

# The Oxford Democrat

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## POETRY.

### VACANT PLACES.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

How much sorer in this life's mutations  
We seek our shattered idols to replace,  
Not one in all the myriads of the nations  
Can ever fill another's vacant place.

Each has his own; the smallest and most humble  
As well as he revered the wide world through;  
With every death some loves and hopes must crum-  
ble.

Which never strive to build themselves anew.  
If the fair race of violets should perish  
Before another spring time has its birth,  
Could all the costly blooms which florists cherish  
Bring back its April beauty to the earth?

Not the most gorgeous flower that unfolds  
Could give the golden grace to roses—  
Not even Veronia's gardens full of roses  
Could ever make the world so fair again.

And so with souls we love; they pass and leave us—  
Time teaches patience at a bitter cost—  
Yet all the new love which years may give us,  
Fill not the heart-place aching for the lost.

New friends may come to us with spirits rare,  
And kindly once again the tear-dimmed flame,  
But yet we sigh—"This love is stronger, fairer,  
And better, it may be—but not the same!"

## STAND TO YOUR LOT.

Can I be stem and another be wheat?  
Can I be shell and another be meat?  
Another be head, while I am the feet?  
If God will—God wot.

Dross may be up, and gold may be down;  
The hero may prosper, or, haply, the clown;  
The wise fore ahead, or the dance take the town,  
There's no telling what.

One man will rise, while many must fall;  
One speeds the birth, while ten bear the pall;  
Fame speaks for one, but death takes them all;  
The worm careth not.

Let me be stem, then—another be ear;  
Another tread birth, while I bear the Bier,  
Or do the more work and get the less gear;  
I'll stand to my lot.

## MISCELLANY.

### CLERKS AND APPRENTICES.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Sixteen years of age! What shall I be?  
What shall I do? how shall I make the most  
Of this one life which I have to live in the world?

Here we are, with the huge continent of  
America to subdue, people, civilize and  
render accessible. What a piece of work  
lies before the next two generations of  
American citizens! Three or four rail-  
roads across the Continent—a system of  
ship canals between the Far West and the  
Atlantic Ocean—the Isthmus of Darien to  
be pierced—the national debt discharged—the  
Government purified and simplified—  
Canada, Cuba and Mexico not conquered,  
not absorbed, not even annexed, perhaps,  
yet united to us by the unrestricted inter-  
change of products and services—our cities  
reorganized and rebuilt, and the blessings  
of civilization far more equally diffused than  
has ever yet been contemplated! These  
are but a few items in the great task of pre-  
paring the Continent of America, to play  
that leading and controlling part in the af-  
fairs of mankind for which Nature has fitted it.

Sixteen years of age! How shall I pre-  
pare myself to do a man's part in this great  
work; and, by so doing, procure for my-  
self a fair share of safe and rational happi-  
ness?

If you go to the West, and talk with the  
leading men in Chicago, Cincinnati, St.  
Louis, Omaha, San Francisco, and ask  
them what kind of men they want in the  
western country, they will all make you  
the same answer:

"We want men out here," they say, "who  
know how to do something. Of buyers and  
sellers we have a superfluity; and of pro-  
fessional men, such as they are, there is no  
lack. We want men who can start a fac-  
tory, and work in one. We want men who  
really know how to cultivate the land. Send  
us doers and makers, as many as you  
please! If they are really competent, we  
stand ready to give them a start."

Such language as this I have myself re-  
peatedly heard in the western country, and  
any one who goes there can see for him-  
self what a field there is for men who know  
how to take hold of work and do it. You  
can also see for yourself that the strong, rooted  
men of the West, as of the East, are men  
who in their youth learned that subtle, in-  
communicable wisdom which comes of do-  
ing homely work with their own hands and  
mind, patiently and well. One of the most  
thriving establishments in Chicago is a wa-  
gon factory, founded twenty years ago  
by a poor mechanic, whose entire capital  
at starting just sufficed to enable him to com-  
plete one rough farmer's wagon; but it was  
a good strong wagon; it gave satisfaction  
to the man who bought it; it brought in  
plenty of new orders to the maker, and the  
factory is now turning out from five to seven  
hundred wagons a week.

I remember visiting, in Cincinnati, a  
large manufactory of bolts and nuts, in  
which two hundred men were employed.  
This establishment was one of five in differ-  
ent cities, owned by the same company, and  
managed by its chief. Great indeed was

my astonishment, on being introduced to  
this captain of industry, to find him a brisk  
and smiling young gentleman of thirty-two.  
I thought it must be a mistake. I supposed  
he was the son of "the old man." But no;  
he was the veritable founder, chief owner  
and manager of five extensive iron works,  
and during the war he had worked a con-  
tract for supplying an army with biscuit.  
This youngster of thirty-two had done these  
things! and with the generosity natural to  
youth, he was in the habit of giving away  
\$25,000 a year to the benevolent operations  
of the city. This young fellow had been  
insured to work and to responsibility from  
his boyhood, and he carried on these large  
enterprises with an ease and gaily wonder-  
ful to witness.

Few persons have looked into the lives  
of so many remarkable men as I have, yet  
I cannot call to mind one of the acknowl-  
edged kings of business who did not in  
early life, serve a long, rigorous apprentice-  
ship, to some occupation akin to that which  
he afterwards exercised, and in which his  
great success was made.

Vanderbilt, for example, was a boatman,  
sloop captain and steamboat captain, for  
nineteen years before he set up for himself  
in the business of building and running  
steamboats, in which he gained more money  
than was ever before gained in a single  
life time, except by plunder. There is not  
today, in the whole world, a man who knows  
as much about steamboats and steamships  
as this same Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Astor is another illustration. He learned  
the fur business from the very rudiments.  
He used to beat furs from morning till night  
in his master's back shop, and after doing this  
a while, he used to take a basket of  
trinkets and nick nacks, and go round among  
the sloop and markets, driving hard bar-  
gains with boatmen, Indians and market-  
men for such skins as they had brought to  
town. By-and-by he shouldered his pack  
and tramped the country for peltries; and,  
extending his journey at length he became  
familiar with every place, every tribe, and  
every person connected with the fur trade  
in North America. Then he went to Eu-  
rope, and learned all about the market for  
furs and their prices in every part of the  
world. Few men have ever understood a  
thing so well as Mr. Astor understood the  
business of collecting, curing and selling  
furs. He knew it, not as a clerk might  
have known it; he knew it as a man knows  
the trade to which he had served a long  
apprenticeship under a watchful and exact-  
ing master.

