Essex County Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The Essex County Herald Association.

HENRY C. BATES, - - Editor.

GUILDHALL, Vt., January 11, 1873.

Salutatory.

We doff our hat to the public generally, and the citizens of Essex County particularly, and tremblingly assume the plural pronouns and ask admission to the corps editorial of the State. In presenting the first number of the HERALD to the reading public we hope not to be spared from candid criticism, since it is by having our faults exposed that we soonest learn to correct them, and the sense of failure stimulating us to stronger effort, to achieve success. Having assumed the editorial direction of the HERALD, we promise the public that nothing but actual want of ability shall prevent us from doing it justice, and while we solicit the forbearance and friendship of our brethren of the quill we at the same time declare our intention to conduct this department in accordance with our own views of the needs of our patrons and in the interests of our own section of the State. That every enterprise of a public nature should be received with coldness by some, is but natural, and from this rule we believe this enterprise will not be anexception; still we think that the citizens of Essex County will generally be gratified if in this undertaking we are successful, and on the other hand would regret our failure.

We consider it proper in this, the first number of the HERALD to give some of the reasons which led to its existence. Essex County heretofore has been obliged to depend for its local news on sources outside its own limits and entirely distinct and separate from it in local interests, and though the full reports of all incidents of general interest may have been faithfully chronicled by the papers of Caledonia, Orleans and Coos, we have ever felt that we occupied a place of secondary importance, and that for want of the means of a more intimate acquaintance with the State at large, we did not possess that degree of consideration and respect which as a county we are justly entitled to claim. Possessing some of the finest agricultural advantages in the State, an abundance of water power, excellent means of communication with the principle markets of New England, we are yet somewhat behind, as a whole in the development of our resources. The citizens of this county are not one whit behind the average in other counties in all those qualities which go to make up a good and respectable community, and the advantages which Essex offers for profitable business ventures, ought, and we believe will attract to it the capital and enterprise necessary for the development of its sources of wealth. The large extent of timbered lands in the county, the constantly increasing price of this kind of property, the excellent facilities for manufacturing and marketing the same cannot fail to be a source of much profit to the county in the future. And we predict that no other county in the state will show as much advancement in manufacturing enterprises and as much proportionate increase in wealth and population in the coming ten years, as Essex. That the HERALD may in a measure contribute toward all the material interests of this section of the State is our earnest hope.

Essex, from its peculiar situation, being separated from the business centers on the west by natural barriers, is more essentially an independent county than any of the others, and we venture to say that less is really known by the people of the State, concerning her natural advantages as a field for business, than of any other county. And if there is any one county in the State which needs a well conducted and able local newspaper, it is this. We hope to be able to give you such a paper as you need, but to do so, we must ask your aid in the way of patronage. The local department being not fully organized as yet, in this number we have been obliged to depend upon our exchanges for locals. We shall engage the services of correspondents in every town. and we cordially invite all persons to give us early reports of any news of general interest, which may occur in their neighborhood.

The question is often asked why the Pamphlets containing the Acts of the last session of the Vermont Legislature are not published and distributed this year as usual. They have heretofore been distributed much earlier than this. Will some one inform us what occasions the delay this year?

The horse distemper continues to increase in the extreme Western States and Territories. Reports show the disease has broken out almost simultaneously along the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for a distance of 200 miles north and south.

The Usury Law.

The question of whether or not the present usury law of the State of Vermont is for the best interests of the citizens of the State, engaged the attention of the last Legislature, for a considerable time, and the law was continued by a vote of 107 in its favor, against 104 for its repeal, in the House of Representatives, the Senate voting for its repeal by about a two-thirds vote. The question is one of practical importance, and deserves candid consideration by all. While if strictly followed and obeyed, it might work well, it is objected that with the many means of evading it resorted to by money-lenders, and the very great amount of litigation it causes, it is on the whole an injury, rather than a benefit, to all parties. That the law of supply and demand heretofore has, and forever will, regulate the price for the use of money, as it does for the manual labor of mankind, and for the general necessaries of life, the experience of past years shows. That legislation in attempting to regulate this matter is exceeding its natural jurisdiction and undertaking the government of matters under the control of laws of a higher nature and greater force than laws any legislature can enact, is the general opinion of the thinking men of the day. It is the belief of the opponents of the law, that it is offering a premium for bad faith and dishonesty upon the part of borrowers, who, when they can, do take advantage of its provisions, since a provision to pay a higher rate than six per cent. is morally binding, and though not good in law, still ought to be as sacredly kept as any other promise or agreement whatever.

