sunday before last because he did not hitch his horse.—moral—Take things calmly.

At the Probate Court on Tuesday the following business from this section was transacted: Administrators appointed. M. C. Trask of the estate of Mary C. Trask of Brookfield, $8 personal; A. W. Curtis of the estate of John S. Bemis of Spencer, $500 personal; John Brassell of the estate of Bridget Brassell of Southbridge, $200 real, $1000 personal. Guardians appointed. Elias M. Gifford, of Minnie. E, Lenore C. and Harry S. Gifford of Sturbridge. Executor's accounts rendered—of Geo A. Craig executor of the will of Lyman Brewster of Spencer. Administrators accounts rendered—of Asa H. Goddard, administrator of the estate of Sally Felch of Rutland.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Brookfield association of churches will be held in Brookfield June 13th and 14th. Tuesday there will be prayer meetings, the business meeting, discussion of the question—Christian workers; who are they? by Rev. Messrs. Perkins, of Ware, Shorey of Spencer and others, and a sermon in the evening by Rev. E. W. Merritt of Hardwick. On Wednesday the Sunday School Superintendent will make his report, the condition of the school etc. and the question: "the relation and duties of parents to the Sunday school," will be discussed. The association will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Barrows, Rev. Daniel Butler and others. In the afternoon communion service and sermon by Rev. Mr. Shorey.

FISHING.—The party of the Knights of Pythias, who visited this town last winter from Worcester, desiring to retrieve their reputation as fishermen, visited Styles' Reservoir last Tuesday evening. But the pouts did not seem to take a fancy to their unskillful handling of the rods and bites were few, not even a "haddock" could be induced to take hold. It is reported that two innocent country lads, ignorant of the ways of city folks, left their fish in an exposed place, and after having hauled up carried an American and Irish flag, and wore a cost made of bed-ticking. The pile had increased wonderfully during the night. The boys submitted th numbers and left. The party took supper at the hotel, and returning to Worcester gave excellent midnight music to our citizens. It was strictly a cold water crowd, at least two of our citizens say so. It appears that they confiscated a keg, which they supposed contained lager beer, but the next morning, licking their chops, they tapped it and found it full of water. They returned the keg and "Never drink, thank you."

POLICE NEWS.—Barney Gallagher came up from Wallingford, Conn. looking for a job. He was told that liquor selling was a safe and lucrative business in Spencer. He hired Sinnott's saloon, put in a stock of rum, whiskey and beer, and opened on Friday. Before noon next day the officers had his liquor seized and the saloon locked up, and it took the best part of the day for his friends to raise $66 dollars to get him out. He now wants to see the man who told the safe and lucrative story.—David Manning and David Butler were too drunk to navigate their horse and

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS.

Once as I wandered forth in early spring
To gaze on nature newly robed and fair,
I listened to a lark on soaring wing,
Which poured its melody upon the air.
And other warblers seemed to catch its strain,
For soon the dell was vocal with their song,
And merrily they sang their glad refrain,
Their joyful music raising lord and long.
Well pleased I heard their harmony, for I
Am fond of nature's music anywhere;
And as I watched them hop about or fly,
I seemed to hear them everywhere declare,
From scaring lark to robin perched on bough,
"We sing our songs as God hath taught how."

Ah, well thought I e'en from the feathery throng
I may find lesson learn to day;
For cheerfully doth each one sing its song,
However mean may seem its humble lay.
They cannot all be larks and nightingales,
Or pour their song on swift upsoaring wing;
So with their melody they fill the vales,
Content from blossomed spray or bush to sing.
And I like these should pour my humble strain—
At the worst 'twere only wasted on the air—
But it may sooth, for aught I know the pain
Of some lone heart bowed with its load of care.
Then may I, through the lesson learned from you
Sing like the birds as God hath taught me how.

D. LAWTON.

OUR STORY TELLER.

Kim's Last Whipping.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

There was once a wretched little unpainted schoolhouse, that stood in a sand bank all winter, waiting for a strong north wind to blow it over.

"Say, what will you sell that schoolhouse for?" asked a traveller of a little boy who stood on one foot on the rickety doorstep.

"For a bunch of matches," answered the little boy, as quick as thought.

The man laughed and rode on. The boy was Kimball Price, the rogue of the town of Skoodac, District No. 3, and the try-patience of all his teachers.

He was a handsome lad, 10 years old. I don't mean that he was always 10; just that was his age when Miss Pentecost whipped him, and there is where our story begins.

Now, Miss Pentecost taught the school that summer at District No. 3. She liked Kim—everybody liked him; but that was no reason why he should be allowed to tie the girls together by the hair—they wore long braids in those days—or fire paper balls, or eat chokecherries, or stick pins in the benches to make the A B C scholars cry "Oh!" when they were not saying their letters. Miss Pentecost never winked at nautiness; and as whippings were fashionable at that time, she whipped Kim regularly three times a week. It was considered the most direct way of reaching the conscience.

But Kim never could remember a whipping more than a day and a half, or at the longest three days; and Miss Pentecost began to be discouraged. Miss Kim always go on doing mischief, and neglecting his lessons—a boy who could learn so well if he chose?

She knew his mother—a poor widow with a large family of children,—and she was sure Mrs. Price could not afford to send Kim to school merely to play.

"What can I say or do to make an impression on that child?" thought Miss Pentecost, one day, as she tied the strings of her gingham "log cabin" under her chin, and stepped out of the schoolhouse.

Just then she caught these words, spoken by Kim with energy and a flourish of fists:

"Tell you it's true, Bob Whiting, for mother says so; and if mother says it's so, it's so, if it ain't so!"

Miss Pentecost laughed all to herself, and passed on through the sand-bank into the dusty road. When she had gone as far as the big willow she paused a little and laughed again.

"I like to hear a boy talk so about his mother, even if it is nonsense. Kim is an affectionate little fellow, and I shouldn't wonder if he is a pretty good son. Any way, I'm got an idea, and I mean to try it, and see how it will work."

Next day was the time for one of Kim's regular whippings. He had been more trying than usual, and Miss Pentecost sent Bob Whiting out for a remarkably strong birch stick, which could express her feelings better than the old one which stood in the corner. She spent some time in trimming the new twig, though she was careful to leave a few knots on it, which would give emphasis to the blow.

"I don't think I ever saw a better birch stick," said she looking at it admiringly. "Now, Kimball, you may take off your jacket."

He was used to taking it off, and he always kept half the buttons unfastened to save time.

Miss Pentecost gave him an unusually hard whipping; and, after it, he cried till he could hardly see out of his eyes. He thought that was enough, and it was what the boys called "a square thing;" but at night, as he was running out of the schoolhouse, whistling, Miss Pentecost called him up to her desk.

"Well, Kimball, I've whipped you hard to-day—very hard.

Kim thought there was no doubt about that.

"Yes'm," responded he, meekly.

"Look at this stick. Didn't I take pains to get a good one?"

"Yes'm," said Kim; but he didn't gaze at the stick as if he loved it.

"Do you know, Kimball, it's very hard to whip you? It lames my arm and hurts my feelings. Really, I can't afford to do it day after day, for nothing."

Kim looked up in surprise. This was a new view of the matter.

"You understand me, Kimball? I can't afford to do it for nothing any more. There's not another in the school I've whipped so often as you; and this time I must be paid for it. Don't you think that's fair?"

"Yes'm," said Kim, in intense amazement, his eyes black and shining like watermelon seeds.

"Well, Kimball, I think it's worth at least twenty-five cents; and I don't want you to come to school to-morrow without bringing the money. Tell your mother about it, and tell her if you don't bring it I shall have to send you home for it. Good night, Kimball, and remember what I say."

"Yes'm."

"What did she do to you this time?" asked Joe Fuller, who had been waiting outside.

"O, go 'long now; she didn't do anything to me," replied Kim, sheepishly. "Come, let's run down to the pond and catch blood-suckers."

Next morning about school time, Kim stole along into the shed kitchen, and hung about the cheese tub where his mother was making curd.

"Why don't you start for school? You'll be late, my son."

"The mistress whipped me yesterday," muttered Kim, helping himself to a lump of curd.

"Did she? Well, no doubt you deserved it. There, run along, and see if you can't be a better boy to-day."

"But, mother—"

"Well, what?"

"Why, you see, the mistress—"

"Well, speak it, sonny; I'm in a hurry."

"Why, you see, mother, the mistress wants twenty-five cents for whipping me."

"Twenty-five cents?"

"She says it lamed her arm," said Kim, hanging his head. "She says she can't do it for nothing, and if I don't bring it she will have to send me home."

Mrs. Price looked down on the curly haired culprit with a twinkle of fun in her eyes—she had black eyes very much like Kim's.

"Well, sonny, go get my purse out of the end cupboard. If I am poor it shan't be said I don't do all I can for my children's education."

Kim brought the purse—a red worsted one, with steel rings.

"Yes, here is a silver quarter, with the pillars on it. We are out of ginger bread, and I was going to spend it for molasses; but never mind; I don't blame Miss Pentecost. I know it was hard to whip you, and she deserves the money."