Another case in point was the first Roth-  
schild, who, from his twelfth to his twenty-  
seventh year, laboriously acquired a knowl-  
edge of money, first as errand-boy and  
money counter to his father, and afterwards  
as banker's clerk.

Girard, too, was a thorough sailor before  
he ever owned a ship, and was personally  
familiar with most of the commercial ports,  
long before he ever consigned a cargo to  
one of them.

There is my valued friend, John Gorham,  
of Providence, the head of the largest man-  
ufactory of silver ware, in the world. He  
did not go into his father's counting-room  
as a clerk, but into his father's shop as an  
apprentice; and he learned how to do with  
his own hands whatever he has since had to  
direct others in doing.

But such examples are numberless. All  
my acquaintances with business men teach  
me that the fundamental secret of success  
in business is KNOWLEDGE—real knowl-  
edge—such knowledge as is only acquired  
by becoming practically familiar with meth-  
ods and processes—such knowledge, in fact,  
as a man gets by taking hold of work, and  
doing it until he can do it easily and per-  
fectly.

There is a noble establishment in Broad-  
way, where many of us go, occasionally, for  
the rehabilitation of our outer man. It was  
in the grand upper room of this palace-like  
store, in which I was being measured for a  
coat, that I conceived the idea of writing  
this article. In well conducted establish-  
ments of every kind you will notice the  
same faces year after year; for able men  
naturally gather about them, and  
employers and employed, by reciprocal jus-  
tice and courtesy, become attached to one  
another, and have neither motive nor de-  
sire to dissolve the connection. And yet, on  
that occasion, seeing around me the same  
skilled and obliging persons that I had seen  
there ten years before, I could not but re-  
flect how little chance they had to advance  
from clerkship to mastership.

"Suppose," thought I, "a lad of sixteen  
or seventeen should propose to himself, as  
an object in life, to become the proprietor  
of an establishment like this—what would  
be the shortest and likeliest path for him to  
strike into?"

I feel certain that the best thing he could  
do would be to apprentice himself to a good  
tailor, and learn all there is to be known  
about the making of clothes. Having ac-  
quired that knowledge—not with his head  
only but with his fingers as well—nothing  
would be easier than to set up a small shop.

Now, what is the difference between a  
small tailor-shop (well placed and well con-  
ducted) and the overshadowing clothing  
house of Brooks or Devlin? Why, nothing  
but thirty years growth!

The knowledge which a clerk acquires is  
part of the indispensable equipment of a  
man of business; but it is far from being so  
vital to a grand success as that which comes  
of a true apprenticeship. Gibbon says,  
that going out with the militia on training  
days was of material assistance to him in  
writing the history of the great Roman  
wars. Just giving the word of command  
to a few companies of country militia led  
him into the secret of complicated battles  
and great campaigns.

Learn a trade, then, lads, you who aspire  
to do something creditable and substantial  
during your life. Would you be an archi-  
tect, and build the new Capitol west of the  
Mississippi? Well, then, go apprentice to  
the best carpenter or mason within your  
reach. Do you wish to be a sculptor, and  
yet cannot pay a master's fee? Instead of  
pining in your mother's chimney corner, go  
to the nearest stone-cutter's and cut tomb-  
stones.

The educating effect of learning a good  
trade has never been sufficiently consid-  
ered.

Why have we, now-a-days, so many sim-  
pering, silly girls about, who know noth-  
ing, can do nothing, and are nothing? They  
go to school long enough to get a little  
knowledge, and they do not appear to be  
wanting in natural capacity; and yet, so  
empty are they of sense and reflection, that  
often when I look into their expressionless  
countenances, I find it difficult to believe  
in the immortality of their souls. It seems  
more reasonable to think that such abor-  
tive efforts of Nature would be quietly ab-  
sorbed or dissipated, like the leaves which  
flutter to the ground, and are no more  
seen.

What is the matter with these poor crea-  
tures? The matter is: they have never boil-  
ed potatoes, ironed clothes, made pad-  
dings, cleaned paint, made beds, nor in  
any other way seriously applied their minds  
and hands to the exact and skilful per-  
formance of homely tasks. They have missed  
the precious education which comes of care-  
fully done work. Many good souls would  
take half a dozen of these unfortunate be-  
lings, and give them a good three years drill  
in the work of a well ordered house, the  
educating effect would astonish every one  
who knew them. You cannot boil an egg  
precisely right without getting a little edu-  
cation out of it.

Compare the mechanics in the Novelty  
Works, with the clerks in Stewart's store.  
The clerks are excellent fellows; they look  
well, dress well, understand their business,  
and are in every respect worthy members  
of society; but our best mechanics have a  
certain force of manhood, a weight of char-  
acter, and a depth of reflection rarely seen  
in those who only buy and sell.

I should be sorry to say anything to dis-  
parage our institutions of learning. Never-  
theless, I feel confident that an intelligent  
youth, who remains at school until he is  
sixteen or seventeen, and then apprentices  
himself to a good trade, can get a better  
education out of his shop (with an hour's  
study of principles in the evening) than it  
is possible to get in any college in existence  
—that is to say, a better education for this  
new and forming country, where, for fifty  
years at least, come no man can hope to  
play a leading part, except in wielding ma-  
terial forces.

I say, then, lads of sixteen, if you would  
lay a foundation for a sure prosperity, be-  
gin by learning a trade. If you would es-  
cape the perdition of being a fool, learn a  
trade. If you would do a man's part for  
your country, begin the work of preparation  
by learning a trade. [Packard's Monthly.