It is further said that the tendency of the law is to lock up the capital of the country, and impede business enterprises for want of the means to carry business on; that the money which ought to be employed in developing the resources of the State and in carrying on such manufactories as would offer profitable employment to our population at home, by force of this law, is sent to foreign markets for investment, and we thus rendered unable to compete with other States in the establishment and continuance of large manufactories; that upon the whole the tendency of the law is to make the actual rate per cent. of interest higher than it otherwise would be, as the more conscientious class of money lenders not wishing to violate the law, either invest their surplus money in stocks or Government securities, or send it out of this State, and into States where a higher rate of interest is allowed by law, leaving the borrower at the mercy of sharpers, who, knowing their liability to loose the promised extra interest, charge and collect their pay for that risk; that the tendency of the law is to give the National Banks the monopoly of money-lending and at a higher rate of interest than is allowed to private individuals, and this at the expense of the borrower; that the experience of the business men, of those States where a higher rate, when specified in any agreement, is made legal, has been such as to lead them to seek for a continuance of the law making it so; that each individual, knowing his own wants and circumstances far better than the State can know them, is in his own case best qualified to judge of the amount of benefit he can derive from the use of money for a limited time, and of how much he can afford to pay therefor, and that from principle or reason there is no better cause for making arbitrary rules to govern his conduct in this particular, than there is to state the sum he may pay for his board, or for the rent of his house, or for any other necessary or luxury he may choose to buy.

It may be further urged against the present established rate that it has not kept pace in its advancement of price with other articles of use; that, though perhaps a fair and just rate at the time of the first enactment of the laws fixing the rate of interest; yet with the advanced cost of all the necessaries of life it is not proportionate, and that if any fixed rate is established by law it should be so increased as to contribute as much towards the support of the lender as it did when the rate was first established at six per cent.; again, that there is a degree of inconsistency in allowing a State to pay eight per cent. as the State of Vermont does and prohibiting private individuals from doing the same if so disposed.

The fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. A portion of the wall of the fifth Avenue Hotel was broken in, and two private stables demolished by the fall of the theatre walls. No lives lost. The damage by fire is estimated at 180,000. Fires are also reported on Broadway, loss $40,000, and on Church street, loss 17,000.

The trial of Stokes, for the murder of Fisk, in New York, resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and on Monday, the 6th inst., he was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of February next. The result of this trial is somewhat contrary to the expectation of the public generally. Much has been said of its moral effect on the society of the land, and many are free in expressing the hope that no mercy will be shown the condemned man, but that the sentence of the court may be rigorously carried out. While we can offer no excuse for the crime, we question the wisdom of the sentence, and believe that if Stokes is executed it will be done more as a propitiatory offering to the demands of public sentiment and the press, than for any other reason.

The time of his trial has been most unfortunate for Stokes, for just now the city of New York is undergoing one of those periodical paroxysms of virtue which occasionally visit every community, and the voice of the people is crying out for some victim of whom to make an example. The responsibility of sending into the presence of his Maker a fellow-being, by act of violence, is one which should be well considered by communities and government, as well as individuals, and adding to the already long list of New York City crimes that of judicial murder fails to commend itself to our approval. That Fisk came to his death by the hand of Stokes there is no doubt, and the verdict of the jury has declared that it was a willful and deliberate act. Of the latter proposition there is no doubt, but in any event the murder of Stokes by the State will neither reform him nor restore Fisk, but will only place the community upon an equal footing with the former. What influences may have led to the verdict returned none can tell. Possibly the hue-and-cry, raised of late upon this question, has led to this result; and it may have been the fact that in finding their verdict the jury in this case have been influenced more by their desire of conforming to the demands of public sentiment than they should have been, and that complete justice may not have been done.

While we have no wish that the offender should go unpunished, we do confess a desire that the divine attribute of mercy may be shown by the Governor of New York, and the sentence of the unfortunate man may be commuted.