"Thank you Kimball," said Miss Pentecost, when she received the bright new quarter. "Didn't your mother think I deserved it?"

"Yes'm," replied the boy, his chin sinking into the hollow place in his neck.

"I thought she would. Well, now, my dear, I shall carry the quarter home and keep it, and the next time I wish you you must bring me another. Do you understand?"

Kim screwed down at his little bare toes and tried to stick them into a crack in the floor. Why, this was getting serious! Would the woman keep on crying "quarters" forever? It was perfectly ruinous. His mother had all she could do to support the family before; what would become of them now?

"You may take your seat," added Miss Pentecost, still in a low tone, so that no one could hear, but with a smile that exasperated poor Kim. "It is dreadful that you will be naughty; but the more I whip you the more money I shall get, and perhaps, before the summer is out, I shall have enough to buy a new dress."

"No you don't," thought Kim, shutting his teeth together. "Catch me letting my mother buy a dress for you! Why, we've got to go without ginger bread to-day. You don't get a chance to whip me for one while, ma'am—now you see!"

To avoid a whipping it was necessary to study; for Kim was a boy that must be busy at something. He saw Bob Whiting go to sleep, and longed to drop a tame cherry into his mouth. He saw Joe Fuller sauntering down the aisle, looking straight before him, and it was the "cutest chance" to trip him up; but Kim resisted these allurements and fifty more, and got his geography lesson so well that Miss Pentecost patted him on the head, and said, "That's my good boy," which would have been delightful if he could have forgotten that ginger bread!

Next day he tried studying again, and rose to the head of his spelling class.

"Why, I haven't had a whipping since Tuesday," thought he, Saturday noon, as he ran home with the silver medal on his neck. After that he seemed somehow to fall into the habit of studying. Studying is a habit, let me tell you, just as much as playing; though I suppose it is rather harder to acquire.

The little fellow's will was aroused, and that was precisely what he wanted. In short Kim had had his last whipping from Miss Pentecost or anybody else; and instead of being her most troublesome boy, he became the best scholar in school.

"I shan't be able to buy that dress, after all," she said, the night after she left Skoodac; "but, Kim, dear, I know you are glad."

"Yes'm," replied Kim meeting her eye with a smile.

"And I'll keep the quarter to remember you by. Your mother wishes me to."

"Yes'm."

Kimball Price is now one of the wealthiest and most respected men in his native state.

"And that man," said Squire Hathaway, the otherday, in his Fourth of July oration, "was educated over at Skoodac, boys, in the little black schoolhouse, that is so poor and miserable that, when it took fire a few years ago, it wouldn't burn down."

Mr. Kimball Price returned from Europe, last May, with his wife, and we heard Mrs. Hathaway say—she was once Miss Pentecost—that he thought her last whipping had made a man of him.

"He wanted that old quarter of a dollar," said Mrs. Helen Hathaway, "but I couldn't bear to part with it, so he cut it in two, and we've each got half."

A Truly Prudent Mother.

A dwelling house on Clifford street took fire in one of the chambers, the other night, from an exploding kerosene lamp. The flames were extinguished after a short struggle, by the woman of the house, who had her hands pretty badly burned. She was relating her adventure to a neighbor next morning, and the woman asked:

"Why didn't you raise an alarm—here was Bessie?"

Bessie and her beau were courting in the parlor," was the calm reply.

"And you never called to them?"

"Not a word. I have known of cases where a sudden alarm has upset a young man just as he was about to propose, and changed the whole future of two lives."—*Detroit Free Press.*

An ex-confederate of Williamsburg, Va., who signs himself "A Rebel of 1865, a Patriot of 1876," observing that the last monthly debt statement fixed the national debt at $2,344,931 25, has written to Secretary Bristow a letter inclosing twenty-five cents, "to pay the last two figures."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

When a horse stumbles, never raise your voice—the creature dreads its fellows chiding; never jog the reins—the mouth of the horse is far more sensitive than the human lips; never use the whip, the horse is so timid that the quietest correction over-powers its reasoning faculties. Speak to him gently and kindly.

Men are drowned by raising their heads above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man goes into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he throws his hands under water, in any way he pleases, his head will rise so much as to give him free liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking (or rather walking upstairs) his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These directions are recommended from the recollection of those who have learned to swim in youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in many cases.

SCREWS IN PLASTER.—It often becomes desirable to insert screws into plaster walls without attaching them to any wood work. Enlarge the hole about twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with plaster of Paris, which is used for fastening the type in lamps etc., and bed the screw in the plaster. When the plaster has set, the screw will hold like iron.

TO REMOVE "RED MILES" FROM CARPETS.—Put into the cage as a perch one or more hollow sticks with holes bored into them at short distances, as in a cane pipe. The insects crawl into these, and can be easily knocked or shaken out, or destroyed by letting a water run through the sticks. This could be done every day until the pest is relieved.

AGRICULTURAL.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

At shearing time lambs often become infested with ticks. Dipping the lambs in a solution of tobacco water will kill the ticks. Take the coarse stems of the tobacco plant for cheapness, steep in water and immerse the lambs, excepting their heads, setting their wool to the skin. This will speedily kill the ticks. By having the lambs on an inclined platform connecting with the tub the tobacco juice can be squeezed from the wool and used for a large flock.

HAVE A STRAWBERRY BED.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Many who own but a small piece of land, as well as those who have spacious gardens may enjoy one of the greatest luxuries at a trifling expense. My first attempt was a wonderful success. I began with Hovey's Seedling, receiving a few plants from a pasture; most of which were in blossom when they were taken up.

"They were set in hills circularly, and were fertilized, about twelve plants in a hill, two and a half feet distant. These were hoed and generally cultivated, as corn would be, except hilling.

"The weeds were very easily removed or destroyed, and the first season, from these thirty hills, there was gathered perhaps a quart.

"Soon as the bearing season was past, a liberal quantity of manure was spread over the piece and forked in thoroughly, and the ground was soon overspread with new plants.

"Just before severe cold weather came on, they were covered lightly with straw-litter, which was carefully removed before the new growth commenced in spring, and in June and July following there were taken from this small piece of land, thirty-three quarts of hulled strawberries—or at the rate of more than 8,000 quarts to the acre!

"The berries were very large, some of them five inches in circumference. more recently, I have cultivated Wilson's Albany, a more excellent variety, and the fruit of superior flavor and color.

"With a small number of choice plants, therefore, and others gathered from the fields and properly intermingled with the former, any person of a little tact, can cultivate all he may want of this most delicious fruit, and sell still greater quantity at a handsome profit in the market."

BLACKBERRIES.

If any reader is now making his first experiment in the culture of blackberries let me give him a word of advice, to wit: that he try mulching instead of hoeing the plants. If, however, he has a large lot of them, set in rows so that a horse cultivator can be used between them, it may be best to cultivate and hoe. But for small patches I think mulching is better for keeping down weeds and keeping the soil cool and loose around the plants. I used to try hoeing, but the rows were near together so I could not use a cultivator, and I found in a short time that I had gotten hold of a bad job. Wherever I cut a root with my hoe there a shoot would spring up, and very soon I had three plants where there was room but for one. Becoming disgusted with this method of culture I took up my plants and decided to mulch instead of hoeing. Old hay or straw costs but little, will keep down the weeds and promote the growth of the plants. Let those who have been in the habit of hoeing give the mulching a trial.—*Cor. Boston Cultivator.*

Cucumbers are generally permitted, or compelled rather, to grow flat upon the ground, but vines have been trained upon trellises with the very happiest results. Indeed nature never intended the cucumber for a mere surface runner, else it would not have been provided with grasping tendrils. A low order of trellis keeping both vine and fruit off the ground, adds largely to the yield and the quality. When space is an object, a great saving of ground may be accomplished by training upon high trellises.—*Cor. New England Homestead.*

The Colorado potatoe bug has put in an appearance in this county.

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The Spencer Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

CURTIS & PICKUP, Editors.

SPENCER, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to him or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, 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 Newspaps or from the post-office, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Mr. Moody is now converting Chicago.

Some one suggests Bristow and Pierce. It would be a strong ticket and would win.

Blaine and Reform.—The Republicans might possibly carry Maine with such a candidate and platform.

The prohibitionists propose to support Governor Rice for Senator Boutwell's position, in order to give ex-Governor Talbot a chance.

The daughter of a wealthy Watertown farmer has distinguish herself by raising eight little pigs on a bottle. That is better than Winship can do.

The trans-continental train arrived in San Francisco at 9:30 last Sunday morning, making the trip from New York only 96 minutes less than the eighty-four hours.

The Senate has refused to cut down the President's salary, and agree with the House in their wholesale reductions in salaries. The Democratic Senators generally voted with the Republicans.

The Judiciary Committee have decided to make an adverse report on Blaine's amendment in reference to the public schools. The least said about the measure the better.