**THE INNER VOICE.** I saw a little spotted  
turtle sunning himself in the shallow  
water. I lifted the stick in my hand to  
kill the harmless reptile; for though I had  
never killed any creature, yet I had seen  
other boys, out of sport, destroy birds,  
squirrels, and the like, and I had a disposi-  
tion to follow their wicked example; but all  
at once something checked my little arm,  
and a voice within me said, clear and loud,  
"It is wrong." I held my uplifted stick  
in wonder at the new emotion—the conscious-  
ness of an involuntary but inward check  
upon my actions—till the turtle had van-  
ished from my sight. I hastened home and  
told the tale to my mother, and asked what  
it was told me that it was wrong. She said:  
"Some men call it conscience, but I prefer  
to call it the voice of God in the soul of  
man. If you listen and obey it, then it will  
speak clearer and clearer, and will always  
guide you right; but if you turn a deaf ear  
or disobey, then it will fade out little by lit-  
tle, and leave you all in the dark and with-  
out a guide."

He is happy whose circumstances suit his  
temper, but he is more excellent who can  
suit his temper to any circumstances.

## Education of the Heart.

We give below some extracts from an  
address delivered in June, 1867, at the  
commencement Exercises of Aurora (Ill.)  
Seminary, by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

All writers on Education agree that the  
chief means of intellectual improvement are  
five: Observation, Conversation, Reading,  
Memory, and Reflection. But I have some-  
times thought that education did not bring  
out the two last into the commanding and  
paramount importance they deserve, sacrific-  
ing them to a wider range of reading and  
of studies. Knowledge is not what we  
learn, but what we retain. It is not what  
people eat, but what they digest, that makes  
them strong. It is not the amount of money  
they handle, but what they save, that makes  
them rich. It is not what they read or  
study, but what they remember, that makes  
them learned. And Memory, too, is one  
of those wondrous gifts of God to man that  
should be assiduously cultivated. Much of  
your mental acquisitions will come from a  
secret fund, locked up even from your own  
eyes till you need to bring it into use; a  
mystery that no philosopher has yet been, or  
ever will be, able to explain. There it lies  
hidden, weeks, months, years and scores of  
years, till maybe a half century afterward  
it bursts when needed, at Memory's com-  
mand, upon the mind, like a hidden spring  
bubbling up at the very hour of need in the  
pathway of the thirsty traveler.

While I have counseled Self reliance, and  
would go further and urge you to labor to  
deserve the good opinion of your fellow men,  
I do not counsel that longing for fame which  
is so much more largely developed under  
our free republic than in any other realm  
upon the globe. Lord Mansfield once  
uttered as advice, what history teaches us  
he should have declared as an axiom, that  
that popularity is alone valuable and endur-  
ing which follows you, not that which you  
run after. It was Sumner Lincoln Fairfield  
who wrote:

"Fame! 'tis the madness of contending thought,  
Toiling in tears, aspiring in despair;  
Which steals like Love's delirium o'er the brain,  
And, while it bars childhood's purest joys,  
Wakes manhood's dreary agonies into life."

Far be it from me to counsel longings for  
such a fame as this. "Toiling in tears,  
aspiring in despair" is but a poor prepara-  
tion for the enjoyment of popular honors or  
the performance of public trusts. And  
there is an exceedingly better way. It is  
to climb, young men, with buoyant heart,  
the Hill of Knowledge. It is to boldly  
scale the Alps and Apennines which ever  
rear themselves in your pathway. It is to  
feel your sinews strengthen, as they will,  
with every obstacle you surmount. It is  
to build yourself, developing mental  
strength, uniring energy, and sleepless  
zeal, fervent patriotism, and earnest princi-  
ple, until the public shall feel that you are  
the man they need, and that they must com-  
mand you into the public service. And if  
perchance that call should not happen to  
come, and you should be forced to remain  
an American sovereign instead of becoming  
a public servant, you shall have your reward  
in the rich stores of knowledge you have  
thus collected, and which shall ever be at  
your command. More valuable than earthly  
treasures—while fleets may sink, and store-  
houses consume, and banks may totter, and  
riches flee—the intellectual investment you  
have thus made will be permanent and en-  
during, unflinching as the constant flow of Ni-  
agara or Amazon; a bank whose dividends  
are perpetual, whose wealth is undiminished  
however frequent the drafts upon it, which,  
though moth may impair, yet which thieves  
can not break through nor steal. Nor will  
you be able to fill these storehouses to their  
full. Pour into a glass a stream of water,  
and at last it fills to the brim and will not  
hold another drop. But you may pour into  
your mind, through a whole lifetime, streams  
of knowledge from every conceivable quar-  
ter, and not only shall it never be full, but it  
will constantly thirst for more, and welcome  
each fresh supply with a greater joy. Nay,  
more. To all around you may impart of  
these glad flowing streams which have so  
fertilized your own mind; and yet, like the  
candle from which a thousand other candles  
may be lit without diminishing its flame,  
your own supply shall not be impaired. On  
the contrary, your knowledge, as you add  
to it, will itself attract still more as it widens  
your realm of thought; and thus will you  
realize in your own life the parable of the  
Ten Talents, for "to him that hath shall be  
given."

I can not pass in silence another char-  
acteristic so necessary for a worthy, useful,  
honored life. It is that moral courage  
which sustains those who stand frankly,  
fearlessly, inflexibly for what their con-  
science tells them is the right. Vox populi  
has not always been Vox Dei, and when it  
requires of you what duty to yourself or  
your country forbids you to perform, it is  
Vox Diaboli. From the graves of the fathers  
of our land come the words both of instruc-  
tion and example; teaching us rather to  
imitate, as they did, the fearlessness of Paul  
when he stood, proudly and alone, before  
Felix, than the craven cowardice of Pilate

when he shrunk from what he confessed to  
be his duty before a blinded and infuriated  
populace. Truth may have, as in the olden  
time, but a single worshiper, while Baal has  
his thousands of priests. And the man who  
stands fearlessly for the right amid the  
devotes of wrong; who wars, single-handed  
if need be, against tyranny or treason where  
Evil and Injustice have their legions of  
minions; who loves the good and follows in  
its ways because it is the right, and eschews  
error and wickedness however easy or  
profitable may be its service; who calmly  
and confidently looks to the future for his  
vindication; and who, like Christian in that  
sacred Iliad, the "Pilgrim's Progress,"  
presses forward in the journey of life with  
steady and fearless step, regardless of  
Apollyon, of Vanity Fair, or even the giant  
Despair—that man, whether in palace or  
cottage, under a republican or despotic  
flag, the most learned or the most illiterate  
of his land, is the true moral victor on the  
battle-field of Life. He shall have his  
reward; for in that land where the streets  
are gold, and the gates are pearl, and the  
walls are jasper and sapphire, his star of  
victory shall shine brighter and brighter;  
while the laurels of scepter and of crown, of  
office and of fame, shall wither into the  
dust and ashes out of which they were  
formed.