That the death penalty should ever be inflicted is a horrible reflection. We look upon it as a relic of barbarism, and predict the day not far distant when it will assume its proper place in the category of by-gone wrongs, along with the stories of the burning of witches and the inquisitorial rack. More hopefully do we look for that time, as we believe the world advancing in civilization and Christianization, and as we view the mighty strides towards this end since that time not, long past, when even the crime of petit larceny or poaching was punished by death. The object of punishment is not as a means of vengeance for the wrong done, but as a means of reformation and prevention. To accomplish these ends are there not other and better ways at the command of the people, whereby the shedding of human blood, oftentimes of innocent persons, may be safely avoided?

AN IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.—This was a writ of entry, Geo. W. Cahoon and Wife against E. S. Coe, for ten thousand acres of land in Wentworth's Location. The defendant, Coe, claimed the land by virtue of a quitclaim deed from David S. Greenough, and the plaintiff claimed title by virtue of a tax sale of Chas. Bellows, Sheriff of Coos County, made upon the State Treasurer's warrant of 1849, and sold July, 1850. The case was tried at Colebrook, Feb., 1871, His Honor, Judge Foster, presiding; the case went to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff; the counsel for deft. filed an exception to the sale, the case was then transferred to the Supreme Court; a hearing was had at Haverhill, and was there very ably argued by Bingham & Ray for plff's, and the Heywoods for deft. This case was continued to the July term at Lancaster, without giving an opinion; the case was there heard and the court decided that eight out of the nine exceptions were not well taken, reserving the ninth for further consideration, to be re-argued orally at Concord; this was heard and very ably argued by Bingham & Ray for plffs. and Heywoods for deft. The court listened very attentively to the arguments and after considering the case, decided that the ninth exception also was not well taken, so the verdict below was sustained and Cahoon & Wife recovered. Judge Ladd who drew the writ for the plffs. and Judge Bellows who is a relative of the plffs. did not take part in the case.

This is the first tax sale by a Sheriff that has ever been sustained in this State and will go very far to give confidence to sales for taxes by Sheriffs and Collectors, and is of much importance to citizens of Coos County, where so much depends upon the validity of tax titles.—*Cor. Ind. Gazettte.*

It is estimated there have been three thousand cases of small-pox in Boston, of which seven hundred and fifty have proved fatal.

Coos and Essex Farmers' Club, No. 1.

At the meeting of the above Club, held at Lancaster, on the 23d ult., J. G. Crawford, Esq., read an essay, which we are obliged to condense for want of room, on the subject assigned for discussion by the Club,

HOW CAN FARMING BE MADE MORE PROFITABLE?

The first and great important work in connection with profitable farming is to cultivate the soil. The farmer must understand the art; and by art is meant skill. A soil, to be cultivated, must be ploughed; it must be mellow, free from stumps and large stones, dry, and clear from weeds. How many farms are there in this County that are cultivated? How many fields in the whole State would bear an examination? Should you inspect them you would find brush and weeds in the fence corners—stones piled up like mountains, stumps left to decay, uneven surface and rocks marked by the plow and harrow teeth, which you have dragged over for years.

To make farming more profitable there must be an additional outlay of money, and especially of labor, where we find a farm cut up into small lots, and much of the best land occupied by walls and fences, the maintaining of which is an enormous tax upon the farmer. These must be removed, and the fields made larger; and by removing them we remove the place of deposit of obnoxious weeds, which will ripen and scatter broadcast over the land; and much time and labor is wasted in eradicating them from the fields cultivated. By removing the fences and enlarging fields much time is saved in plowing. In plowing small fields, where turns at the ends are often made, much time is consumed which, with large fields and long furrows, would be saved. As labor is the greatest expense to the farmer, whatever he can do to lessen it, and at the same time increase the products of his land, it is for his advantage to do. By spending a portion of the time consumed in idleness, or the time occupied in getting over and around obstructions, most, if not all, the large stones could be removed from your fields or sunk beneath the surface, so that your fields could be worked with a machine; and when we know that a pair of horses and mower can accomplish as much in a given length of time as the combined labor of eleven men, every farmer should prepare his ground so he can dispense with this extra expense. If your farms are small, and you do not feel able to purchase a machine, three or four can club together and own a mower that can be used by each in turn, and more than enough to pay for it will be saved in one season.