The Kentucky meat shower is still being investigated. One learned professor, convinced by the microscopic examinations of two of his brethren, withdraws his original theory as to the spiritual origin. He now adopts the buzzard theory.

Ex-Governor Talbot has gone to Europe, but an intimate friend says that in response to a great uprising of the people against the liquor law he will consent to enter the gubernatorial contest. The great uprising won't occur, and one aspirant is disposed of.

A movement has been started by some gentlemen in Boston, with a view of purchasing the Old South Church and the land on which it stands, with a view of preserving it. It is proposed to use the main room for lectures, &c., and the other part for offices.

This is the record which Bristow offers to the people: The seizures, assessments, fine and forfeitures of the whiskey thieves amount to $3,150,000. Six hundred thousand of this have already been paid into the treasury, and it has cost the government about $25,000. Such a man does not need a political platform or a war record to bolster him up. He stands on his own merits.

June, 1776, was the real month of the practical separation of the colonies from England, although the Declaration of Independence did not take place until July. From the first of June all writs and public papers ceased to bear the name of the King of England. Resolutions were adopted later in the month, declaring any man to be a traitor who continued to submit to the government of England.

There is to be a contest about the will of the late A. T. Stewart. It now appears that Mr. Stewart did have some relatives in New York, but the rich merchant had not recognized them for years. A Mr. Bailey claims to be his cousin, and has commenced active measures to set aside the will. The grounds of his proceedings are: that the probate of the will was improper, and that the will was made under undue influence. It is probable that he will gain his first point, but there will be some lively work to prove the second, as Judge Hilton will not give up his property without a struggle.

Ex-Governor Bullock declines to go to Cincinnati as a delegate, on account of a literary engagement. He expresses strong sentiments in favor of Secretary Bristow as the Republican candidate. He says: "Under no circumstances would I vote for a candidate, who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but for personal reasons or for party ends has permitted them to fester on.' I firmly believe that the present Secretary of the Treasury has, by his uniform conduct in office, proved his fitness for the paramount requirement of our time,—that he has shown both the will and the capacity necessary for the stern task which the people aim to impose upon their next President."

The bequests made by the late A. T. Stewart to persons in his employ more than ten years have now been paid. The list of recipients contains about three hundred names of persons either in New York city or Paris, Manchester, Lyons, Berlin, Chemnitz, Glasgow, Belfast or Nottingham. The total amount of money necessary to pay the legacies was $205,750, exclusive of $100,000 to persons specialy mentioned in Mr. Stewart's will. The amount of each legacy varies from $5,000 in one instance, to $500. Whenever a doubt existed as to whether any person had served the full term of ten years, and in cases where a few months only of the prescribed time was lacking, the benefit of the doubt was given and the legacy paid. Judge Hilton has received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country from persons claiming relationship to the dead merchant.

The chances of Elihu Washburn's receiving the Republican nomination have improved during the week. The politicians are unfriendly to Bristow and prefer Washburn. The contest is to be between Conkling and Washburn, with good prospects for Conkling. He is from New York, and the politicians recognize the fact that the electoral vote of New York must be obtained in order to be successful in the election. The Southern politicians have long recognized this, and so to-day the Democratic South is almost unanimous in their support of Governor Tilden. He is their strongest man. He beat Governor Dix—who was elected by a majority of 53,000—by 50,000 votes, a change of 103,000 in one election. On the Republican side, Conkling would secure more votes than any man outside of the state. But in the contest between Conkling and Washburn Grant must remain neutral. He owes his first election to the latter, and the former has been an ardent supporter throughout. One thing in Washburn's favor is that he has always opposed monopolies, and is hot est. Such a man is wanted just now.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

It is highly proper that the patriotic citizen be devising some plan for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth. It is true that to the average American it has became a synonym of *informe*, with its villanous saltpetre and brimstone; but through the smoke and din of a hundred years of torturing fireworks we cannot help looking back to some grand words said, and some noble deeds done, by those who are entitled to everlasting honor. We have had enough of bell-ringing, horn-blowing, inhuman torpedoes, nerve cracking pistol, smoke and spread eagle texture. A hundred years are enough of this. Let the Centennial Fourth usher in an era of better things—a term of peace. No more cities to be burned by imbeciles with popguns, firecrackers and torpedoes; no more arms blown off, or eyes blown out; no more treasure wasted in this senseless noise. The money burned up annually in this idiotic way would give many indigent boys in our country educations.

Now, is there no way in which this much abused day may be made blessedly and delightfully memorable? Now, we know that it is only by the substitution of the good that the bad can be effectually banished, and unless we can do something pleasant and harmonious, we must expect still the "small-boy-safety-valve," made of controlling the pent up exaltations of our American patriotism.

There must be a sincerer, a nobler patriotism; one founded on principle and existing in purpose; purposes of national righteousness and honor and sincerity, or our independence will soon be not worth the celebrating. Never, till in the hearts of the humble citizen is awakened the stirring and sincere patriotism of a hundred years ago, shall we see in our public citizens that which we shall honor. Fraud, corruption, deceit and treachery, all are open to the legislator, when he knows that behind him is a vast constituency which cares nothing for national honor or prosperity. It is out of a soil native and kindred to its growth that the largest tree will spring; it is in a different soil, but one kindred to its product, that rank weeds are found; and out of a soil truly and sincere patriotic will arise men to rule in the same spirit, and govern uprightly.

Let this spirit steer us as we talk of celebrating our Centennial year. Let us review the past, but not to glory; think of nobler lives than ours and that may make us nobler; review our conflicts that we may be made more courageous; consider our present disgrace, and consider the best means of improvement. Let the day be spent in mutual, social and friendly congratulations, in addresses, vocal and instrumental music. Let all the bright, patriotic colors—flags, banners and colored rugs—be hung about the houses and green trees. Let the morning be devoted to assemblages in churches, in groves, in any place where enjoyment and recreation may be found. In the afternoon let everybody keep open house, and let everybody's friends go and congratulate everybody. In the evening let a candle, "the light of other days," be flamed in each window pane, Chinese lanterns in the trees about the house. Let songs be sung, and everybody's heart be glad.

The Republican National Convention occurs at Cincinnati Wednesday, June 14.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Washiuton, D. C. June 2, 1876.

Some of the Senators think the Belknap trial will occupy two months of the time of that body, and determined effort will be made to have it put off until fall when an extra session of the Senate, sitting as a court can be convened to try the case. Whether this will be done or not is uncertain. For my part a careful review of the situation convinces me that it is unnecessary, and I have my doubts whether the House want to adjourn as badly as some of the members try to made out. By staying in session it can not as a check on the administration during the election and prevent any thing like an attempt, or what it would call an attempt to interfere with the freedom of elections in the South. Nor do I believe that congress can adjourn even if the trial is postponed, until the last of July. The case stands thus: The only appropriation bills passed, are the small deficiency and the pension bill, all the others passed by the House, hung fire in the Senate, and several of the larger bills have not even passed the House. If the two bodies were agreed as to a general policy on appropriations it would be actually impossible to pass the bills before the 1st of July, but differing as they do, widely as to the correct policy—representing different ideas, and entertaining different views as to the power of the two Houses on the subject of appropriation, there is no prospect of their arriving at a compromise, until forced to do so to provide means for actual daily necessities of the public service. For these reasons I do not think there will be an adjournment soon, and the senators may as well spend their time in disposing of the Belknap matter as in any other way. Besides political reasons require that the Senate shall get this case from before the public, before the campaign and I find the reasons stronger incentives to action now, than any other that can advanced.

The testimony in the Kerr case has not been concluded, there is a strong desire felt by both Republicans and Democrats that Mr. Kerr may establish without doubt his innocence of the charge. The republicans have a selfish reason to assist them in desiring this consummation. They say that if this falls to the ground, that it will show to the country that all the charges made against prominent republicans, are equally unjust and should not be considered unfavorable; comment is made upon the action of the committee in not promptly allowing Mr. Kerr a public opportunity to offer his defence, when the same priviledge has been denied to Secretary Robeson and other prominent Republicans. I have from the first denounced these star chamber inquisitions into men's character, and have hoped that the documents would have the sense to see that their action was injuring them, and would create sympathy for men who might be guilty. The American people love a show of fair-play and will always take the side of a man, to whom it is seemingly refused, and they cannot see any good reason, why the investigations carried on by the House should be secret. The reason given in the House, was too puerile to deceive even a ten-year-old boy. Besides the American people are intelligent, and they say, "these men are our servants, being examined by another body of our servants. We are the judges, who must finally determine as to their guilt, or innocence and we should know the testimony that we may judge fairly."