## Rules for Visitors and Travelers.

[Prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Bedell, of Philadel-  
phia, for his own congregation.]  
IF RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

1. Never neglect your accustomed private duties of reading, meditation, self examination, and prayer.
2. Never fail to attend some place of worship on the Lord's day, unless prevented by such circumstances as you are sure will excuse you in the eye of God.
3. Never entertain invited company on the Lord's day, and pay no visits, unless to the sick and needy, as acts of benevolence.
4. Never engage in anything, either on the Lord's day, or on any secular day, which will compromise your Christian consistency.
5. Seek to do good to the souls of your family, and all others within your reach.
6. Always remember that you are to "stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

**LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.** It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world with its transpiring events—urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvements of trade. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world—to know what it is, and to improve the condition of it. Let us have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain a conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvements of our times—see that each other's feelings, and thoughts, and actions are pure and true; then will our life be such.

**WORK OR STARVE.**—This is the law and penalty from which there is no escape. Thousands are trying to evade it; some by making their fellow men work for them, and others by depending on money inherited or accumulated in former years, but with no avail. If idle, they starve in the midst of plenty. They may eat to their full, but eating without exercising is against the laws of nature, and very soon the stomach refuses to digest the food, the body is not nourished, and the man literally starves though he may feel no hunger.

The hand, the brain, the heart, must work to live. If you dodge the labor of learning lessons at the same time the mind will pine for the want of nourishment. Thousands have starved their wits in this way until they wonder how it is that others carry away all the prizes in life.

**THE CHECK REIN.** Look at your horse's mouth my friend, and see how he suffers, and how hot and fretty he is.

Don't you see that his mouth is hurt and stretched by the bit, with that tight check rein; and that the more he pulls the more he is punished? If you were working would you like to have your head buckled up in that manner?

Now, do be so kind as to unhook the check rein, and mark the difference! Your good sense and kind heart will tell you that it is a change for the better.

Your horse can now throw his head forward and pull with all his strength, working coolly and comfortably and twice as well as he did before the bridle was loosened.

The check rein is a bad thing for both horse and owner, for the horse that is reined up is much sooner worn out than the one that has his head free. The best way is to have none, the next best to have a very loose one. [Our dumb Animals.



# The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 31, 1888.

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. ROBERTS, of Paris.

For County Treasurer,

HORATIO AUSTIN, of Paris.

For County Commissioner,

HIRAM A. ELLIS, of Canton.

## The Candidate and Platform.

"Principles, not men," used to be a motto of the democratic party. Then the resolutions of the Conventions meant something, and the party had a platform which the candidates of the party were placed upon, and which they gave in their allegiance to. Not so, however, in these days. True, the party in its recent National Convention, passed Resolutions, and to show the emptiness of their professions, they nominate a Standard bearer entertaining sentiments diametrically opposed to the principles of the resolutions, and sentiments which he had publicly enunciated within a week of his nomination.

Let us see if this is not so. The fourth Resolution of the Platform adopted by the Convention is as follows:

Fourth.—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government Bonds and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "Read it again.")

It is well known that Horatio Seymour is not in favor of this doctrine. In March last, he argued that taxation of the bonds would depreciate the securities, and impair the national credit, so that our currency would be debased and much reduced in value. It is well known that Mr. Seymour is a heavy bond holder himself, and represents the bond holding interests, and that his opposition to the nomination of Pendleton, arose from their fundamental disagreement on these financial questions of taxing government bonds and paying the bonds in currency.

To quote his language: "It was a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bond holder and the taxpayer were antagonistic. The fact was overlooked that in order to make any saving by giving the bondholders a debased or worthless paper, we must bring upon ourselves disaster and dishonor which will cost a hundred fold what we can save."

There is a great gain in this plan as upheld by Messrs. Butler and Stevens. They not only propose to pay in depreciated paper, but they are doing what they can to dishonor the character and credit of the country. They would pay off the debt in currency that is not worth ten cents on the dollar.

To show that Mr. Seymour's views had not changed, we quote from a speech of his made the week before his nomination, in which, with great vigor, he shows that the "bloated speculators" who are decried so lustily by certain democrats are not the principal bond holders. He said:

"The labor of the West puts its earnings in a large degree into lands, which are tax burdened. The labor of the East puts its earnings into savings banks, life insurance, or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in government bonds. The amount in savings banks in New York alone is \$140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least \$500,000,000 of money that is deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867, in the State of New York, was \$270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand (487,479), and in the city they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than one million eight hundred thousand. In the State of Connecticut, in 1865, one quarter of its population had deposits in savings banks. It is now usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life insurance companies, is about four hundred and fifty thousand, and the amount of insurance about one thousand two hundred and fifty millions. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund laid aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans, we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in government bonds, who are not capitalists, and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operation of our laws."

Thus, from their candidate, shows what senseless clap-trap is the principal capital of the democratic party in this canvass. It is their main plank, their "best bower," on which they attempted to nominate their favorite candidate, Pendleton. But what do we see—the principles affirmed, but the nominee opposed to them! This must be so, for Brick Pomeroy, good authority, boasts of it. He says:

"After a fair and square fight, Pendleton was defeated, through the cowardice of some of his professed friends, and the venality of others. It was a very pretty game, in which the West gained more than it lost. We gained the platform—a bold undeniable platform of principle."