If there are fields—and there are many in this County — which are covered with rocks that it would be impossible to remove, such should be allowed to go back into forests, and in a few years the product of the growth of wood would be more than any other crop which could be raised upon it.

In regard to stock kept upon farms, it seems that there might be a great change for the better. How often do we see a farmer, when in want of a horse, buy some old animal which has been used up, and is constantly depreciating in value, use him for a while, and if he does not die before winter, kill him because he is not worth keeping, when, if he had bought a young horse, or raised one from some good stock, he would have an animal capable of doing more work, costing no more to keep, steadily increasing in value, and instead of killing can sell at a good advance over the cost. The same rule applies to oxen. Instead of buying an old yoke of cattle which are on the decline, and paying the great price you must to get them, buy a young pair which will do nearly, if not quite, as much work, and then instead of keeping them until they are so old it will cost more to fatten them than they will bring at the butcher's, sell them when they are in the best condition, when to keep them longer would be a loss. Many farmers will keep cows and milk them year after year, which for profit should have been sent to the shambles before they were milked the first season. It costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one, and by raising the best calves from your best milkers, you will soon see a greater return from your dairy, without a dollar additional expense. Your farms must be kept up, not only that they must, in order to be more profitable be made better, and in order to do this we must know the *art* of cultivating the soil.

The knowledge of the art of cultivating the soil involves more knowledge than that which is required to hold the plow, or ride a mower, or handle a spade. He must acquaint himself with the nature of his soil. He must be able to analyze it, to know what he can raise to the best advantage, what will yield him the greatest profit, to know what peculiar property his soil stands in need of, and apply it in some form. A good farmer desires to grow large crops with the least cost; at the same time he must not forget, that to do this, he must keep his land in good condition; and to accomplish this he must more than plow, sow, plant and reap; he must study and think.

The inorganic bodies of plants are in a large degree taken from the soil, and if it does not contain these properties, the crop upon the same will be a failure. The ash of the potato contains over 51 per cent. of potash. How long would it be before the soil would become exhausted were this constant drain made upon it without replacing this potash, Farmers should ascertain the cause for the failure of their tillage to produce its wonted crops and supply the element that proves to be lacking. Wood ashes are good for potatoes, as they contain potash. But care should be taken not to supply too much of any one element to the neglect of others. Common manures must be used in connection with commercial fertilizers. The same principle applies to other vegetables, grains and grasses.

Every farmer should be supplied with the standard works on Agriculture. In connection with the study of these works let this club be maintained. Here you can meet and discuss questions connected with the employment in which you are engaged.

Let our soil be put in condition to to raise bread-stuffs, instead of sending money to the West to buy them.

Let all those interested take hold of this matter. Let them reason, let them think; so that when others come to look at your fine fields, and wonder at your prosperity, you will be able to

"Teach him that States, of native strength possessed,
Though very poor, may still be very blessed.
That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;
Whilst self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

Following Mr. Crawford, Col. W. D. Weeks read the following essay on the same subject:

I presume it was not expected by the Committee who appointed me one of the persons to open this discussion that I should offer any new ideas with regard to farming, or that I should advocate any "new departure," as I should thus advocate a theory contrary to my practice, having followed the old customs of farming, with, I trust, some improvements.