The situation in Europe is alarming, and if I were the owner of wheat, or in fact of anything that will be needed to feed or supply great armies, I should hold on to it, for the chances are good to a general European war, which even all of our products, of every kind, will increase both in price and demand; and there will be abundance of money in the country seeking investments, as well as that sent here to purchase supplies. The capitalists of Europe already show an uneasy feeling, and government securities of all kinds, have fallen in price with a slack demand, United States bonds and good railroad paper having been in demand at a drawn figure. It is impossible yet, to tell the effect of the dethroning of the Sultan Abdul Aziz and putting Murad in his place. Abdul was the first man among the Turkish sovereigns who attempted changes in his army and court, that made them conform more to the christian standard, and he was unpopular with the fanatical Turks. Murad is said to conform more to the oldidea, and he is indebted to the Softas, the most fanatical of the Turks, for this elevation to the throne, he may believe and attempt to carry out the ideas of these fanatics, and shouting "Allah it Allah, unto the standard of the prophet, and fight or desperation for his empire and religion. Who Knows? SAXON.

Which shall I Take.

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each well sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one as wonderful as those claimed to have been wroughty another. In his perplexity and doubt, he suffers sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it is claimed to be is to try it. The "test of the pudding is in the eating." "Prove all things hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be strong-er presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence of Dr Pierce's Family Medicines, the proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are fresh with medicinal properties. In support of these claims the following testimony is offered.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Newark N. J.

Dear Sir—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it's a splendid thing; or "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it," and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She being in the store said to me, "I don't want any doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all the doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
ATHA B. CROOKS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken-down, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, Dropsy, Chills and Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Boils, Humors, Diabetes, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A 32-page pamphlet, containing a history of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a valuable paper on progress in medical science, a treatise on iron as a medical agent, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by dealers generally.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their lives. When sick the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion Costiviness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Jaundice, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and a cure. If you doubt this, go to Druggists J. P. SUMNER SPENCER, C. B. Carpenter Brookfield, S. M. Pennimen West Brookfield, G. R. Hamant N. Brookfield, and get a bottle for 75 cts and try it, two doses will relieve you. Sample Bottles 10 cents each.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without. 341-y

Commissioners Notice.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WORCESTER COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully represent that the public convenience demands that a new road be built from the house of Jesse Dean in Oakham to the county road between the house of Charles O. Adams and Chester Parmenter in Oakham, and from there to the house of James Hunter in Spencer and from there to the house of F. F. Bemis and from there to the road leading from Brooks Pond to Spencer. Thus making the shortest and best route from Spencer to Oakham and avoiding the Stearns Hill and also the school House Hill. Where the travel now goes it is almost impossible to make a road at times of drifting snow so as to accommodate the travel at all. A road thus made also makes the shortest route from North Brookfield to Worcester and Boston and Paxton.

A great portion of the distance required for a new road can be offset by abandon the old road where it requires much more expense to keep it in repair than it would on the new route, the money that has to be laid out annually to break out a portion of the old road would soon build as much length of new road.

We ask you to view the same and lay out said road, for which we will ever pay.

ASA A. DEAS and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. WORCESTER, SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1876, and by adjournment on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1876, on the petition aforesaid, ordered, That notice be given to all persons and Corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the house of John Hunter, in Spencer, in said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1876, at the rise of the clock in the afternoon, by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order thereon, in the SPENCER SUN a newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days, at least, before the day last aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, That the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Town Clerks of the said towns of Spencer and Oakham with an attested copy of said Petition and Order, thirty days, at least, and also post up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said towns of Oakham and Spencer fourteen day at least, before the day last aforesaid, at which time and place the Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, to hear all persons and Corporations interested therein, who may make and there desire to be heard thereon, and if they find and adjudge that the prayer of said petition ought to be granted, then to lay out, locate, and establish a county road over the route above described, and to assess all such damages as they, or a jury of Jurors may sustain by the location and construction of the county road aforesaid, but to do whatever else may legally be done in the premises.

Attest, JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.
A copy of petition and order thereon. Attest,
JOHN A. DANA, Asst. Clerk.
A true copy, Attest:
NATHAN HERSEY, Deputy Sheriff.
3w-31

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SHOWERS OF MAY.

BY W. O. BEMIS.

Oh, how charming and lovely
The showers of rain
That descend on the mountain
The valley and plain,
In sweet verdure, the grasses
Look up to the sky,
And the meadows say welcome
To the brooks running by;
While the leaves of the maple
Enlarge day by day,
As they drink the fresh showers
Now falling in May.

"Oh, how reviving and lovely
Are showers in May,"
All the cherry tree blossoms
To the apple trees say,
And the violets in purple
Now dotting the lane,
To the windflower speaking:
"How lovely the rain."

Oh, there's nothing so welcome
As showers of rain,
The farmer is singing
While sowing his grain;
And thinking of harvest
On a bright autumn day,
The promise of showers
Now falling in May.

Oh, there's nothing so charming
As the fresh'ning showers,
Like love to the cold heart
Are rain drops to flowers.
Turn not now my vision
From their beauty away,
Let me drink of their glory
While falling in May.

MISCELLANY.

NEW ENGLAND LOG CABIN.

[Centennial Cor. Boston Post.]

A great curiosity is the New England log house, designed and carried out by Miss E. D. Southwick of Boston. The interior comprises two small, low-studied square rooms which wear an exceedingly antiquated look, and which are filled with old fashioned furniture and revolutionary relics. The great open fireplace, which is adorned with appropriate paraphanalia, monopolizes nearly all one side of the front room, while the narrow and low windows and doors share with a few wrinkled pictures and relics on the other wall. From the ceiling depend strings of dried apples and peppers, ears of corn and other emblems of the olden time. Here are shown Gen. Stark's spurs, John Allen's desk and the veritable cradle in which was rocked Perigrene White, born in the Mayflower in 1620. Here, too, is the silver pitcher used by Lafayette in Boston, Capt. Nathan Barrett's sword, worn at the Concord fight, Gov. Edincott's folding chair, a chest of drawers 200 years old, a clock aged 400, and a large variety of other relics too numerous to mention. In the bedroom set is an old fashioned bedstead, with a quilt 200 years old. There is an old fashioned kitchen, too, where a boiled dinner—beans, brown bread and old fashioned pudding are prepared and served up for company and company in real old fashioned style.

Miss Southwick has fifteen young lady assistants all of whom wear gingham dresses with short waists, narrow backs and mutton leg sleeves. Their hair is done up high and is adorned with huge combs, over which are worn muslin caps trimmed with old fashioned ribbons. A white handkerchief worn around the neck and crossed in front completes their neat but ancient costume. The employment of these young ladies correspond with their dress. Some of them sit in high backed chairs with big rockers and knit, while others spin and weave. The curious resort is crowded from morning till night.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

An inhabitant of Fontenaysous-Bois, one of the most charming little suburbs of Paris, has recently departed this life under circumstances which merit the attention of everybody, and more particularly the scientific and medical world. The man in question had been a confirmed drunkard, and imbibed, on an average, a quart and a half of brandy per diem. Conscious of the degredation of his besetting vice, he kept aloof from his family, and at times shut himself up in his room for days together, in order to pursue his devotion to bacchus unmolested by the reproach or remonstrance of the infidel. He had frequently been forced to abandon the brandy bottle by the approach of the delerium tremens, but he was no sooner cured by the doctors than he returned to his favorite love. At length he was seized with an irresistible desire to destroy himself, which the medical sages call the "nostalgia" of alcohols. On Easter Sunday, he shut himself up again; but remaining secluded longer than usual, the neighbors broke open his door. An overpowering smell of spirits struck them on entering the room, where the remains of a charcoal fire were found, and on looking on the bed, there lay the body of the man reduced to cinders! The doctors say that spontaneous combustion must have taken place shortly after the drunkard lay down to die.

RACE BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

The Knoxville (Iowa) *Democrat* tells this: A novel and exciting race took place between a married couple at this place a few days ago. For obvious reasons we shall suppress their names. They had been on a visit to some friends, some seven miles northwest of Pella, and got up a quarrel between them, just as such things commonly happen. He is one of those kind of fellows that when he says a thing he means it and sticks to it, whether right or wrong. She—a masculine, healthy and well proportioned female—does not believe in saying yes when she means no. So, for a time they had it up and down—with words—their eyes flashed fire, and it looked as if there would be a battle, when the woman proposed that they had better settle their quarrel by running a race to Pella, whoever should be first at their residence, all the property would belong to, and the loser was to walk quietly out and "vamoose the ranche," never to trouble the winner again. The man confident in himself as a pedestrian, agreed to this, and proposed that they should start at that time. He threw off his coat, and she tightened her corsets and otherwise prepared herself for the trial of speed and endurance, and then they started. Adam took the shortest way by cutting across farms; Eve kept the main thoroughfare. We did not witness the race, consequently we cannot say how they stepped, but the result was in favor of the woman, who had a plain well beaten track; while the man—thinking to be the gainer by the short track—was the loser on account of the soaky condition of the sloughs, which were hardly passable. The woman is now a sweet sample of the grass widow.

THE GHASTLY EFFECT FOLLOWING THE DRINKING OF BLOOD AS A REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

Blood drinking has become quite popular of late years, and many invalids daily visit the abattoirs of New Y. for the purpose of drinking the warm life blood of the ox. It is a fact—not so generally known however—that this appetite for blood increases upon those who indulge in it. Woman, who at first quaff with repugnance and some horror a wine glass of the warm crimson gore, gradually acquire a craving for it, and take down a tumbler full with evident relish. Parties under this blood spell almost invariably manifest a desire to try the effects of human blood.