Pomeroy, in his paper, opposed the nomination of Seymour, with all his vim—but he endorses the platform and is satisfied. He scorns and detests the nomination, and

in the by-play of the canvass, while advocating the election of the candidates, he holds up before him his cherished platform, like the organ grinder, who, while turning his crank and grinding out his stale music, holds up a piece of sheet music, to induce people to suppose he could play by note! Bah! what a humbug. But the democracy would as soon have nominated Chase as Seymour, and have been full as consistent in doing so. The motto of the party now, instead of that quoted at the commencement of this article, is "Anything for success, nothing for principle."

## The 14th Amendment.

The 14th article of amendment to the constitution, declared to be adopted by the States, provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof, and of the respective States, and that no State shall pass laws to abridge the rights of any citizen. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to the whole number of persons in each State. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector, or President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

At the ratification meeting recently in Bangor, while Judge Bingham of Ohio was speaking a copperhead in the assembly cried out, which occasion is thus reported by the Jeffersonian:

During Mr. Bingham's speech an exciting scene occurred which demonstrated clearly the folly of the Democrats throwing stones from the glass houses in which they have encased themselves. One of their number, somewhat moved by liquor, standing in the rear of the audience called out—"How about Mrs. Swatt?" There was a method in the fellow's madness, for he knew that Mr. Bingham was chief government counsel in the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln. "How about her?" instantly responded Mr. Bingham. "Go and consult the records of the court that tried and convicted her. Go and ask Gen. Hancock who issued the order for her execution in spite of a writ of habeas corpus which had been served upon him, and if you are still unsatisfied, go and ask that apostate President, Andrew Johnson, why he refused a pardon after a petition had been sent him, signed by every member but one of the court who tried her, and drawn up in the handwriting of the man you seek to insult."

RECESS OF CONGRESS. Instead of making the usual adjournment to December, the two Houses of Congress have taken a recess, commencing on Monday noon, July 27th, and ending on Monday the 21st of September, a period of eight weeks, at which time, if there is no quorum present in each body, their respective officers shall then adjourn Congress to the regular time in December.

This course was taken at the urgent entreaty of the newly admitted Southern members, who deemed it absolutely necessary for the protection of the union men of the South.

The Augusta Journal has seen a soldier who asserts that he carried in his pocket during the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, a copy of a paper, then published, called the Franklin or Farmington Patriot, as a stroke of strategy against the rebels in case he fell into their hands alive. He considered that the paper would be a passport into the good graces of any rebel in the South, and that by possessing a copy he could in any emergency declare it expressed his sentiments and thus stand a chance of being excused from some of the horrors of Andersonville. The paper was edited by the present democratic candidate for Governor.

The Radicals hurrah for Grant and victory! If they will take care of Grant the Democrats will attend to the victory. [Argus.]

So said the rebels, all through the war. "Call off your war dogs, we only want to be let alone."

Seymour said in the New York Convention, "May God bless you, but your candidate I can not be." The New York Tribune would like to know whether the first half of this sentence meant as much as the last; and, if so, it would thank some theologian to compute the precise value of Horatio Seymour's "God bless you."

The Tribune reports a comical incident in the late Democratic Convention: "During the session of the Democratic Convention, two Union soldiers, who had experienced the horrors of captivity in Richmond during the war, met the keeper of the Liberty Prison, wearing a delegate's badge. They fell upon him and gave him a dreadful beating."

## Death of A. H. Small, Esq.

Albert Hervey Small, esq., the cashier of the First National Bank of Lewiston, died Saturday at 4 A. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law in Newry. Mr. Small has been out of health for nearly a year, and in the spring, the Directors of the Bank voted him a vacation of six months, his salary to continue in the interval. Hardly had he entered on his vacation when the bronchial disease that had long been fastened upon him, brought him to a sick bed, from whose effects he never fully rallied.

About ten days since, Mr. Small went to Newry with his family, for a change of air. On Friday S. R. Beece esq., one of the Directors of the Bank, visited him and found him bolstered upon pillows, but cheerful and hopeful, saying he expected to come home again ere long. At that time he was, however, in a dying condition. Friday night his friends here received a telegram stating that he was worse, and Saturday morning a telegram followed, announcing his death. Up to the date of his leaving home, about ten days since, he had transacted business for the Bank at his own room—that remarkable faithfulness to his work of duty, which always characterized him in health, following him to the end of his life.

Mr. Small's eldest son was with his father during his last hours, teaching Newry Friday night. He states that his father was cheerful, though much distressed, and greeted him with pleasure. A short time before his death, having evidently given up all hope of recovery, he called his wife to his bedside, and taking out his watch, placed it in her hands, saying, "Keep this."

Mr. Small was born in Westbrook, September 1824, and was consequently, at the date of his death, nearly 44 years of age. He has resided in Auburn about 15 years, and has been in the service of the bank as Cashier during this entire period. About 1849 Mr. Small, then residing in Newry, was elected Representative to the Legislature from that town. He was re-elected, and in 1852 was elected Secretary of the Senate, which position he filled with ability for two terms.

Mr. Small leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. It is a loss in which our entire community shares in a sense that could be said of few others. In all business relations, in social life, he was true as steel, respected and beloved. His associates in the management of the affairs of the Bank speak of his faithfulness in this service as something extraordinary. A salient characteristic of the deceased was his uniform courtesy and kindness to all in his social or business life. For a man to possess positive excellence of character and to have no enemies, is perhaps, not the rule in this world. But this much, we believe, may be said of Mr. Small. God knows why such a one is removed from among us! [Lewiston Journal.]