First, then, I do not believe in making a specialty of any one thing in the line of farming. Several standard crops should be raised on a very great majority of our farms, as frequently one crop fails while another succeeds, and as a majority of the crops of this country are good, the loss on those that fail is only a sort of insurance paid for the success of the others. A keen discrimination and sound judgment should be used in locating crops upon suitable soil. Farming is an occupation which it has been thought any one was competent for, even though not competent for either of the professions of the country or for any other kind of business; but such is not the case. If there is any occupation under heaven which requires a whole man to successfully carry on, it is farming. The farmer has to act independent and alone; all other occupations have their associations which meet frequently and discuss matters of interest to them, and as the majority think, so the whole association act; and as farming is the foundation of the business of all countries, all these associations and combinations are created to enable their members to get some advantage over the producer, and they do it to some extent, and I don't know but they always must, for an association of farmers of the country would be too unwieldy to accomplish any good results; but I do think that certain interests should associate together, such as the wool growers, butter and cheese makers, hop raisers, potato raisers for starch, and starch makers, should understand each other in order to make those kinds of business safe and reliable. Another feature of practical farming is to keep none but likely animals. See to it they are well bred and that they have the elements of growth. In neat stock you not only gain in the size of the animal, but in the time of maturing and quantity of food consumed. It is also the same with sheep and much the same with horses; with the latter, however, there should be more pains taken to breed properly, because the inferior ones cannot be sent to the shambles as of other stock. Don't breed from unsound animals, as their unsoundness is likely to be entailed upon their offspring. It cost no more to raise a colt worth $200 at four years of age, than to raise one worth $50. This too, requires experience, the keenest skill and soundest judgment, as well as to know when to sell. A man cannot afford to keep an animal after it is matured, unless he has business for said animal to perform.

Keep no more hogs than enough for your own use unless you keep a dairy, as it takes a dollar's worth of corn to make 50 cents' worth of pork, in this section.

We cannot afford to let unmatured animals stop growing, even in winter. They must be fed with good nourishing food at regular seasons and kept as comfortable as possible, you cannot afford to let them range the fields after the snow is on the ground because they get something that fills them up; they will fall away under such treatment; neither can you afford to over stock your pastures, for there is the place where the judicious farmer makes his best profits, it being much easier to make beef on grass than on hay or grain. The problem how to obtain and retain competent help, is in my judgment more difficult to solve than any other which farmers are called to consider. Our country is so prosperous in rail roading, manufacturing, building and lumbering, that each of those occupations can afford and does pay high wages, and thereby obtains the better class of labor, which leaves us no other alternative in our present unorganized state, but employ what remains, or over-bid those other interests.

In this, above all other things, I think farmers should understand each other, and require that an inexperienced man should not be enabled to impose upon a neighbor, after having been tried and found wanting. The fact that a faithful and experienced hand, who understands his employer's mode of doing business, obtains, as he should, good round wages, is no reason why another, who cannot speak a word of English, harness a horse, yoke or drive a pair of oxen, should receive the same pay, or any where near it.

Col. Weeks suggested that the evil above referred to might perhaps be remedied by farmers associating themselves together and offering to pay first class wages, only to competent help, and discharge from their service incompetent help, by whom they may have been imposed upon, as soon as their incompetency became known. He deprecated the habit indulged in by many farmers of idling their time away at the village store, tavern and other places of resort. Although a man's physical condition would not admit of continuous work, the farmer should spend much more of what he terms his leisure time at or near home, as there is hardly a day when absent that something does not occur requiring his presence. Observation taught that the farmer who made farming a finality was, as a rule, more successful than the one who engaged in other buisness. [We purposed to publish Col. Weeks essay entire, but have been obliged to abridge for want of room. ED.]

Capt. J. I. Williams was the next speaker. He believed that much of the expense of fencing farms should be avoided. If every farmer would fence against his own stock, it would remove the necessity for fencing mowing and tillage. In this way nearly enough would be saved to the farmers of Lancaster, in two years, to pay their town debt. He agreed with Mr. Weeks in regard to hiring help. His experience had been that good help was the cheapest; the extra amount paid a first class hand was saved in tools and animals which would be injured and destroyed by inexperienced hands. He believed there was great need of more intelligence among farmers. They should read and think more. Every farmer should become acquainted with the nature of his own soil and ascertain what fertilizers are required to reproduce the elements exhausted by crops. There should be the same progress in farming that there is in other branches of business. The great aim should be to ascertain how to get the largest crops without impoverishing the soil. We should be more ready to abandon the old routine followed by our fathers, when it was evident we could improve upon it.

Jas. W. Weeks, Esq., said the farmer should be a man of intelligence and observation. His occupation afforded him an opportunity for improving the mind far above that of the shop hand, who worked at some simple business until he became a mere machine, unfit for any business requiring the exercise of the intellect. He agreed with the previous speakers in the matter of hiring help, and advised farmers to give their undivided attention to their farms and not have other and outside business occupying their time, and taxing their mind. He believed it was all important that our forests should be preserved, and replenished, to prevent the soil from becoming barren. When the country was new there was not the necessity for head work that now exists, in consequence of the soil becoming depleted by continuous cropping. Farmers should learn to replace the elements exhausted.