Two cases of this kind have been reported in New York. A young lady belonging to one of the first families suffered in health while devoting herself to her academical studies. Her medical attendant, who vouches for the truth of the story, suggested blood-drinking. Permission and the necessary privacy were secured at the abattoir. Salutary effects were not long in following. The pallor left her cheek, her frame became more robust, and in ten months she had gained fifteen pounds in weight. From having been a pale and uninteresting looking girl she developed a radiant beauty, and she married the assistant of the medical advisor who had saved her life. Well acquainted with the means by which she had been restored, her husband encouraged her natural curiosity respecting the effects of different kinds of blood; and probably quite as much for the purpose of his own professional information as for the gratification of her own wish, he opened a small artery in his leg and permitted her to suck the vital tide. An inordinate mania for her husband's blood forthwith supervened. He gratified the craving again and again until disgust for her became the predominant feeling of his mind, and after he had done himself a great amount of physical injury, he bade her a final adieu and sailed for Peru.

The wretched young wife now lies on a sickbed, and almost entirely subsists on blood brought from an abattoir. She is monomaniac on this subject, and had she opportunity would undoubtedly became a vampire, and banquet perpetually on human blood.

The other case of that of a woman of twenty-five threatened with a decline. By the advice of a physician she took, four times a day, a teaspoonful of cod liver oil mixed in a wine-glassful of blood. The woman was restored to health, but while she left off taking the oil she continued the dose of blood. Her husband met with an accident on the railroad, and by this means his wife got a taste of his blood—and from that time she became irresistibly impelled to repeat the taste. Absolute restraint had to be resorted to, to stop her. She was brutalized by her unnatural indulgence.—*Albany Argus*

THE CLOCK FOR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

JUST COMPLETED AT THOMASTON

This clock, built by the Seth Thomas Clock company of Thomaston, is similar to that forwarded by them to the centennial exposition, both having the same strike and time train, and both being calculated to run eight days with one winding. They differ in this. The former has the necessary alterations and attachments to constitute what is called a quarter strike, while the latter strikes the hour only. It is made for Mr. Seybert of Philadelphia, and it is to be presented by him to the city, as a centennial gift. The frame, standing eight feet high, is of cast iron, which with running gear complete, weighs six thousand pounds. The main bed on which the strike parts are placed is nine and a half feet long by three and a half wide, and ten inches deep, weighing thirteen hundred pounds. Resting on appropriate supports it stands one feet from the floor. The strike barrels are 23 inches in diameter by 20 inches long. The two main strike wheels are 41 inches made of bronze and holding upon their sides, by 18¾ inch bolts, the cast iron rims which receive 18 steel lifting cams. These dividing wheels have 162 teeth, and are connected by train to one regulating fan placed in the center of the frame, the cams of each wheel acting on the same lever for the lifting of the hammers. The two foot main wheel and heavy parts of the time train, rest upon another bed, 4½ x 3½ feet and 7 inches deep, raised above the main bed 9 inches. An arched frame spanned by a strong girt for the support of the pendulum, rests upon this bed, which, with a girt back of the front held by two rods 1½ inches in diameter, and crossing the frame carries the lighter parts of the train with the dial connections; also the fixtures for turning on and off the gas, the four 8 feet dials being illuminated, having gilt numerals made by this company. The shafts are all of steel and run upon bell metal boxes. The Denison double 3 legged gravity escapement is placed in full view of the front of this arched or upright frame, having a one foot escape wheel with two feet pallets made of bronze, as are all the wheels of the strike and time train. The two second zinc and steel compensation pendulum rod carries a cast iron ball of 500 lbs, the rod and ball weighing nearly 700 pounds.

The clock is to be put in the steeple of the old Independence Hall, and is intended "to note the era done and herald forth the opening one" by striking 13, to represent the number of original states, and 76 to represent the year of their deliverance and one hundred on the thirteen thousand pound bell. As seperate cannon from Union and Confederate forces have hushed their strife, and now, like kindred drops they mingle into one in his composition, and as it vibrates under the beat of the 250 pound hammer, it is hoped that it will freight the air with the sentiment which Mr. Seybert has caused to be inscribed upon it "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

HOW A LOBSTER DINES.

Frank Buckland, the English naturalist, writes as follows concerning the lobster. A lobster is a very particular fellow in his food. I have been watching one in my large aquarium at Reculvers. If a portion of food be thrown down to him, he immediately sets his long horns at work to ascertain the whereabouts of his dinner. If he does not like it, he at once pushes it away from him with the attitude of an epicure who bids the waiter take away his plate of meat he does not fancy. If the food is agreeable to him, he maunches it up, moving his jaws in a peculiar way, like a weaver making a blanket. He tears his food into large peices, leaving the actual pounding work to be done by the very peculiar internal teeth, which are to be found in the lining of the stomach, and which my reader can easily examine for himself, if he will take the trouble. When the lobster goes out for a "constitutional," and is not in particular hurry, he carries his great claws in front of him, well away from the ground like the big flags we sometimes see heading street processions. He walks upon the little legs which are underneath his body, while he keeps his horn moving in front of his nose, like a blind man tapping the flags with his stick, as he plods along, led by his leg; hence, I conclude that the lobster is near sighted.

No other branch of industry can be named in which there need be so little loss in the material employed, or which so completely derives its profits from the vast and exhaustless domains of nature as bee culture.

Telling of a man who had lost his life in a riot, a Belfast paper said: "They fired two shots at him; the first killed him, but the second was not fatal." He was not blessed with two lives as was the deaf man, Taff, who "was run down by a passenger train and was killed; he was injured in a similar way a year ago."

A minister in one of his parochial visits met a country boy asked him what o'clock it was: "About twelve, sir." was the reply. "Well" quoth the minister, "I thought it had been more." "It's never any more here," said the lad; "it just begins at one again."

A CURIOUS FACT—To-day will be yesterday to-morrow.

FRENCH TOAST.—Beat three or four eggs; season with salt and pepper; have ready some thin slices of bread; dip them into the eggs, and fry them in lard (or after frying ham) until of a light brown.

A SAVORY DISH.—Melt ¼ lb good cheese in the oven. When this is done add 1 beaten egg and a wine glass of milk. Beat all these well together, then bake in a hot oven till a light brown.

Miss Bidwell, who married Mr. Bodwell, of Philadelphia, got her i knocked out during the ceremony.

The two Maryland negroes who started out in a canoe a few days ago to become pirates have been heard from. They were found in eleven feet of water.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "dun every body twice." C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day; I'll trust."

The Dey of Algiers says red-headed women are the most beautiful. And this shows that he is not a Dey of Judgment.

Von Bulow is delighted with the size and character of the American women's ear, and he has encouraged an Orange N. J. girl to take several of the tucks out of hers.

A member of the Georgia Legislature asked the meaning of the word geology. They told him it was a species of vaccination. "Well," said he, "I don't take much interest in figgers."

A citizen of Dallas, Texas, killed a man the other day with a shot from his revolver at sixty-two yards' distance. That's very nice shooting and probably can't be equaled.

A Washington physician argues that love proceeds from the stomach, and that the heart has nothing to do with it. He says that corn-beef and mealy potatoes beget love.

The Boston *Globe* doubts if the boy who disobeys his mother and goes skating and gets drowned will go to Heaven. In the first place, there isn't one chance in a hundred that he'll get drowned.

Across the walnuts and the wine: Engaging Child—"Oh, Mr. Jenkins, do let me see you drink!" Mr. Jenkins—"See me drink! What for, my dear?" Engaging Child—"Oh, mamma says you drink like a fish."

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

ly figure.—The following is a good for "root beer:" A handful of sweet yellow dock dandelion, res and plantain roots, a small l of hops, three or four sprigs of ck. Boil in two gallons of water the strength is extracted; add ses and brown sugar to suit the strain; when cold add a dis- yeast cake, or a teacup of bak-east; cover tight and it will be use.

EAPPLE OR ORANGE CAKE.—One butter, two cups of sugar, beaten ogether; five eggs beaten up well, and a half cup sweet milk, two sugar, two spoonsful of cream, one of soda; bake your cake in ins, having it four or five layers

Grate the pineapple or five ges, whichever you use, and spread een the layers; frost to the top if hoose, which is quite necessary.

TATO SALAD.—Boil, peel, and cold slice the potatoes. Season salad oil, vinegar, salt, pepper white raw onion very finely chopp- Add sliced beet-root and capers, garnish with sprigs of parsley.

RAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—1 quart ur, sifted; 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 eam-tartar, a piece of butter the t a large egg; rub it in the flour dissolve 1 teaspoonful of soda in spoonful of water, and put the so-ater in 2 cups of milk; bake in a oven. Take 3 pints of berries, half, and then put the other ber-in; say some of the juice and mix sugar with it; split the cake, er, and lay mixture between. cut up, sugared, and mixed little cream or milk; or oranges with little sugar and laid be- the cake, are also very nice.

