

# The Oxford Democrat

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## POETRY.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

### CAMPAIGN SONG.

Come wake the echoes, boys, to-night,  
And let the midnight roar,  
For under General Grant we'll fight,  
As we fought in 'Sixty-four.  
We fought for Liberty and Truth,  
There's not a man don't know it,  
We're history upon our side,  
And "CALL-FACTS" up to show it.

CHORUS—Then wake the echoes, once again,  
And give us three cheers more,  
For under Grant, we are to fight,  
As we fought in 'Sixty-four.  
We fight to keep our country whole,  
In honor's rugged path,  
We fight to save that country's life,  
From treason's hellish wrath.

We fight to keep our country whole,  
In honor's rugged path,  
We fight to save that country's life,  
From treason's hellish wrath.  
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From treason's hellish wrath.

### Don't Leave the Farm.

BY CLARA F. BERRY.

Come, boys I have something to tell you,  
Come here, I would whisper low:  
You are thinking of leaving the homestead;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.  
The city has many attractions,  
But think of the vices and sins;  
When once in the vortex of fashion,  
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia—  
They're wealthy in gold, no doubt;  
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,  
If only you'll shovel it out.  
The mercantile life is a hazard.  
The goods are old high and then low;  
Better risk the old farm awhile longer,  
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,  
And so has the busiest mart,  
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,  
Don't be in a hurry to start!  
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,  
They take in their thousands or so;  
Ah! think of the frauds and deception,  
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest,  
The orchards are loaded to-day;  
You're free as the air of the mountains,  
And monarch of all you survey.  
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,  
The profit comes in rather slow;  
Remember you have nothing to risk, boys,  
Don't be in a hurry to go.

## MISCELLANY.

### A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

I had been some years engaged in the practice of medicine in one of our largest cities, before I met with any serious adventures. One night as I was returning home through a lonely, unfrequented part of the city, at a late hour, from a patient I had been with since noon of that day, and whom I was permitted to leave by reason of a favorable change, I was suddenly stopped in a dark, gloomy, out-of-the-way spot, by a gruff, coarsely dressed man:

"You're a doctor!" he both announced and inquired in the same words.

"I am."

"I want you to come with me then!" he said in a tone that indicated the matter was already settled in his mind, however it might be in mine.

"I cannot to-night!" I answered, with a positive emphasis, "I am all wearied out and anxious to get home."

"Yes, you doctors are always wearied out when a poor man wants you!" said the fellow with a threatening growl; "but only let some—snob's wife's poodle dog need looking to, and you would find your way there at any hour of the day or night!"

Well, I'm no snob, thank heaven! and I've tried half a dozen doctors already, and none of them will come—and so, you see, I can't let you off."

"But, really—"

"See here, doctor!" interrupted the fellow, producing a knife, and flashing the blade by a quick flourish before my eyes, "I'm a desperate man and might be pushed to do a wicked deed. Every man sets a certain value on his own life and also on the life of his best and dearest friend. You know how much your life's worth to you, and I know how much another's life is worth to me, and fore heaven, I swear, if you attempt to go and leave my friend to die, I'll put this knife into you!"

It was an open space where we stood, about half way between two blocks of new buildings that were not yet tenanted. I looked up and down the dark street but not a soul was in sight.

"Where do you wish me to go?" I inquired.

"O, down here awhile," he said, jerking his thumb over his shoulder,—"Come on before it's too late!"

the opposite sex, even among the most depraved and abandoned.

"What is the matter with her, and how long has she been ill?" I questioned.

"About three or four hours ago she gave birth to a child that didn't live but a minute, and since then she's been having fits, was the reply.

"Was there no physician with her when the child was born?"

"No, I couldn't get one for love or money. An old woman, a neighbor, came in and did what she could. Do you think as how you can save her, doctor?" inquired the man in a husky tone.

"I cannot say, of course, but I will promise to do the best I can."

"O, do, and heaven will bless you for it!" he rejoined in a tone that expressed a more deep and earnest feeling than I had thought; some poor fellow, perhaps, who had been the foot-ball of fortune, and had not received his deserts.

"Is this woman your wife?" I kindly inquired.

I believe he heard me; but as he did not answer, I concluded not to repeat the question.

We soon turned into some of the small, mean, dark, narrow streets, where none but the poorer classes live. We now walked forward in silence—the man, who had hold of my arm, as if he were afraid I might otherwise give him the slip, taking long rapid strides, and causing me no little exertion to keep step with him.

At length he turned into a dark court, where I could see nothing but a few dingy buildings on either side, and I thought if his object was to rob me, I was completely in his power. At the far end of this court he stopped, opened a door, and led me up a flight of creaking stairs; we groped our way forward a few feet, and then he opened the door into the room of the patient. The apartment was small and plainly furnished, with a lamp standing on a little table not far from the bed. An old woman, who was leaning over the sufferer, looked quickly and eagerly around at our entrance, and seeing me, exclaimed:

"Is he a doctor?"

"Yes, yes, I've got a doctor at last. God be praised, if it ain't too late," replied the man, hurriedly, adding, almost in the same breath:

"How is she, Mary? how is she?"

The old woman shook her head, and sighed out:

"She's had three of 'em since you left, and she's in the fourth now, poor dear."

"Oh, my God!" groaned the man, sinking down upon the nearest seat. Doctor, you hear! Oh, save her! save her!

I hurried to the bed, and found the patient in convulsions. The spasms ceased almost immediately; a considerable quantity of viscid matter was ejected, and a heavy snoring respiration followed. The face was flushed, hot, head and the pulse rapid. I decided that she must be bled, and lost no time in opening a vein. I then sent for ice, and applied it in moderation to her head. I remained with her through the night, and left her at daylight in a tranquil sleep, with directions to be followed in case of a return of spasms.

The man, who gave his name as Ralph Wagner, came down to the door with me and put a half eagle in my hand.

"How is she?" he asked, in a trembling voice. "Is she better? can you save her?"

"She is better, I think, and I hope she can be saved," I replied.

"Oh, doctor, will you come again to-day?"

"Yes; this afternoon toward night, after I shall have got some sleep and visited some few patients that cannot be neglected."

"Don't desert us, doctor! for God's sake, don't, fairly pleaded the man, with tears in his eyes.

I assured him I would not, gave him my address and bade him send for me at any time if a change should take place for the worse.