## Damage by Lightning.

The lightning, this year, has been unusually destructive. We hear of considerable damage done on Friday morning of last week, in different parts of the county. In this town, the barn of Mr. James Merrill, with its contents, containing about twenty-five tons of hay, a nice riding wagon, sleigh and all the farming tools, some shingles, boards, &c., was destroyed. Mr. Briggs was just driving in a load of hay at the time, but backed the oxen out and saved the team. Mr. Merrill's loss must be about \$1500, on which he has an insurance of \$400, we understand. The barn was 40x80, and can hardly be replaced for a thousand dollars. The sympathy for Mr. Merrill is very general in town, and is shown by tangible proof in the shape of quite a contribution in his behalf. He had about half of his hay cut, and will have to stack the rest till he is able to get up another barn.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF REV. J. S. WHEELWRIGHT.—We regret to learn of the dangerous illness of Rev. J. S. Wheelwright, pastor of the Congregational Church at South Paris. He complained of a pain in his head while preaching on Sunday before last, and in a day or two after he was taken delirious, and has continued in that condition nearly all the time since. It is thought to be an attack of typhoid fever, and as Mr. W. is naturally of a strong constitution and full habits, it is likely to go hard. On Tuesday the symptoms were alarming, but he was thought to be better on Wednesday. A consultation of physicians was had and a physician from Portland sent for. At our latest advices, Thursday morning, he continues comfortable, and the attending physicians are quite encouraged.

The Mechanic Falls Herald says on Wednesday the saloon-car of a freight train on the Grand Trunk ran off the track about half a mile from Oxford station. Four persons, conductor, brakeman, and two passengers, were in the car at the time. The conductor was picked up from under the car badly bruised, but fortunately the softness of the ground saved his life. The brakeman, as the car keeled over, was thrown several feet, landing directly in the tops of the thick bushes, which of course broke the force of his fall and left him uninjured. One of the passengers got several ugly cuts about the face, but the other was not hurt.

The Brunswick Telegraph says that one singular result followed the striking of the barn of Mr. Libby by lightning. The horse standing in the barn at the time has been "as deaf as a post" ever since, and perhaps this should not be wondered at, as the bolt passed close to his head when it darted from the building to the pig-pen adjoining.

## Fryeburg Items.

Mr. Editor.—Nature seems refreshed this morning, and smiles upon us in quiet gladness. Fields and pastures that last week looked grey and parched, have now put on their green, in answer to the refreshing rain. We see no reason why farmers cannot look forward to bountiful crops of corn, potatoes and grain.

The great topic of conversation now is, the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. In answer to a petition, the selectmen have caused their warrant for a town meeting to be posted, and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, the town will take into consideration the loaning of its credit or taking stock to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of her valuation. The valuation of the town, as assessed last spring, is \$611,000. Therefore the call will be about \$30,000. Messrs. Washburn and Anderson, are to be at the town meeting to enlighten the people upon that important matter. There will be some opposition to this measure, still I have not doubt but what the town will be a vote of two-thirds, aid this road to the full amount of five per cent of the valuation.

We were visited Friday morning by a terrific thunder shower, the lightning striking the barn of Mr. Charles Stearns of East Fryeburg, setting it on fire, burning up the barn, eight tons of hay, one yoke of oxen, cart and farming tools. Damage eight hundred dollars. Insured in the Fryeburg Mutual, for two hundred dollars.

About the same time the lightning struck a barn near Fryeburg village, owned by Dr. J. B. Bradley, destroying it, together with some twenty tons of hay and farming utensils. Four men were in the barn at the time, but escaped, injuring Mr. Woodard, who had a moment before the lightning stroke, driven in, to avoid the shower, had his horse killed.

Mr. John Western of Fryeburg village, fell while feeding his horse, breaking one of his ribs.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent "Hartford" in noticing the death of Mr. R. Shaw, son of Edward H. Shaw, of Buckfield, has made some mistakes which I wish to have corrected. He says, "verdict of Coroner Inquest, Suicide." The facts are, Mr. Shaw, the father, sent for me on finding the son, and I went immediately to the woods, some two miles from my house, and there found the dead boy, surrounded by some six or eight of the neighbors, who told me everything remained as found. Dr. Wm. P. Bridgman, who had been sent for by the father, very soon arrived, and we examined the body together, and soon came to the conclusion that an Inquest was not necessary, as it was evident he came to his death by his own hand, accidentally or otherwise, we could not tell which. So there was no Jury summoned, nor Inquest held, or verdict rendered. He also says, in the midst of the great grief of the father, son and daughter, the mother, who had been divorced from the father, came and asked the privilege of seeing her dead boy, and it was a truly agonizing scene for the mother-in-law to witness. The facts are, the father and mother-in-law both asked me to bring the mother to see her boy, which I did, and was present all the time the mother stayed. "Hartford" was not there. I failed to discover anything agonizing on the part of the mother-in-law, in consequence of the mother's being present with her dead son. Mr. Shaw and wife both expressed a wish that the mother attend the funeral the next day if she wished to, but for reasons unknown to me, she did not attend the funeral.

Yours, truly,

CORONER OF OXFORD CO.

HEBRON ACADEMY.—We copy from the Portland Press the following notice of this old and popular Academy:

The sixty-third fall term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the first day of September next, under the charge of Mr. A. C. Herrick, who has successfully conducted it for the last seven years. A new building, capable of accommodating three hundred students, has been erected the past season, and the facilities of the institution are largely increased. The course of study includes all those branches usually pursued in academies of the highest class. The principal is aided by a competent corps of assistants, and the teachers' class, to be formed in connection with the school, will enjoy the benefit of a course of lectures from Professor Gage, lately of the Maine Normal School at Farmington. Hebron is pleasantly situated about forty miles from Portland, can be reached within three miles by rail, and has no saloons or hotels. The terms of the school are low, and the prices of board, &c., so small as to make this Academy a very desirable place for students whose means are limited.

## Bethel.

At a regular meeting of Post No. 30, G. A. R., at Bethel, July 18th, the following officers were chosen:

Capt. M. C. Kimball, P. C.  
1st Lieut. H. H. McKee, S. V. C.  
Sergeant Augustus Carter, J. V. C.  
Private A. M. True, Adj.  
Maj. J. A. Morton, Surgeon.  
Lieut. A. B. Godwin, Chaplain.  
Private Dwight Rose, Sergt. Major.  
Private A. S. Chapman, Q. M. S.

We learn from the Gospel Banner that Rev. A. Gunnison, son of Rev. N. Gunnison of Norway, and late graduate of Canton Divinity School, commenced his active duties as pastor of the Universalist Society in Bethel on Sabbath last. Great unanimity was manifested in the "call," and since the invitation was given, some months ago, the society has felt that the right man was coming among them.