LIGHT READING.

"Brother, why don't you ask the stranger to pray?" Because reprovingly observed the deacon, "this ain't no place for practical jokes. That man's the president of a gas company."

"Dear me," said a lady, "I have such a cold. What do you do, Doctor, when you have a cold?" What do I do?" said the doctor; "why, madam, sometimes I cough and sometimes I sneeze."

An Englishman was boasting to a Yankee that they had a book in the British Museum which was once owned by Cicero. "Oh, that ain't nothin'," retorted the Yankee; "in the museum in Bosting they've got the lead pencil that Noah used to check off the animals that went into the ark."

He was smoking a cigar on a car where there were ladies. A lady took out her purse, got ten cents and handed it to the smoker. "What's this for?" said he. "It's to buy you a good cigar when you smoke in the presence of ladies." He threw the cigar out of the window, the scrip in the lady's lap, jerked the strap, and jumped out.

A Spencerian, who had purchased an oil painting at a private sale, called in an artist to consult him as to how he should hang it. The artist looked at it long and curiously, and then said: "I wouldn't hang it, if I were you." "Wouldn't hang it? Why not?" "Because the sentiment of the age is rather against capital punishment. I would commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life."

"My boy," said a cautious San Francisco father to his son, as the boy came into the house and made an exhibit of his week's wages, "take my advice and save your money, and don't spend it foolishly, for you should remember that a dollar is a dollar, and—" "That may have been in your time, father, when you were a boy," said the son, interrupting, "but now a days a dollar ain't but ninety-five cents, if you're paid in silver." The old gentleman announced his intention to devote his attention to the silver problem.

"She worked in the mill. She supported an indolent, worthless husband without complaining," said the Judge. "One fine morning the old fellow was found dead. The nearest neighbors, three old maids, called to sympathize with her. She wept bitterly, whereupon they suggested that the deceased was not a perfect man, and that her condition was really improved. Her tears ceased to flow. She straightened up, the fire of youth came to her eyes, and she exclaimed: 'I'll have you know he was a darned sight better than no husband.'"

"Ma, does pa kiss the cat?" "Why, no, my son. What in the name of goodness put that into your head?" "Cause, when he came down stairs this morning he kissed Sarah in the hallway and said, 'That's better that kissing that old cat up stairs, ain't it, Sarah?'"

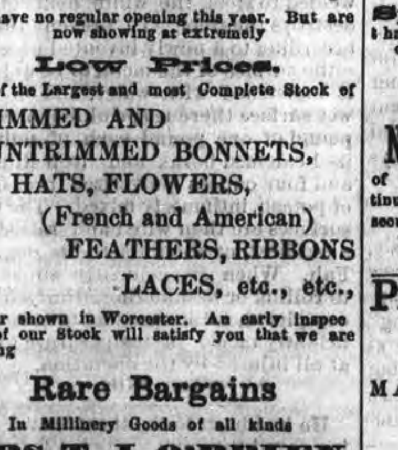
Rhode Island sends to the Centennial a policeman who measures six feet three inches. That comes of living in a small state. Not having room to spread, he ran up.

A hotel in Kansas has the following notice in the bed rooms: "Gentlemen wishing to commit suicide will please take the centre of the room, so as to avoid staining the bed linen, and the walls and furniture with blood."

During the Mexican war one of the generals came up to Captain Bragg, and said: "Captain, the crisis has arrived! fire!" Whereupon Captain Bragg said to his lieutenant, "You hear what the General says, fire!" The lieutenant said, "But, Captain, I don't see anything to fire at!" "Fire at the crisis," said Captain Bragg.

A cool young gent, all of the modern days, entered a menagerie with a cigar in his mouth, when the proprietor quietly requested the visitor not to teach the other monkeys bad habits. The young man proved himself equal to the occasion by pulling from his pocket his cigar case, and saying, "Try one?"

The National Sunday School Teacher tells the story of a scholar who, when asked in the lesson of "David Sparing Saul," why David compared himself to a flea, replied that he "guessed it was because Saul couldn't catch him.



OUR NEIGHBORS.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

—Mr. S. E. Bridgman of Northampton, a layman of the Y. M. C. A., supplied the pulpit of the Union Church last Sabbath, with great satisfaction to the hearers. Rev. Mr. Greenwood of Hartford, is to supply next Sabbath, and on the following week, Rev. Mr. Wilson the pastor elect is expected.

—A literary and musical entertainment was given in the town hall Monday evening. The readings from Shakespeare by Charles F. Smith were well rendered, and the singing by Misses Nutting and Smith was very fine. Miss Mary Kellogg played some piano solos, which were very creditable.

—Joel Henry May, formerly of the firm of Clark & May, died Monday morning after a very protracted sickness. He was a member of Hayden Lodge of Masons.

—The unoccupied house belonging to the estate of the late Stillman Dodge who committed suicide a few months since, was wholly consumed by fire, last Friday morning, together with its contents; loss about $1400, insured for $800.

—L. S. Woodis Jr., the vice-news dealer has re-opened, to close out his stock.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town Hall, Saturday evening and arrangements were made in regard to the Fourth of July celebration. Gen. Francis A. Walker declined and Rev. C. C. Cushing. D. D. has been invited to deliver the address in his place. It is to be given in the First Congregational Church, with collation in the Town Hall; picnic in School House grove, grand march by the different organizations, music by the N. B. Band and a general good time.

—The 58th anniversary of the Sunday school of the First Church took place Sunday.

—A petition, bearing 75 or 80 signatures, has been placed in the hands of the selectmen, asking them to grant one more liquor license. It received its only support among the foreign population.

—The agreement required by the B. & A. railroad before it would accept and operate the North Brookfield branch was that the North Brookfield folks should thoroughly complete the road this spring; putting in stone cattle guards, surfaceing up the track, making more culverts, etc. This was done, for $900, thus completing the road for less than the capital. There would be no doubt of the town's getting an actual cash dividend, the first year, of 3 per cent. but for the possibility of legal controversies about the five unsettled land claims, and it is thought that the claimants will accept the commissioners' award. A new engine the "North Brookfield" equipped with an air brake, is to be placed upon the road.

—During the year ending March 31, 1505 money orders, amounting to $20,795, were issued by the North Brookfield post office; and 364 orders, amounting to $7089,71, were paid.

—The annual meeting of the North Brookfield Savings Bank for the election of officers was held Monday evening. The old board of officers was re-elected as follows: President, Chas. Adams, Jr.; Vice Presidents, Charles Duncan, Freeman Walker, Bonum Nye Trustees, S. S. Edmunds, S. M. Edmunds, Wm. P. Haskell. Henry DeLand. Ezra D. Batcheller, L. P. DeLand; Secretary and Tresurer, Bonum Nye.

—S. H. Skerry, long and favorably known as insurance agent, died at his residence Wednesday morning.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

—At an ice cream party in our village the other evening the ladies (numbering about twenty) voted unanmiously that Mr. Sawtell's strawberry ice cream was the most delicious flavored article ever got up in the village. I will respond and say, amen to the ladies' good taste, for I had some of it.

—The following is a list of pastors settled in this town since its organization:—Rev. Mr. Cheney, ordained in 1717; Mr. Harding, settled in 1749, Mr. Parsons in 1757, Ephraim Ward in 1771, Eliakim Phelps in 1816, Joseph J. Foot in 1826, Francis Horron in 1832, Moses Chase in 1842, Leonard S. Parker in 1844, Swift Byington in 1852, Mr. Cordley in 1859. Mr. Dunham in 1864, Richard B. Bull in 1871. At the present time Mr. Allen is supplying the pulpit.

—The ladies were out last Sunday in full force with their new bonnets we noticed. It is evident they are racing with each other to see which will get them farthest back side of the head or off the head. Those succeed best who employ a boy to carry them on a stick about a rod behind.

—One of the fair maidens (a pattern of fashion) got a little lost during sermon time, bowed the wrong way while her bonnet went back and took another slip. What a sigh was given.

—My "Centennial" furniture in my editorial room is as follows:—A large cherry writing desk over 100 years old, with four large drawers for clothing, and ten smaller ones to keep letters and public documents, etc.; cherry table, cherry bureau, made in 1799; a very large sized looking glass, the plate double the thickness of any manufactured now, which is over 80 years old; one arm chair 75 years old. I have, also, the old family bible, printed in 1803 at Charlestown, Mass., by Samuel Etheridge. So you see I have many things to remind me of the centennial year.

OXFORD.

—The Congregational church will be closed for the next two Sabbaths, the pastor taking a part of his annual vacation.

—Rev. Mr. George of the Methodist church baptised by immersion, some 12 or 15 persons Sunday. The services were held at the pond a mile north of the church, and were very interesting as well as fully attended.

—Mr. Daniel Warren has purchased of Col. DeWitt, "Union Point" so called on the shore of the great pond in Webster, formerly owned by Lyman Sheldon.