From that time the patient gradually mended, and in the course of a week was out of danger and had her reason. I had seen her every day during this time, and had become not a little interested in her. She was not an ordinary woman. Her age I judged to be about twenty-five or six, and her features, though marked by suffering, were intellectual and still beautiful. Her hair was a light brown, soft almost to silkiness, and she had the sweetest blue eyes and prettiest mouth I ever beheld. Her voice, too, had the rich mellowness which so captivates the ear, and her language denoted education, and her manners refinement.

Great was the contrast between this pretty, delicate flower, and the big coarse-fetured, awkward, uneducated, and I must add, totally unpossessing Ralph Wagner, and though I fancied that I could comprehend how such a man might love her to the whole extent of his rough, coarse nature, I confess I was at a loss to account for true reciprocity, if indeed there was any such thing. That his ardent attachment to her might excite some curiosity—some emotion akin to pity, and perhaps grati-

tude—I thought possible; but that there should exist anything like true, mutual love seemed as contrary to the laws of nature as for the doe to love the tiger. And yet how many such incongruities we see paired, if not mated, married by law, if not in spirit.

The day that I made what I intended should be my last visit, I found my patient sitting in a chair, crying as if her heart would break. She was alone.

"This is very bad for you to be exciting your nervous system in this manner," I said in a kindly reproving tone. "Has anything happened too serious for a little calm philosophy to master?"

"Oh, doctor," she exclaimed, "I am a poor miserable, heart-broken woman, alone and friendless."

"O, not quite so bad as that, I think," I answered lightly. "Where is your husband?"

"This is the first time I had ever spoken the word husband to her, and I looked to see if she received it as a familiar unquestioned fact. She shuddered and covered her eyes with her hands.

"Did you see in the papers this morning," she sobbed, "the arrest of a notorious burglar, called 'Patent Hammer Smith'?"

"I think I did see something of that kind."

"That was none other than Ralph Wagner."

"Good heavens! you amaze me!" I cried—"Your husband a burglar?"

"Sit down, doctor, and let me tell you a painful story in a few words; and then if you can give me good advice and sympathy, I shall receive it with gratitude; and if you scorn and cast me from you I shall only find I was mistaken in supposing you had a heart."

I seated myself and became all attention.

"I was reared in influence," she resumed, and for seventeen years was the pride and joy of parents. At seventeen I fell in with a man some years older than myself, whom I believed to be perfection itself. My father knew better and warned me against him. He finally forbade him the house. We corresponded afterward, met clandestinely, and at eighteen I eloped with him.

We went, as I supposed, to the house of a clergyman, and then and there were married, and then set off on a wedding tour. The man I had so wildly loved proved to be a black hearted villain, and soon robbed me of all my money, and then deserted me in a strange city. He afterwards wrote me that the marriage was a sham, and that he had deceived me in that manner in order to revenge himself on my father for his insults.

A blank followed this awakening from a bright and glorious dream to a reality too horrible for an ordinary mind to contemplate. I had a brain fever. I wrote home to my father the whole terrible truth, and implored him to receive back his poor, broken hearted daughter. I was a ragged mendicant in a strange city and, God only knows with what intense and fearful anxiety I awaited the answer to that letter. I waited days—I waited months. None ever came.

I was cast off then—abandoned—ruined for this world and for the next. At last Ralph offered me his protection and his hand. I accepted. We were married. He declared he loved me, and certainly treated me with respect and showed affection. I knew not that he was a house breaker, and when I found out I asked myself what better was I than he that I should leave him? So I have lived with him ever since, nearly two years, and now he is arrested and I am alone again in the world. Such is my sad history, doctor. Now tell me what to do!"

"Write again to your parents," said I "they may not have received your letter, or their reply may have been misinterpreted."

"I have sometimes hoped so, and I want to die in that delusion if it be one," she eagerly rejoined. "If I were to get an answer now, and that they knew my condition and have cast me off forever, it might make my poor brain again."

"It is never too late to repent," I replied.

"Remember the word of Christ to the men who would have put to death the guilty woman for her crime. He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her! We all have our errors and need forgiveness."

After hearing much more of a similar purport, I urged if she did not wish to write to her parents to give me her address, and let me ascertain, in my own way, if they still lived and cared for her. She finally wrote the address on a slip of paper. I read it, sprang from my seat, and looked at her in utter amazement. I understood it all, but I could scarcely credit my senses.

She was my sister's child.

I pass over the scene that followed this strange discovery.

It was a mistake on her part—her letter had never reached her almost distracted parents who had long mourned her dead, or lost to them forever. She went home with me, and remained at my house till her fond and loving parents came to reclaim her. It was a fearful scene of commingling joy and grief when we all met under the same

roof; and humbly, on our knees, we all thanked God for the wonderful restoration of the lost one, who was plucked, indeed, as a brand from the burning, and saved in body and I trust in soul.

Three years after, Ralph Wagner died in prison and with him perished one great portion of the guilty secret. I have purposely concealed all other names—but my sad story is none the less true notwithstanding.

### The Power of Music.

One evening some time since, as Mr. Theodore E. Perkins was sitting in the room of the Howard Mission, New York, conversing with the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, they were interrupted by the entrance of a wild looking man who exclaimed:

"Is Awful Gardner here?"

"No," replied Mr. Van Meter.

"Then," exclaimed the man, in accents of despair, "I am lost. If Awful Gardner was here, he could save me; he'd know how because he's been the same road; but now I'm lost!" and drawing a bowie knife from under his vest, he was about to plunge it into his bosom when Mr. Van Meter sprang forward and caught his arm. Seeing it would be useless to attempt to wrest the knife from his grasp, Mr. Van Meter sought to distract the man's attention from his suicidal purpose; but the unfortunate creature was seized with a fit of delirium tremens and became unmanageable.

Mr. Perkins, not knowing what else to do, sat down at the melodeon and began to play and sing. "Come ye disconsolate."

The effect was magical. The man became sufficiently calm for Mr. Van Meter to march him up and down the room, while Mr. Perkins continued to play and sing. From "Come ye disconsolate," he struck into "Jesus, to thy dear arms I flee." The effect was still more marked. After singing that beautiful hymn, Mr. Perkins commenced, "Fly as a bird to your mountain."