S. A. Way inquired if the real reason our soil was fertile and fruitful was not because our mountains had the effect upon the atmosphere to produce rain. In regard to book knowledge in farming, he believed it was a humbug. The reports and other Agricultural works were written for other sections of the country, and would not apply to New England. He believed that to make a successful farmer a person wanted but little education, as it would incline him to other pursuits. He had found that the most successful farmers were the least educated.

The remarks of Mr. Way met with decided opposition from nearly all the other speakers. Judge Weeks contended that books were a great help in any business. Although it would not do to depend upon them entirely, the mechanic, as well as the farmer, would get much assistance by consulting the standard works upon the branch of industry in which he was engaged. Mr. Crawford believed that for a farmer to bring up his boy in ignorance who had a desire for education was most sure to create a distaste for his occupation and drive him from the farm. Capt. Williams argued that books were valuable as giving us for a paltry sum the experience which had cost others thousands of dollars.

The next meeting of the Club occurs Monday evening, the 13th, when Capt. J. I. Williams will read a paper on the subject of Manures, which will be discussed by the Club.

AN ADDRESS

BY THE

United States Centennial Commission.

To the people of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundreth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts Manufactures and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives frome each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of a National Legislature controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the National resources of the Country and their developement, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is neccessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existencee should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United State has wisely decided that the Birth-day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufacturies, India her curious fabrics, while newley opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellecne.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extends to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deepely interested. It would further earnestly urge to formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy, that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

N. H. Items.

At a dinner given by Eli A. Boutwell, of Hopkinton, on last Thanksgiving day, a gentleman and his wife were present with an infant a few months old, which was his second child his first child being a son, then forty nine years old.

Mrs. John Kelsea, aged fifty-five years, of Lisbon, dropped dead the 22d inst., while washing her breakfast dishes. She had been in unusual good health for some time.

A brakeman on the Cheshire Railroad, named Milan Prentiss, was instantly killed at Fitzwilliam, on Monday, 23d, by striking his head against a bridge. He belonged in Swanzey, and had been on the railroad only about one week.

Hon. James A. Weston, was on Thursday nominated by the Democratic State Convention, as candidate for Governor, and Henry Colony, of Keene, for Railroad Commissioner.

The public schools in Farmington have been closed on account of the small pox. The disease is confined to the household of Mr. S. S. Cloutman.

Small-pox exists to a considerable extent in Dover. There have been several deaths. Two new cases appeared at Sawyer's mills on Friday.

Arrangements have been made for the trial of Evans, the Northwood murderer, at the term commencing on the the 21st of January, 1873, at Exeter. Justices Doe and Ladd will preside.

C. G. McAlpine of Warner recently sold a thorough-bred bull calf, seven months old, to Joseph Barnard of Contoocookville for, $100.

The New Hampshire Editors', Publirhers' and Printers' Association will hold their winter session in Nashua, on the 17th of January, the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

Portsmouth has organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Wolfeborough is carrying a debt of over $100, 000.

The Lewiston Journal for 1873.

Among the Weekly papers of Maine designed for general State Circulation none more completely fills the ideal of what a comprehensive family *news* paper should be than the *Lewiston Weekly Journal*—a paper as large as the New York Weeklies, and for the purposes of Maine readers much more acceptably filled. While of course it is the duty of every citizens to subscribe for his own local county paper (because no other paper can supply its place in the matter of local news and local interests), yet in these days most families find it convenient to have a second paper of a more general character, which shall give them more in detail the news of the State and of the country at large, as well as of other countries.

This is precisely the field occupied by the *Lewiston Weekly Journal*, which stands in the front rank of Maine or even New England newspapers. Although decidedly Republican in sentiment, yet its political convictions are expressed so courteously and fairly as to command the respect of those holding different views; while its high tone and entire freedom from offensive personalities and exceptionable reading, make it well adaped to every fireside.

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