LAW TERM, WESTERN DISTRICT. In addition to the cases reported last week, the following from this County were argued:

Samuel F. Gibson vs. Samuel S. Millett. Argued by plaintiff.

Gibson.

Eleanor Pingree vs. Alfred P. Shattuck. Submitted on briefs.

Sanderson & Pearce, W. W. Virgin.

Ammi R. Mitchell vs. Olive R. Barnham et al. To be argued in Writing.

Strout & Gage. Pulsifer.

Hiram Hines vs. Lucius Robinson et al. To be argued in writing.

Harlow & Bisbee. Virgin—Black.

THE WEATHER. A heavy rain set in on Friday of last week, and continued into the next day, soaking the ground well, and doing great good to the growing crops. Spring grain and potatoes, especially, have been much benefited. In this section much of the hay which was cut in on the morning before the rain commenced.

The weather did not fully clear up, but settled into dog days, which commenced on Saturday. We have had dull, sultry days ever since, and but for this, the hay crop would have been well secured this week. Dog days continue till the 5th of September, but we hope the sun will favor us with his presence many times within this space.

List of Patents issued to Maine inventors for the week ending July 28th, and each bearing that date:

J. A. Knight, Durham, fruit picker.

Edwin Fernald, Turner, device for holding tools against grindstones.

F. H. Whitman, Harrison, stove for railroad cars.

Reported for the Oxford Democrat, by Wm. Henry Clifford, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 301 1-2 Congress St. Portland Me.

"THE WICKEDEST MAN."—According to the following paragraph from this week's Independent, the "Wickest Man in New York" has seen the error of his ways:

"John Allen, the Wickest Man in New York," has recently pledged his word—indeed, he has signed a bond—that he will forthwith abandon his dance-house business. He has been led to take this course because his little son, Chester, came home from school crying as though his heart would break, because his schoolmates said his father was the wickest man in New York. After seeing himself photographed in Packard's Monthly he called upon Mr. T. C. Acton for advice; and our police president advised him, in the most emphatic manner, to get out of the Water street den, and to get into more reputable business. We are happy to learn that Allen has proved, by his apparent penitence, that he is not the "Wickest Man in New York," and we hope that he has already fulfilled his promise."

A gentleman from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros, proprietors of Philip Allen's Print works R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly, that he had to be carried from the pond to the Hotel; a bottle of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" was resorted to, and he was out next day.

Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co., Mechanic Falls, are erecting a new paper mill on the upper dam in that village. It is intended for the manufacture of the finest qualities of paper. The enterprise of this active firm will build up a city on the Little Androscoggin one of these years, at the rate they have advanced business for the few years past, says the Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. Hannah Yeaton, of Oxford, 82 years of age, during the past year spun 378 skeins of wooling yarn. She wove 300 yards of cloth, also a piece of full cloth containing 10 1-2 yards, which weighed when done but 5 pounds and 2 ounces, out of which she helped make an overcoat; besides sewing, knitting, butter making and house work. She also spun 30 skeins of linen and tow.

Allen Lombard of Augusta lately lost several valuable calves which were poisoned by eating old room paper which had been thrown upon a brush heap in the pasture where the calves were. A prominent medical gentleman who was called to investigate the causes of their death, says a square foot of the paper contained poison enough to kill four men.

The Democrats declare in their platform that the bonds which we agreed to pay in gold ought to be paid in depreciated paper. Yet the World thinks the party cannot mean what they say, "it is inconceivable that the old hard money Democratic party should promise a uniform currency of bad money."

The editor of the American says he heard a new remedy for the cure of the heaves in horses, the other day, while in a town in the western part of the county. A person who follows the business of tanning, had a horse so badly off with the heaves that he could use him but very little. He took him to grind his bark for tanning, and used him at the business a few weeks, and at that time he became cured. If this is a sure remedy it will be worth knowing.

By the will of the late Dr. Potter of Cincinnati, formerly of Sabago in this State, the bulk of his property eventually goes to Sabago, to be set apart as an academic fund, for the support of an academy in the town. It is to be built within three-quarters of a mile from the church now standing in the town, and to be free to all the larger children resident in the town.

## Editorial and Selected Items.

"We would say to Attorneys and others sending us notices of Foreclosures, that we are particular, in all cases, to perfect the proceedings, by making the requisite certificates, affixing the stamp and having the record made within the time required by law."

It has been suggested by several doing business with the Register of Bankruptcy in this District, that it would be a matter of great convenience to the public for the Register to give notice of any change he may make in holding Court in this county.

The Sabbath School Concert of the 1st Baptist Sabbath School will occur on Sabbath afternoon next, if the weather is favorable.

F. C. Merrill, of South Paris, has manufactured and sold this year over six hundred Pettingill Cultivators, and they have given great satisfaction. He is making arrangements to manufacture at least two thousand the next year.

G. F. Billings of Bath, formerly connected with the Western Normal School, is canvassing Oxford County for the Maine Normal, a magazine which we have often commended to teachers and others interested in educational matters, as worthy of support.

If you have a cough don't go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation.

A five-horse team arrived in Bangor, from Piscataquis county, on Wednesday last, with 3000 dozen of eggs.

"Retiring for consultation" is the last euphemism for going out to drink. The Tammany Convention is responsible for it.

Democratic tactics: Doolittle and Seymour. Grant's plan: Say less and do more.

Burglars are infesting the town of Turner, and stealing whatever they can lay their hands on.

Little Daisy's mother was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes, I know," said the child, "it is the whisper of a laugh."

The Androscoggin Herald says it is reported that trains on the Portland & Oxford Railroad will commence running again in the course of thirty days.

By the proceedings in Congress on Friday last, we see that Capt. C. H. Prince, M. C., of Georgia, formerly of Buckfield, in this State, was sworn in and took his seat.

Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, and Thomas E. Knight, Esq. two highly respected citizens of Portland, died in that city, on the 28th, the latter, of apoplexy.