As the strains of this exquisite composition filled the room, the maniac paused, sat down, covered his hands and sobbed like a child—or rather like a broken hearted remorseful man. By this time Mrs. Meter, who was present when the man first burst into the room, came in with a bowl of strong coffee, which she had thoughtfully made, and as soon as the weeping stranger became sufficiently composed, she gave it to him.

That quieted his nerves and renewed his strength, and in a little while he became completely restored to the possession of his faculties.

"Who is this man?" was the question which rose spontaneously to the lips of his deliverers. But all efforts to ascertain who he was proved fruitless. He persistently refused to give his name or to furnish any clue to his residence or identity. Mr. Perkins accompanied him to the St. Nicholas hotel where he took a room under an assumed name. But in the conversation he had chanced to mention a clergyman living in Newport, R. I., whom Mr. Van Meter knew. The latter immediately wrote to the clergyman, stating the case, and asking him to come to the city. The clergyman came by the first boat, and was taken at once to the hotel where they fortunately found the poor man. The clergyman knew him well. He was a rich resident of the city of Hartford, Conn., highly connected; a married man and the father of several children. On coming into his patrimony, he had taken to dissipation, and the result is indicated in the foregoing sketch. But his day of salvation had come. The clergyman took him back to Hartford. He threw off the thralldom to rum which had degraded him—He took his former position in society; and he is now living in Hartford, a respected Christian man, and affording to his own person and history the most remarkable instance of the triumph of music over delirium that has ever come to our knowledge. [N. Y. Journal of Music.

"Awful Gardner was a reformed drunkard, gambler, and pugilist once noted in New York city."

### Blair's Hartford Speech.

The Hartford (Ct.) Post says that on the 16th of March, 1867, Gen. Francis P. Blair made a speech in that city. It reproduces the part of it which we give below, at the request of many readers who are annoyed at the New York World's silly question, "Does Grant drink?"

Blair—"Fel'r Citizens: The free'd'm of New England,—the Connecticut river's red-dashed to the workshops of New England. [A Voice—Dry up!]

Blair—"The principles of our fathers discriminate the government from the monarch (hic)-ies of our old world, and we have to come down to absolute and 'rignal prop'rties of—of—lib'ty and 'pursuit of property'!"

[Great confusion in the hall. Cries of Put him out, etc.]

Blair (smilingly)—O, no, don't put 'm out. He'll be put out when he let's no that he wants to be put out. (Great laughter.) I say, don't put 'm out. There is such a thing as public 'rpinion, and if a man opposes public 'rpinion, and makes a nuisance of 'mself, he'll be abated—he will.

[Here the chairman whispered to him, and Blair smiled in a strange manner.]

Blair—"The gov'm't no longer zists—they have sub'st're for it a gov'm't of Congressional dis're'hun—that Congress without re't'rence to Con's'sh'n has proceeded to enact laws in violation of Con's'sh'n, by which the Con's'sh'n is 't'rely a'nulated."

Several Voices—"Rah for Con's'sh'n.—[Laughter.]

Blair—"Fel'r citizens: I shay—[Here he was interrupted by violent hisses and stamping in all parts of the hall.]

The chairman waved his hand in a beseeching manner for the crowd to be patient.

Blair—"My fel'r cit'zens, I shall not detain you but a—

[More stamping and hissing and the chairman waved his hand again.]

Blair—"I wish 's'ay that this thing (?) is to destroy 'r gov'm't which has been 'r wonder and admiration of 'r world."

[Loud hisses were given, and there was great confusion. The chairman lifted up his forefinger, this time, beseechingly.]

Blair—"Fel'r cit'zens. Before—[Violent applause and hisses.]

Blair—"The Con's'sh'n—[Cries for "Doolittle," "Doolittle."] Blair—"Both prop'rties,—[Renewed hissing, and great disorder.] [The chairman—Order, gentlemen, order!]

Blair—"It's not true the people of 'r south—[Long continued hissing, and mock applause.]

The chairman—I beg you gentlemen to be so kind as to hear the argument of our gallant (?) friend. He does not deal in declamation.

Blair—"How—Voice—Loudly.

Blair—"I ask you—[Here the confusion was so great that the meeting threatened to break up in a row, and many left the hall.]

Blair—"I say these negroes—A voice—Damn the nager; let them go and give us something else. [Shouts of laughter.]

Blair—"We cannot let them go—Same voice—We hear enuff. [Laughter.] Blair then directed his remarks to the individual who interrupted him, and his smiling countenance indicated that he enjoyed the episode.

Blair—"turning again to the audience) I shay—[Great confusion, and cries of sit down, dry up, with hisses and stamping. Here a gentleman on the stage conferred with the chairman, Blair meantime trying to get the attention of the crowd.]

Blair—"I was going on to say that these negroes, (great shouting) but as you'll not hear me, I'll give way.

He then sat down, greatly to the relief of everybody in the hall.

**The New Declaration of War—Speech of Senator Morton.**

When Senator Morton of Indiana makes a speech it is always worth listening to. Here is what he said in the Senate upon the Democratic nominations and platform:

I have read the resolutions adopted by that convention, the platform of principles it has laid down, and upon which its candidates have been placed; and I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the issue that is presented to the country by this platform and by the character of these candidates.

General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, said, "let us have peace;" but the Democratic party by their convention in New York have said, "let us have war; there shall be no peace." They have declared in substance, I might say perhaps in direct terms, that the reconstruction of these States under the several acts of Congress shall not be permitted to stand, but shall be overturned by military force if they get the power. They have announced that there shall be no settlement of our troubles, except upon the condition of the triumph of those who have been in the rebellion. Let me call your attention to a part of the eighth resolution in regard to the very question. In speaking of the reconstruction of the States, they go on to say that the power to regulate suffrage exists with each State, making no difference between loyal States that have been at peace and States that have been in rebellion, putting them all upon the same footing.

"And that any attempt by Congress on any pretext whatever;"

That is, upon the "pretext" of the rebellion, if you please, "to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government."

They declare that the interference of Congress with suffrage in States that have been in rebellion, though that interference



# The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 24, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

For Representative to Congress.

SAMUEL P. MORRILL, of Farmington.

For Senators.

W. W. BOLSTER, of Dixfield.

SAMUEL TYLER, of Brownfield.

For Sheriff.

CYRUS WORMELL, of Bethel.

For Register of Probate.