—Mr. Emory Sanford, who has been ill so long, still continues comfortable, probably with no hope of his entire recovery. He retains his faculties, to their fullest extent.

WARREN.

—Base ball is a prominent feature in West Warren. There are at present four clubs, viz: Stars, Star juniors, Modocs, and Young Americas; the two last nines consist of urchins aged eight years and upwards. Saturday the Star juniors defeated the second club of Warren by a score of 11 to 2, and the Modocs scalped the Young Americans.

—Many citizens were pleased with the competition of selling strawberries between the two drug stores and the two markets last week. Thursday morning berries sold for 33 cents per box; Friday night for 10 cents.

—S. D. Smith has purchased a generator to make the gas to charge his soda fountain.

—Two gentlemen from Ware were thrown from their team and dragged some distance while driving through the village Monday noon. One, Mr. Sheldon, was considerably hurt, while his companion escaped without injury. Mr. Sheldon was attended by Drs. Kendrick and Howell.

LEICESTER.

—On the evening of Decoration day the Town Hall was filled to overflowing with citizens to participate in the presentation of valuable and useful gifts to Capt. J. D. Coggswell. The articles were an easy chair, from the members of the fire department, a fine desk and book-case from the citizens, and a cane from the venerable Mrs. Dr. Nelson. The occasion was the retirement of Capt. Coggswell from the fire department, the highest position of which he has held for over two years. The presentation of the chair was made through Mr. A. H. White, the successor in office of Mr. Coggswell, who in an appropriate mannor voiced the feelings of respect and love in which the recipient is held by all. Mr. John E. Russell in presenting the desk and cane, made an eloquent address, after which Capt. Cogswell held a reception on the stage, and received the congratulations of all The occasion was a fitting and appropriate recognition of long and faithful public service, Capt. Coggswell having been connected with the fire depar ment for thirty-five years, and in this and in other public services has always been faithful and conscientious.

—As an especial mark of honor, at the decoration of graves in Rochdale, the first to be so honored was the grave of Capt. Isaac Cartwell, militia Captain "when George the third was King" He was seventy-four years of age at the breaking out of the revolution, but notwithstanding this, the hale old man primed his musket and presented himself for enrollment with the patriot army, but on account of his age was not permitted to serve, greatly to his disappointment. As his death did not take place until 1784, he was permitted to see the final triumph of the colonial cause. Capt. Hartwell,s body was the first buried in this cemetery.

—Measures are being taken by the town to have suitable headstone erected over the unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

—The citizens of Leicester held a meeting a few days since to make arrangments to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a centennial manner. A large committee were selected at a recent meeting, of which nearly all the arrangements were completed. Capt. J. Coggswell is chief marshall of the day, consequently all interested will feel assured that nothing will be left undone to make the celebration worthy of the day. In the morning there will be the old-fashioned ringing of the bells and firing of the cannon, at which time there will be a grand parade of the "Bombasticus Brigade" in appropriate uniform. During the day a procession will be formed, led by the Leicester Cornet Band, twenty pieces, which has been engaged for the occasion, and proceed to Sargent's Grove, there is to be dinner, to which all citizens are to be invited. Rev. J. N. Murdock will be toastmaster and Rev. M. Holmes of Greenville chaplain. The declaration of independence will be read, speeches will be made by several citizens and others, and Col. J. B. Russell will deliver an historical address. In the evening it is expected there will be a display of fireworks, concert by the band, etc.

In Burmah there is a tribe which has a theory of its own as to the origin of man. It believes that the first human being was a woman; and that she laid one hundred eggs in order that the earth might be populated. The first men, it seems from this, were Kuclucks.

Some Indians, who had never seen a railroad, encamped on the track of the Union Pacific Railroad a few nights ago, and an express train picked up the lot and left them in the ditches. Those who could talk went on to say:—"Nother kind of devil here."

"That's good butter," said Shrimp to his boarding mistress the other morning, as he transferred half there was on the plate to a hot biscuit. "Yes," said she, eyeing him sharply, "that butter cost me thirty-eight cents a pound." "Well," said he, scooping the remainder on to another biscuit, "it's worth it."

A man in Omaha was shot by a desperado, and the bullet lodged harmlessly in a pack of playing cards in his inside coat pocket. But this incident did not increase the sale of cards in Omaha. Every male citizen was already supplied with the article; but they have all shifted them from their boot-legs to their inside coat pockets.

"Sal," said a girl, looking out of the upper-story window of a milk-shop, and addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to a meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sundays, you will have to come in the back way."

The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company recently received a note from a citizen of New Jersey, which read thus: "My wife and I are anxious to have a *birth* on your steamer of the –th. Yours, etc." To which he replied, "Come along, and we will do the best we can for you."

Professor Seelye was near being called out for saying to a brother member, "Omne ignatum pro magnifico." Springer, of Illinois, the gentleman alluded to in these scandalous terms, said he "proposed to show that college bred chap that he was no such a hairpin—not by a large majority."

Carbolic acid paper, which is now used in such large quantities, in this country and abroad, for packing fresh meats, &c., for the purpose of preserving them against deterioration by atmospheric or other influences, is made by melting five parts of stearine in a gentle heat, and then stirring in thoroughly two parts of carbolic acid, after which five parts of paraffine, in a melted form, are added. The mass thus prepared is then well stirred together until it cools, after which it is applied with a brush to the paper, in quires, in the same manner as the waxed paper—so much used in Europe as a wrapping material for various articles—is treated. The industrial importance of this paper is at present very considerable, the quantity manufactured being immense.

In welding iron, as is well known, the pieces are heated to whiteness; when iron is to be welded to iron, this plan answers well; but if iron is to be welded to steel, the white heat often destroys the steel. To prevent this—according to a newly invented process—the surface of the metal to be welded is moistened with water, and on the wet surface there is sprinkled a compound of one pound each of pulverized calcined borax and iron filings, and four ounces pulverized prussiate of potash, intimately mixed. The two surfaces are then wired and raised to a red heat, or about 600 to 700 degrees Fah. When subsequently subjected to rolling or hammering, the joint is completed, while the steel is not sufficiently raised in temperature to be at all injured by the operation.

BOTH ENDS.

He had been to the theatre and had improved the long waits between the acts, and when his street was reached he rose on his feet, straightened his legs as well as he could, adjusted his hat, looked up and measured for an instant the distance to the bell-strap, made a dive for it, caught it at the third attempt, put his entire weight on it, and of course rang both bells violently. "Here! here! what's the matter with yer?" yelled the conductor. "What are you ringing the bell at both ends for?" "Because," replied the passenger, with great contempt, "because (hic) I want both ends of the (hic) car to stop.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day though the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness' Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist L. F. Sumner, and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

THE SPENCER SUN

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

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The Spencer Sun,

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e.	1 inch.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	Qr. col.	Half col.	One col
ek,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 50	$10 50
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cial notice column, fifty per cent, additonal. ing notices, (solid), fifteen cents per line. vertisers will find this paper a valuable aid xtending their business throughout western ester county.

al items of news gladly welcomed from any le source. Correspondents must send their s with communications not necessarilly for ication, but as a guarantee to us.

cannot return rejected manuscripts' unless s be sent for that purpose.

LOCAL NOTICES.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a Special Meeting of Post 37 G. A. R. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved that the comrades of Post 37 express to Mr. H. P. Starr their thanks and gratitude for his generous gift of a calender clock, and to Hon. W. Upham for his munificence in the presentation of Bachelder's celebrated map of the battle of Gettysburg.

And also to Marsh & Bowers for a beautiful stand lamp, and Comrade Wright for two pictures, one a portrait of President Grant, and the other a battle scene. All of the above gifts are an embellishment to our hall and reflect great credit on the doners.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be printed in The Spencer Sun, and also inscribed upon the records of the Adjutant.

By order of Post 37, G. A. R.
June 15, 1876.

Mrs. J. W. Munroe is clearing out her stock of millinery and fancy goods. Auction Saturday evening.

Knowlton & Carey, Worcester, make an interesting announcement in our advertising columns.

Barnard, Sumner & Co., Worcester, are offering special bargains in all kind of dry goods.

H. W. Denny & Co., Worcester, are offering great bargains in all kinds of furniture.

We have just received a splendid stock of snow-flake cards. Visiting cards at short notice.

HOME NEWS.

The Bristow element is strong in this town.

The grass crop is not very promising this season.

A large number of builders are figuring on Bush & Grout's new block.

Work will soon commence on the new school house on Grove street.

"Don't go near the water," is the latest family order to their small boys.

Several persons were haying Sunday, in violation of the laws.

A promising young man couldn't get up the hotel steps last Saturday night.

A "soft thing" for berry eaters—Strawberries at ten cents per quart.

The hand-engine has voted not to participate in the 4th of July parade.

S. L. Stone is having the roof of his house slated. O'Gara does the job.

The schools in the several districts close next week.

Erastus Jones is making a great improvement in the appearance of his residence.