JOSIAH S. HOBBS, of Paris.

For County Treasurer.

HORATIO AUSTIN, of Paris.

For County Commissioner.

HIRAM A. ELLIS, of Canton.

## How the Nomination was Made.

The Boston Advertiser, in an able resume of the doings of the Democratic National Convention, declares that the attempt of some papers to make it out that the "Chase movement" in the Convention, had no strength, is not borne out by the circumstances and evident manifestations, but that it was a great element in the convention, never for an instant absent from any mind. The Convention was a great game of intrigue, from beginning to end. There was one faction ready to sacrifice any principle, to immolate any personal ambition, for the prospects of success. They wanted a new deal. While the malignant, old style, bitter partisans sought an endorsement of their principles, and the nomination of a candidate, without regard to availability.

To make the nomination of Chase feasible, it was necessary to play a deep game. All the other candidates must be killed off in advance by strategic combinations, and then, when the Convention was wearied with the rivalries of little men, his great name was to be brought in, new and unsoiled by the scramble. Mr. Pendleton was the strongest man, and coming from the West, it was desirable to divide the West, hence Hendricks was run—the South dividing their votes on Pendleton, Hendricks and Hancock, only striving to harmonize the Convention. The Pendleton column was finally broken, and on the morning of the fourth day, the understanding was for Seymour to come forward and nominate the Chief Justice, on the part of New York. But there were two parties playing at the same game, and while the New York men thought they had plenty of time, Mr. Vallandigham, representing the men in the party who had nothing to gain by the Chase movement, by a bold dash, at the auspicious moment, actually stole the thunder of the Chase men, and made a nomination hard to oppose—that of Seymour—for New York could not oppose it, by even making a nomination. Seymour's gun was spiked, and it was in vain for him to decline, and to say that his honor was involved. It was involved in this way, that he was in the Chase movement—he had done what he could to bring it about, and it would raise a suspicion of his honesty, if he failed to carry out his purpose and accepted the nomination himself. He hesitated, and the thing was settled, and this is probably the true version of the whole matter. The cautious leaders had been outwitted.

In relation to the Vice President, the choice of the Soldiers and of the National delegates was Gen. Ewing. The Rebel Generals and Southern delegates fancied Gen. Blair, on account of his truckling letter. These men had hitherto been kept in the back ground—but now, as the Advertiser says, these rebel Generals were all allowed a dress parade, from Wade Hampton to Forrest, in seconding the Blair nomination. There was no need of exercising prudence, since a ticket with Seymour's name, destined to defeat, had been put up, and so the convention threw a wet blanket over the party, and deserted the field.

The New York Evening Post frankly says: "While we shall support cordially the upright candidates of the Republican party for the offices to which they are designated, we shall expose every bad nomination that is made." [Exchange.]

Nothing would better redeem the partisan press of the land, and give it influence with the people, than such independence as this. It would be a great check upon unworthy aspirants for office.

Besides independence, we should like to see a little more candor and truthfulness in the partisan press. One may advocate his peculiar political views with the utmost vigor and power, and there be no occasion for complaint, if misrepresentation and falsification be absent, but a misstatement, to gain a political advantage, or a suppression of the truth, to accomplish a little party victory, redounds to the discredit of journalism. We don't believe that a good cause requires this, or is promoted by it. An editor guilty of it, stains his character, belittles his vocation, which is calculated to be so honorable and influential, and sells himself body and soul, to the political demagogues who infest all political parties with their presence.

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says, "that it is because there is so much due on it."

## Reaction.

It is a trite saying, that "Revolutions never go backward," but the old foggy hunker democracy is not inclined to accept the situation which the logic of war established in our country, but, is groping amid the dead past for the old dogmas which it formerly hugged with such tenacity and which it was so loth to yield, and which it never would have relinquished, had these dogmas not been knocked out of them by the deadly cannon ball.

One of these dogmas is, the "White Man's Government" talk. The democratic party planted itself squarely upon the doctrine, before the war, and prated much about our government being exclusively a white man's government—but as the rebellion, from small beginnings, assumed vast proportions from year to year, and the fate of the Union hung balancing, as it were, the cry arose from all quarters of the North, "use the available force in our power—arm the negro," and the rebels, in equal desperation, but in a death-bed repentance too late for avail, took up the cry, and the negro was armed and became a supporter of the Government. Now the right to be a citizen, and claim a citizenship in the Government was accorded to him, and thus the doctrine of a "White man's government" was buried beneath the ashes of the smouldering ruins of the rebellion.

It is in vain for the democratic party at this day, directly or indirectly, by words or by acts, by doctrines they announce, or by men they nominate, to attempt to revive the old idea and make a stand again upon it. As the New York Times says, "Such a course is 'not only a reaction against the war and against the principles which it established;—it is a reaction against the tendencies and events of the age—against that broader and higher civilization which is making men everywhere more tolerant of mere accidental distinctions, and which is admitting them as men to share the rights and responsibilities, as they must share the burdens and penalties of Governments and laws.'"

We are not going backwards, let the democratic party understand—if they have new issues to present, bring them on, and we will consider them, but we want no resurrecting of defunct ones.

Some things are settled beyond controversy, by the war. One is slavery—another, the right and power of the Union to protect itself—and these are no surer settled than is the other great truth, that the colored population of our country "have rights which white men are bound to respect."

The voice of the people is higher than the voice of the Supreme Court on this question, and must be respected. We go forward, and take no backward steps.

## Deserting the sinking ship.

The New York Herald, which has been supporting the democracy for some months, comes out against the Democratic ticket and platform, on the ground that the Democrats are insensible to the fact that the world moves. The wickedness of the whole thing does not so much disgust the Herald as its folly. It "is worse than a crime; it is a blunder." The Herald closes thus: "We can give no countenance to this retrograde movement of the Democratic party. The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey and China; for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination."

Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blackheads of the democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan."

MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT GRANT'S HABITS.—Who would have supposed after Vicksburg, or Chattanooga, or Richmond, that within five years the hero of those great achievements would have been attacked and slandered, falsely and without even a shadow of cause, by partisan hate that does not stop to consider how much we all owe to him whose skill and courage gave us a united country. The charge of intemperance has been related often enough, but the following extract from the National Temperance Advocate, the official organ of the temperance people of the country, ought to set the matter forever at rest:

Having thoroughly investigated the matter, we give it as our deliberate opinion that Gen. Grant does not now drink—that is, anything alcoholic. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society, than whom no one can be more hostile to everything approaching intemperate habits in a public man, has been to Washington recently. While there, in company with General Howard, he had a long interview with General Grant. The conversation was candid, straightforward, and ingenuous; and though it would not be right to repeat all that was said, Mr. Dodge has reported to us enough to convince us that no friend of temperance need have any cause for anxiety as to the temperance principles of Gen. Grant.

The students of Brunswick and Waterville Colleges, having received a circus company with salutes of tin horns, the clown dressed off the young gentlemen by saying, that he had often admired the musical skill displayed by fish and clam peddlers, but he had never before now learned that they had been taught the accomplishment at Maine colleges.

## From Washington.

The indications are that Congress will finally adjourn this week or early in next week, though the Southern members are urging a recess till October instead of an adjournment.

Mr. Evans has been confirmed as Attorney General and entered upon his duties.

The President has recovered from his impeachment scare and has his brain excited again on edoes. He is said to be preparing several, and has sent in one against the Electoral College bill. He is making nominations of defunct hunkers, such as President Buchanan could not have induced the Senate of 1860 to confirm.

In his message vetoing the Electoral College bill he endorses the revolutionary principles of Blair's letter and the Democratic platform. He asserts for the twentieth time that the reconstruction acts of Congress are null and void, and that the rebel governments created by his own fiat are valid and legal.

The defiant spirit shown by the President just now, as Congress is about to adjourn, shows what a mistake was made by the Senate in not setting him aside and putting him out of harm's way, when they had the power and opportunity.

A WORD FROM "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."—Under this caption the Portland Argus published less than a year ago, the following lively note:

Mr. Editor.—As one of the readers of the good old Argus, I am highly pleased with the stand you have taken in favor of Gen. Grant for the next President of the United States. Push along, keep moving; it increases the value of your paper, in my estimation, tenfold. Should he maintain the dignified, consistent character that he has since he took command of the Potomac army, I shall surely vote for him, whether nominated by Democrats or Republicans.

Yours "for fighting it out on this line."

North Berwick, July 12, 67. S. S.

SQUARE WORK AT LAST.—The New York Evening Post which has held back somewhat from the support of the Republican party of late, now comes up strong and square for Grant and Colfax, and does its "level best" to impress the people with the importance of the election of these men. It closes a long reviewing article as follows:

"The Republican party has made mistakes which the Evening Post has faithfully exposed. But it has carried a great and important work to a conclusion; its candidate ended the war and saved the Union against its enemies; and the party has now, under many disadvantages, made peace and perfected reconstruction."

It is wise, it is best for the country to put in power now a party whose avowed and only object is to destroy all that has been done, and begin over again? Is it for the people's interest that we should be plunged for four years to come, anew, into confusion and distress? That business should be paralyzed, industry hindered, and men alarmed for their safety and rights for another quadrennial period, for no other object but to gratify the passions of a set of politicians who have been in the minority during seven years, whose unpatriotic course during the war lost them the people's confidence and regard, and who would come into power only to undo all that had been done? This is the question before that great third party, the people."

## Jail Delivery.

There was another escape from Paris Jail last week, on the night of Thursday, just after the edition of The Democrat was worked off, the rascals knowing enough to wait for that event. Two prisoners confined in an upper cell escaped, getting through the fire place and climbing up chimney—a precedent having been set for such a feat before, at we understand.

The names of the convicts were John A. Bragdon and Ashbury Coolbroth, both of whom escaped from the Jail last spring. The Jail has offered a reward of \$25.00 for the arrest of each and their return to Jail.

Coolbroth, hails from Portland, is 22 years of age, about 6 feet in height, of light complexion, blue eyes, light hair and sandy chin whiskers. He was under sentence of nine months, in Jail, for larceny.

Bragdon is from Westbrook, about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, smooth face, with sharp, black eyes and black hair. He was under sentence for six months, and his time was nearly out.

They were the only inhabitants of the cell, and had not been retaken at last accounts.

BASE BALL.—The Cashinos, of Augusta, have challenged the Pennessewasces for the silver ball.

The Penns. were to play with the Ursas Majors on Wednesday, but the game was forfeited, the Ursas not appearing.

They have the challenge of the Hebron club to dispose of within 15 days, before taking up the challenge of the Eons.

This will carry them well through haying time, when they will be "at home" to accommodate any of the competitors.

The Law term for this District is now in session in Portland. The following cases for Oxford County were disposed of the first day:

Stephen P. Kilgore vs. James Wood. Argued in writing.

Benj. Freeman et al. vs. Moses C. Foster et al. Argued in writing.

Osgood Browns vs. Eli Twitchell. Argued in writing.

Mighill Mason vs. Lewis A. Sanborn. Argued in writing.

Dix to Seymour—"I have troops enough to take care of the mob, and you too."

## Needs of our Common Schools.

Mr. Editor.—The insufficiency of our public schools, as at present conducted, to give the mass of our children a practical education, has long been apparent, and the evil is on the increase. Although the High School and Academy, are to some little degree supplying the deficiency, still they do not and can not reach the masses, and to our Common Schools we must continue to look for the education of the people and the improvement of society.

To correct, then, this gigantic evil, is a work of the most vital importance, and as we regard the intellectual and moral standard of the people, so should we regard the only reliable means to attain it—popular education. One of our State journals of a late issue remarked that Horace Greeley, after promulgating many schemes for social development, at last settled upon popular education as the most important of all.

The startling fact is forced upon my mind that our Common Schools are growing less efficient in respect to the great work which they were established to perform. I am aware that there is a growing feeling of distrust and a want of confidence in them among the older and more advanced class of pupils. From this cause many leave school and enter into active life or rather inactive idleness at that age when study and discipline are most productive of fruitful results.

I do not propose at this time to enter into a discussion of the declining condition of our Common Schools. The statement which I have made is one that will be admitted by all. Something must be done. Let none suppose that nothing effectual can be accomplished by proper effort. The school system of Mass., probably the best in the world, furnishes an example of what can be done. It is evident that by corresponding legislative enactments and an equal energy and ability in management, our school system may become successful.

I propose that the friends of popular education in Oxford adopt the course pursued in other counties. Let a convention be called at some convenient time and place, invite the State Superintendent of Common Schools to be present to aid us by his superior wisdom and experience, and, if possible, advance the standard of our schools. Let others express their views.

One of the S. S. C. of Buckfield.

## Buckfield Items.

On Saturday afternoon, Asa, son of Mr. Edwin Shaw, aged 18 years, went out into the woods with his gun. Not returning at night the family became somewhat alarmed, although he had sometimes passed the night from home. Sunday, however, search was begun for him, and his dead body was found in the woods not far from home. He was shot through the head, and so near was the muzzle of the gun at the time of its discharge, that his face and hat were considerably blackened. There is no explanation of the cause or manner of the discharge of the gun.

When found the young man had hold of the gun near the muzzle with his left hand, with the ramrod out of its sheath, lying across his hand. It appears that he sat on a log, leaned his head against the muzzle and used the ramrod to accomplish his purpose. He returned from Massachusetts on the 27th June last, and complained often of being unwell. In the midst of the great grief of the father, son and daughter, the mother, who had been divorced from the father, a few years ago, came and asked the privilege of seeing her dead boy. It was a truly agonizing scene for the mother-in-law to witness. Not long since this family were filled with grief for the loss of a son and brother, (Millford, aged 19 yrs), in the army, to put down treason. Verdict of Coroner's Inquest—Suicide.

The crops in this vicinity never presented a better prospect for a good yield, having had sufficient showers to keep the earth moist. Much of the great crop of grass has been secured in fine order, although good hands were the scarcest, the wages the highest, and the heat the most intolerable ever known in Oxford.

I never knew more rejoicing by the Republicans at the nomination of the Democrats for President and Vice President.—Are the Republicans growing more charitable as the Democrats grow less enthusiastic? Are the Democrats afraid that Blair will make another war? Is this the reason they are so mum? HARTFORD.

## Fryeburg Items.

Editor Democrat: It the oldest inhabitant in this section ever experienced such severely hot weather as we have had for a week and over, he has failed to either remember it or to keep a record of it. The thermometer has ranged from 96° to 107°, without hardly a breath of air to lessen the effect of the scorching sun. A large number of men were obliged to leave their fields during the hottest part of the day and seek shady places to avoid the blistering rays of the sun. Many about us who undertook to work through the day, became prostrated and were obliged to be carried from the field. I hear of only two fatal cases of sunstroke, Mr. Elias Pike, of Waterville city, and another in Brownfield, who died from the effects of this terrible heat.

A large amount of hay has been secured in most excellent condition. The hay crop will not be above that of last year, which was more than an average yield. The corn, potato and oat crop, look very well, and unless the drought continues some days longer, farmers will have no reason to complain. I notice upon the farm of Mr. Charles Waterhouse, a hay Tedder in running order, the only one in this section. I saw Mr. Waterhouse carting hay at one o'clock

that was taken down with the mowing machine at eight the same morning, dry enough to "mow up." Mr. W. speaks in glowing terms of its valuable use, and as he is one of the largest and best farmers in this county, his opinion is worthy of respectful consideration. He uses the Mower, Tedder and Horse Pitchfork, and talks only of the easy time he has now, compared with former times, in getting his hay.

## Waterville Items.

It will probably be no news to the people in this county, to tell them that the last ten or twelve days have been unusually hot. For about a week, from 8th to 16th inst. the mercury has ranged from 64° to 105° in hottest part of the day, in shade. On Saturday 12th, it rose to 103° and 105° in some localities, but the most excessively hot and dangerous day was Wednesday, 15th. The mercury up to 105, and the sky smoky with scarcely a motion of air; it seemed almost like being shut up in a hot oven. A large number of men were unable to work during a part of the day, and some were overcome with the heat, so as to require assistance and medical treatment.

One of our citizens, Mr. Elias Pike, died from the effects of the heat. He left work in the hay-field, about 11 o'clock A. M., feeling very much exhausted, went to the house and held his head under a stream of cold water from an aqueduct, against which he was cautioned by the lady of the house. He soon after went to his own house, and went a few rods to get some water, but was unable to carry it, or to get into his house again without assistance. He laid down, and was asked if he would have anything done for him, but said, that he did not want anything, and thought he should feel better soon. In an hour or two, he was found to be growing insensible, and Dr. Wilson was immediately sent for and soon came, but too late to render any aid, as he died in a few minutes. Mr. Pike was 60 years old, a very industrious man and good citizen.

Wednesday night there was a prospect of a shower, but the showers went round, and we have had no rain to speak of for four weeks, in some parts of the town.

People have begun their haying with less hired help than perhaps ever before, owing to the scarcity and high price of labor.

Several new mowing machines have been brought into town this season, and large demands are being made on them for their assistance. The horse rake is also being used more than heretofore. People are beginning to feel the importance of clearing up their mowing land, so as to be able to do the mowing and raking by horse power.

## Lovell.

Last Saturday, Mr. David Harriman, one of the selectmen of Lovell, met with a serious accident in the following manner. He had loaded a load of hay and remained standing upon it while his man drove the team into the barn. When the wheels struck the floor, the tongue broke, plunging Mr. Harriman head foremost on the barn floor. Dr. Chandler was called, but I have not heard the extent of his injuries.

## East Sumner.

The weather has been the hottest ever known here, ranging from 95° to 104 in the shade.

Ervin Robinson has got his barn nearly ready for the hay.

The good friends of William Benson, whose barn was recently blown down, turned out, the other day, and cut, hauled, framed and put up a barn for him. It is nearly ready for use. Such acts as these redeem human nature from much of its selfishness.

## Convention of the G. A. R.

The semi-annual Convention of the order was held at Bangor, on the 16th inst. The Whig says:

The Convention was well attended and business of interest to the order was transacted. As we were not present we can give no report of their doings. We understand that Gen. Beal of Norway, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Maine, made a very eloquent address before the Convention. In the evening a public meeting was held at the City Hall, at which an address was delivered by General Charles P. Mattocks of Portland, formerly Colonel of the 17th Maine Regiment. Gen. Mattocks is a rising young lawyer of Portland, who bids fair to take a lofty rank in his chosen profession, and his effort last evening showed him to be a ripe scholar and a vigorous writer.

After the address, Col. Geo. A. Marden of Lovell, recited a descriptive and humorous poem, portraying the lights and shadows of a soldier's life, which was full of wit, humor and striking hits. It was finely written and well delivered and brought forth storms of applause. At the close three cheers were given for the orator and the poet.