The sidewalk on Maple Street is now being put into a proper condition.

Inflation.—The price for keeping dogs not recorded has inflated from $3 up to $23.

Our vistor from Michigan is showing the people how they play checkers in that [illegible]

Reports from the [illegible] indicate a large crop of these useful berries this season.

See sale of horses, cows, carriages and harnesses, in our advertising columns.

Dom Pedro ought to be invited to visit this town. There are a great many wonderful things to be seen.

Horace A. Grout is making alterations in the appearance of his residence, by raising and building additions.

The Hillside Workers had a strawberry festival last Tuesday evening in the church vestry. It was very successful.

The concrete sidewalk on Mechanic street is a "soft thing," and is liable to *walk off* in due course of time.

The arrangements for the celebration on the 24th, of June are nearly completed. A big time is expected.

The Hook and Ladder company has "bust" up. The engineers will arrange the difficulty.

Rev. Benton Smith will preach next Sunday in Grand Army Hall at 10-45 a. m and 1-15 p. m. Public invited.

The other store keepers will now see that according to Howland's and Comins & Ames success, it pays to advertise.

L. Watson has just received a new lot of the latest style of the Weed sewing machine. He also offers extra bargains in second-hand machines.

Rev. Mr Shorey has charge of a Sunday School Institute at Webster to-day, and we learn that he has three to attend next week.

There was a large attendance at the Sunday school concert in the Congregational Church vestry last Sabbath evening. The exercises were of unusual interest.

Hon. Wm. Upham and family and Chandler Bemis and wife have gone to visit the Centennial for a week.

The noon stage for trains going east leaves the hotel at 12:10. instead of 12:30 as formerly. The noon stage for East Brookfield leaves at 12:10 P. M.. instead of 11:15 as formerly.

Mr. Lewis W. Snow has in his garden a peony root which was brought from Upton, by his grandfather eighty-one years ago. It is still in a flourishing condition, and is full of blossoms this year. Probably the root is over 100 years old.

A Centennial Incident. A turtle of 32 pounds was recently caught near Brooks Pond by S. L. Green. By a very curious incidence "1776" was found engraven on his back, below which were the initials G. W. The inference is obvious. When found, Mr. Green said he was headed for Philadelphia.

It is reported that the potato bugs have held a council of war, and the opinion was adverse to an attack on the potato field on these hills. Too hard work was the verdict.

A Studlefunk Brigade has been organized for a parade on the Fourth of July. It is to be the great event of the day. An oration and poem will be delivered on the occasion by eminent men imported expressly for this occasion.

The tickets for the 4th. of July dinner are being rapidly disposed of. A splendid time is promised. Those who desire tickets are requested to give in their names on or before Saturday June 17.

Different reports have been in circulation during the past week as to the presence of a tribe of Indians in the woods south of the town Few have seen them, and they differ in their stories about them. Perhaps the Sportsman's Club had better go on a grand hunt.

In the temperance convention at Leicester last week, Wm. McComey of Worcester reported for Spencer, and said that considerable liquor was sold, as trade at the drug stores was reported good The innocent William! He ought to live in town for a time and then report.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon, one of the Home Missionaries from Dacota, gave a very interesting address on the work at "the front," Sunday forenoon, in the Congregational Church. At the close of the sermon the annual contribution for the Home Mission was taken up.

The ladies of the M. E. Society will hold a centennial strawberry festival in the vestry of their church next Wednesday evening, June 21. All the luxuries of the season will be on hand with a musical and literary entertainment. Admission 10cts. children under 10, 5cts.

The temperance meeting Thursday evening was very well attended and Rev. [illegible]ing address on, temperance. Another meeting will be held next Friday, when a delegation from the Worcester Reform Club will be present, and a club will be formed.

A Runaway.—While Mr. Gill was collecting his load for a trip to Worcester on Monday morning, the pole became unhitched from the wagon and struck one of the horse's heels, and the team started down Mechanic street at a rapid rate. Pierce's meat wagon was standing in front of his market with a large load of meat. This was overturned and Mr. Gill was thrown out on top of the pile, and received some bruises about the head and shoulders. The wagon is in a very bad condition, and will need considerable repairing.

Elbridge G. Howe died in Huntington, Mass., last Sunday, aged 66 years. He was a native of Spencer and belongs to a family distinguished for inventive and mechanical genius, as seen in the line of sewing machines. He was active in inventing the Howe patent bridge; made the first model of it that was sent to Washington, and built several bridges on that plan. In domestic life he was kind and tender; as a citizen, quite and unobtrusive; in business, honest and upright, irreponchable before men, and in death, resigned and peaceful. The whole community in which he lived deeply feel his loss, and tenderly sympathize with surviving relatives.

The portrait of Frazer A. Stearns painted by W. O. Bemis, our Spencer Artist, is nearly finished. It is a splendid specimen of the painter's genius in this department of art. It is surprising that our Spencer business men—men who have homes and the means to enrich and beautify them—do not patronize home talent instead of resorting to cheap and equally worthless chromos. There will be a day when Mr. Bemis' paintings will be worth twenty times their present value. The painting above mentioned will soon be on view in the Grand Army Hall. Mr. Bemis has got a collection of more than a hundred pictures, and would be glad to have any one call at his house (which is on the road leading from Hillsville to Oakham) and see them. His prices do not at all cover the worth of the pictures, but are merely nominal.

P. G. S. Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead, acting as Great Sachem, and P. S. Wm. T. Litchman, acting Great Prophet, have instituted Toutaid Tribe No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men in this town. The following Chiefs have been elected and raised up to their respective chieftaincies: Prophet, A. O. Grant; Sachem, Wm. A. Sloane; Sen. Sag., James Holmes; Jun, Sag., George H. Bemis; Chief of Records, Charles H. Sibley; Keeper of Wampum, James A. Black. For the present the Councils of the Tribe will be held at Grand Army Hall on Monday evening. The name of the Tribe is taken from the land in this section, the deed from the Indians to the proprietors reading as follows: "Know all men by these presents, that we, the heirs of Oraskaso, Sachem of a place called Toutaid, situate and lying near the new town of the English called Worcester." This grant embraced a tract of land eight miles square and included Leicester, Spencer and parts of Charlton and Oxford.

That Horse Race.—A large number went from this place to witness the race in Worcester last Saturday, between Broutte, Cross and Keney. The latter, however, did not put in an appearance, and forfeited his money. Wm. Jerome drove Cross' horse and Lon Batty drove Brouette's. The race was easily won by the Cross horse, through the skillful driving of Mr. Jerome. The time of the three heats were 3.31, 3.35, 3.33. A large amount of money changed hands from the results of the race.

Nothing will test the principles of a person better than when he or she is walking up the sidewalks in good style with a cane or umbrella to have it snatched from their hand, and to turn and find it standing in a crack with the end broken off. There is an inclination to make strong remarks about sidewalks.

BROOKFIELD.

Saturday last Officers Hogan and Capen made another raid on "Dewdrop." This time the search was more fruitful, two barrels of beer and part of a barrel of cider being taken. We have since been informed that "Dewdrop" intends leaving the business, but think there is considerable uncertainty about it. W. J. Vizard [illegible] a visit from Capin, but no [illegible]

The festival of the Sons of Temperance Saturday evening was a very pleasant and sociable occasion. Seventy-six dollars were taken in.

The Methodist Society will hold a strawberry festival in the vestry of their church, Thursday evening next. All friends of the society are cordially invited to be present and help dispose of the bounties of the evening.

Frank Flagg, who has lived in this town more or less for the past five years, and who has during the past year been laboring in a boot shop in Worcester, got his hand caught in a rolling machine and so seriously fractured it that at first it was thought amputation was necessary. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

The Brookfield Associational Conference of Churches, held in town Tuesday and Wednesday, was well attended, and the services throughout were very interesting.

Preparations are being made to have a temperance lecture in one of the churches Sunday evening, to be given by an agent of the Total Abstinence Society.

Singing in Church.—"What splendid singing we had to-day at church," said a lady friend of ours a few days since; "and we shall have good all the time now, I know. because we have got a man who is capable of leading and a good singer besides; and you know the young singers belong to the choir now." We felt that we could endorse that lady's views, as we think every one must who goes there to church. We have known persons who belonged to choirs for years but no one ever knew what they sang, as no one ever heard them sing. Such singers are no benefit to any choir. Neither do you want Tom, Dick or Harry for a leader, because they will do it for nothing. Get a good leader and pay him for his time and trouble, and get in the young singers—young people have the best voices. As we advance in years our voices become harsh, and we cannot control them so well. This has been painfully evident on two or three occasions in public within the last six months. So long as singing is a part of divine worship, which we all admit, let us support it. The loyal old town of Brookfield has, for musical ability and talent, stood in the front rank for the last half century, and we hope she will not go back on herself this Centennial year. Get your young singers in your choirs. They will take more interest than those that are advanced in years, and they have better voices. Get good leaders for them, and you will have good singing.

Some very neat cards for temperance pledges can be obtained at this office.