At ten o'clock, members of Post No. 12, with delegates from abroad to the number of 80, sat down to a supper at the Penobscot Exchange, which was got up in Woodard's well known excellent style, and to which the comrades did ample justice. After the inner man was satisfied, the company passed 1-2 hours in an interchange of good feeling, and in the flow of sentiment and song. The occasion was enjoyed as soldiers who have fought and suffered together know how to enjoy social reunion. To the credit of Post No. 12, who have spared no pains to entertain their visitors and render their visit agreeable, the supper was got up on strictly temperance principles, nothing stronger than a good cup of real coffee being furnished.

## Editorial and Selected Items.

The weather since our last issue, has been variable. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week, were bright, sunny days, with cool air, and excellent hay days. This week has been sultry, and very bad for hay-making.

We hear of many cases in our County of sunstroke, or sickness caused by the extreme heat of last week. There were eight cases in Rumford, one of which was fatal—the name of the man being Silver.

Hon. Horatio King, of Washington, D. C. is spending a few days among the hills of this, his native town.

We are glad to see that our esteemed townsman, J. C. Marble, Esq. has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to ride out. He was prostrated by the extreme heat of Wednesday of last week, in the hay field.

Mr. Christopher, Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of G. T., are to have a Picnic in the grove near Bryant's Pond, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th inst. Members of the order and Lodges in the County, are cordially invited to be present.

At the exercises at Bates College last week, the first prize of the Bates Junior and Sophomore class was awarded to W. H. Bolster, of South Paris.

We are indebted to Hon. H. C. Reed of the Executive Council, for a bound volume of Adjutant General's Report for 1866.

The views and suggestions of the author of the article on "Needs of our Common Schools" are worthy of attention. Let there be a County organization of the friends of education in this county, by all means. The middle of August would be a favorable time to hold it.

It is time for turning spears into pruninghooks, for 15,000 United States knapsacks are to be converted into boots, at Milford.

The Cincinnati Chronicle asks if it was not well that a Grayback Convention should adopt a Greenback platform and nominate a Hobbick candidate with a Turnback associate?

There was a room with eight corners. In each corner sat a cat. Before each cat sat seven other cats. How many cats in all? Answer next week.

Gen. BUTLER is authority for the statement that in the last year of the war there was not a single regiment of regulars in the Army of Cumberland, Tennessee or James, all having previously been provided with soft places.

Hartford says the art of drawing shall be taught in her public schools. The consequence is that there are now sixty Hartford teachers taking drawing lessons.

Wheeler & Wilson have just completed their three hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and fortieth sewing machine.

The St. Louis Republican, Democratic organ of Missouri, thus harshly speaks of one of its "unwashed" friends: "Henry Clay Dean, the Iowa nuisance, is advertised to speak in this State. We wish he would come out for Grant."

The Chicago Post says that Chase shows himself to be leaning towards Democracy, but in order to make himself thoroughly acceptable to them, he must show himself occasionally leaning against a lamp post.

The Democratic platform of 1864 declared the war a failure. The Democratic platform of 1868 proposes to renew the war, fight it over again, and allow the rebels to win a victory.

SETH GREENE, the shad catcher, says: "Every acre of water is worth two of land, and it can be 'tilled' at one thousandth part of the expense."

Harry Brown, the distinguished Portland artist, will spend the summer at Rumford.

Seymour gained the democratic nomination by declining it. Chase lost the nomination by seeking it.

Among the recent sales of thoroughbred stock from the Short Horn herd of Hon. Warren Percival, Cross Hill, is the following: Yearling bull "Prince," 7125, to Clinton Howe of West Sumner.

Alfred Lee, the wealthy colored man who lately died at Georgetown, D. C., was a half brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the leader of the rebel armies, and president of Washington (Va.) college.

In the first Minnesota district, Wilkinson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans. Mark H. Donnell, formerly of this State, who was a candidate for the nomination, withdrew after the thirty-seventh ballot.

The New York Post of the 16th gives a list of ninety-five cases of sun stroke which occurred in that city during that day. Twenty-five were fatal. The report fills a column and a half of the Post. The day previous there were eighty cases, fifty per cent. of which were fatal. Such a mortality from such a cause is unprecedented.

The Farmington Chronicle says Dr. Plaised of Phillips has recently been operating for hair lip by a new method with complete success.

A Connecticut Democratic paper states that Gen. F. P. Blair is a graduate of Yale College, and the New Haven Journal explains: Gen. Blair graduated at Yale quite prematurely. It took him less than a year to "go through" College.

Congressman Blaine stopped a day in New York during the Convention, and said: "There are more Rebel than Union soldiers, and more members of the Rebel than of the Union Congress, among these Democratic delegates."







### Importation of Brittany Cattle.

It will interest dairymen and stock growers to learn that an importation of this celebrated breed is now on the way to Boston from Brest. These cattle were selected for their owners, Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Gen. Charles J. Fane of Boston; and were taken from the best herds in Brittany. This breed has long been celebrated in Europe for its purity, as well as its superior dairy qualities, the milk being very rich and the butter the finest made. They are very gentle, and so hardy that they thrive in pastures where larger animals would scarcely subsist. For this reason they will prove to be admirably adapted to many sections of New England, while at the same time they must be valuable as a cross with our native breeds. They are thus described:

The true Breton cow is usually black and white. Occasionally a red and white one is to be met with, but the prevailing color is black and white. She is small in size, the height varying from thirty-two to forty-two inches, on an average of thirty-six or thirty-eight inches at the period of maturity. The limbs are fine and delicate; in fact the animal is a perfect dairy cow in miniature, and hence it is very popular among many as a pet, being gentle and docile, and a curiosity on account of the small size. The form is remarkably symmetrical, the head short and fine, with a sharp outline, the muzzle small, the eye quick and lively, the horn slender, well set, curving outward and upward, with the points turned to each other. The color of the horn is white at the root and black toward the tip, sometimes all black, or all of a yellowish color. The neck is slender, the crest free and the dewlap very small. The back is straight, and withers well formed, the loins broad and well formed, the hips prominent, with a large pelvic capacity. The rump is short, the tail long and well attached. The legs are short, the joints small and well defined, the hoofs small, dry and black. The skin is almost invariably fine and supple, the coat short and shiny. The roof of the mouth and the tongue are always white, though the muzzle is usually black, sometimes black and white and rarely quite white. The udder is well shaped and compact, though so small an animal, the teats pointing inward.

### Petroleum in Trouble.

In narrating the trouble at the "Corners" in the selection of delegates to the New York Convention, Nasby says:

The uncertainty of the result of the convention (I say uncertainty, for who can tell which candidate has the most money?) he occasioned me a vast amount of trouble. They ben laborin assiduously to get our people into a frame of mind to be enthusiastic over the nominee, no matter who it is, or what platform he is put onto. To bring this about I hev had em in front uv Bascom's every nite for a week training em. I range them in a row and takin my position in front, give the word like a melish officer.

"Attenshen!" sez I. "Ror for Chase and Morrissey! Together!"

"Ror for Chase—" but ther they broke down.

"Parson!" sez Deekin Pogram. "I cant. Giv me a week or two to pratice alone by myself, and possibly I ken make it. The spirit is willin but the flesh is weak."

Issaker Gavitt pertested. "I kin," sez he, "possibly go Chase-but sporn they put Sumner on the tickit with him? Sumner I wont go."

"It wont do," sez I sternly. "Ror for Chase and Ameriky for white men!"

"Ror!"

"Ror for Chase, Brick Pomeroy and ekal suffrage."

"Ror!" shouted they commendably.

"Ror for Chase, A. Johnson and Mayor Monroe!"

"Ror!"

"Ror for Chase and Repudiashen."

"Will that be the slogan if Chase is nominated?" asks the Deekin.

"It will—down here. Ror."

"Ror!" yelled they all.

"Ror for Chase, Fernando Wood, and death to niggers."

"Ror!"

"Ror for Chase and Fred Douglass."

"Ror!"

"Ror for Chase, Pendleton and no tax-shen for a unconscionable debt!"

"Ror!"

"Ror for Chase, Hancock and restoration on our plan."

"Ror!"

"Ror for Hendricks, Chase and general amnesty!"

"Ror!"

"Very good!" sez I encouragingly. "Very good. Your flexibility is more so than I supposed."

To be sure, I went home and buried all my old speeches and sermons on the nigger, destroyed remorselessly all the banners and mottoes which led any reference to the Ethiopian, and otherwise cleared the decks for a new campaign. We may have to go into the fight with Chase and nigger suffrage I want to commence early, so as to get niggerphobia completely out of my system. Its rather trenchant in these political gymnastics but I am equal to this or any other emergency.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M. (Which is Postmaster.)

Working oxen and dairy cows are greatly improved in appearance, and, it is believed, in productive power also, by being cleaned and carded each day. They will thrive all the better for the operation, take a higher position in the market, besides making magnificent returns in the shape of extra labor, or in enhanced contributions to the stores of the cheese and butter rooms.

### An Old Democrat on Grant.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and influential Democrat of Quincy, Illinois, made a long and able speech lately, in favor of Grant and Colfax. The conclusion of it was as follows:

"If you ask me to forget the rebellion—if you ask me to blot out from my recollection the memory of the five hundred thousand brave patriots who died that their country might live—if you ask me to shut my eyes to the widows, and orphans, and maimed soldiers left by the war—if you ask me to assist in restoring to power, treason and traitors to their auxiliaries—if you ask me to embrace men whose hands are stained with the precious blood of our fallen heroes, and who only wait for a favorable opportunity to overthrow the government, I tell you frankly I am not with you in that."

If you ask me to lift my voice against the great Captain to whom we are more indebted for our preservation as a nation than to any other living man, and who has written his principles with the point of his sword on the national records, and entombed his fidelity to liberty on the national heart, I tell you plainly I cannot do that. I claim to have some little gratitude left. The ensuing four years will, in my judgment, be the most dangerous and eventful in our history, and we must have one at the head of the Government who will be equal to the emergency, or we will sink under the weight of a crushing revolution. No tremulous hand must be at the helm; no politician who will seek only his own interest at the expense of national security.

I need hardly add that, if I live until November and can reach the polls, appealing to the God of Hosts for the rectitude of my intentions, and believing I shall be serving the best interests of humanity and my country—believing there is a necessity which rises far above conventional platforms and party demands, requiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—I shall cast my vote, Democrat, though I have always been, for the incorruptible patriot, the best judge of character, and the best thinker I know in the United States, Ulysses S. Grant; and go thoo and do likewise, counting it a great privilege."

"Would rather have Grant, if he's silent and still, than an empty deceiver of words. I would rather have Grant, with his good honest will."

Thank one from noisy political herds. "His words are all written in the face of the world. And we who desire, can read them afar! He stands forth to-day with his banner unfurled, in the light of his acts—Our National Star."

### A Remarkable Prison Incident.

While the Congressional Conference was in session at Rockland, the warden of the State Prison invited the members to visit that institution. On Tuesday afternoon a suggestive incident occurred which is thus described by a correspondent of the Bangor Whig:

In the afternoon, the excellent and efficient Warden of the State Prison in Thomaston, W. W. Rice, Esq., made arrangements for Rev. S. W. Hanks, who had attended the session of the State Conference, to bring his large chart of the Black Valley Railroad with the accompanying illustrations, to the chapel of the Prison, that the inmates might have a chance to see them, and to hear his vivid description and comments on the same.

At 5 o'clock, the men, numbering about 135 filed into the chapel in excellent order, and took their seats. Mr. Hanks at once secured their undivided, earnest and respectful attention. Frequent responses were made at telling points which they, more than almost any other class could appreciate.

At the close, he asked as many of them as wanted to have the liquor shops opened now, or when they had fulfilled their term of service so that they could get easy access to intoxicating drinks to raise their hands. A moment of silence ensued, and not a hand appeared. He asked them if they were in favor of a prohibitory law, and the hands could not be counted—a unanimous vote in favor, a significant fact. The Warden states that two thirds of them committed the crimes which sent them here, through the direct or indirect influence of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice both take deep interest in the comfort and moral culture of the prisoners. Mrs. Rice spends the Sabbath with them, instructing and counselling them. They take lessons from her in writing and some specimens shown, exhibit great proficiency.

### The Oxford Democrat.

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For 1 square, 1 inch of space, 1 second, 2 cts.

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