We are indebted to the publishers of the Portland Evening Star for a complete list of all the shipping owned in the district of Portland and Falmouth.

We are indebted to Senator Morrill for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the 1st Session of 40th Congress.

A fond mother in Cincinnati broke her arm while spanking a disobedient infant the other day. It is a pity that the infant was too young fully to enjoy the catastrophe.

Bingham Young declares that those who enter polygamy to get rich make a mistake. His own returns have been small prophets.

Mr. R. D. Barnes, belonging in Hiram, died in Lewiston from typhoid fever, contracted from remaining an hour in the water at Island Pond, where he went in bathing at the close of a hot day.

A singular coincidence recently took place in France. The cities of Toulouse and Bordeaux instituted two lotteries, and in each city No. 167, 169 drew 100,000 francs.

Adams H. Merrill of Williamsburg has recently brought from the South a gang of freedmen, which he intends to employ in his extensive slate quarries. Welchmen were formerly employed.

To make little boys trousers last: When you make a suit of clothes for them, finish the coat first, and by so doing you will make their trousers last. It is the only way the thing can be done.

In Egypt, where sunstroke is of frequent occurrence, the Arabs dissolve some salt in water and pour it into the ears of the patient. This almost immediately relieves the sufferer.

At a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Mobile, Hon. Percy Walker said that the great Democratic party had taken up the lost cause, abandoned by General Lee.

A Copperhead paper says that "the negro has never taken a step toward civilization that was not followed by three steps toward deeper barbarism." This, we suppose, gives the Democracy hope that he will soon be in their party.

It is said that there are more flies and mosquitoes in this State this summer than for many years. A gentleman who has just returned from Moosehead Lake says that his party were obliged to give up their fishing excursion and leave for home on account of these pests.

Hon. Amasa Walker says "that savings banks, compelled to receive legal tenders for all their public securities and private loans, would have nothing left with which to pay off their depositors but the dishonored promises of a dishonored government."

A terrific thunder storm occurred at Cornish on Monday evening. The Baptist Church was struck. A barn was also struck, a calf, two horses and a cow killed. A maple tree was struck, the lightning passing into the ground and opening a spring not before known.



**RAPID GROWTH OF CORN.**—Mr. S. W. Pierce of Norway, planted corn on the 26th of May, and in four weeks it measured over 2 1/2 feet; now it is over 8 feet high, an average growth of a little over 1 3/4 inches per day, growing so fast and tender that last Friday's rain bent and broke it off some.

**We learn from the Mechanic Falls Herald** that on Tuesday of last week, Mrs. Diantha Lovering, wife of Prescott Lovering, of Greenwood, committed suicide by hanging herself with a skein of yarn in the barn. Insanity, doubtless, was the cause, as she has unsuccessfully attempted to take her own life before.

**An eight-hour-a-day man**, on going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes, on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How is this?" he exclaimed. "What's my supper?" "I don't know," replied the wife; "I began to get breakfast at 6 o'clock this morning and my 8 hours ended at two P. M."

#### Our Table.

We have received the following magazines and periodicals for August, each of which occupies a distinctive place in home literature, and we heartily recommend them to our readers:

PETERSON'S NATIONAL, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, ARTHUR'S HOME AND CHILDREN'S HOME, LITTLE LADIES' MAGAZINE, AND BOYS' AND GIRLS' WEEKLY, NEW YORK. THE WORLD AT HOME, Philadelphia. THE GALAXY, Sheldon & Co., New York. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, EVERY SATURDAY, AND OUR YOUNG FOLKS, Ticknor & Fields, Boston. THE NURSERY, John L. Shorey, Boston. OUR BOYS & GIRLS, Lee & Shepard, Boston. NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MUSIC, Brown & Perkins, New York. THE LITTLE CORPORA, Chicago, Ill. THE HOUSEHOLD for July is received, and we pronounce it the best sheet we have seen. Husband, get it for your wives and daughters, and they will make home a brighter, happier place, for its wholesome reading. Only \$1.00 a year. Published by Miliken & Crowell, Brattleboro, Vt. PACKARD'S MONTHLY for August has another article on the "Wickedest Man in New York." This journal continues to grow in favor, and fully merits the high encomiums bestowed upon it—Terms \$1.00 a year. S. C. Packard, N. York. The July and August Nos. of HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH are received. This journal is almost indispensable, as a medical adviser and friend, and should be found in every household. W. W. Hall, New York.

#### Blindness, Deafness & Catarrh.

[Testimony of Mr. Dexter Giles.] With extreme pleasure, I testify to Dr. Carpenter's success in treating my little daughter, who was so severely afflicted with Scrophulous Sore Eyes, that she was nearly blind, and could not see the light, and the discharges from her eyes were so acrid as to keep most of her face in a raw and excoriated condition; her health was much affected, and our friends and neighbors predicted the entire loss of her sight, but we placed her under Dr. Carpenter's care and his remedies cured her perfectly within three months, and her eyes remain clear, healthy and good, as any person can see by calling at our residence.

DR. CARPENTER, the well known Oculist and Aurist, is now at his residence, opposite Shackley's Store at Norway, where he can be consulted until AUGUST 16th, only upon Scrophulous, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Air Passages. Dr. C. has heretofore confined his practice to the larger towns and cities of Maine, and declined to practice in Norway, as his object in visiting home has been to obtain a respite from practice, but has yielded to the solicitations of many persons in Oxford County, in need of his services.

CONSULTATION, FREE: Examination of Lungs, \$2.00.

#### Editorial review of Portland Markets.

For week ending July 28. There has been great firmness in the merchandise market the past week. The high price of gold keeps up foreign productions to full prices. The business of the past week has been very fair, larger than in years past at this time. This is in consequence of country merchants keeping their stocks at a low point and replenishing often than has been usual with them, as the demands of communities may require. It is a healthy condition for the country traders to be in, for their shelves are not loaded with unsaleable goods. The indications are that the autumn trade will be very good.

Gold since our last report, which left it at 143 has further advanced.

APPLES—There are no good apples in the market. Those coming in are early and rather poor fruit. The price is nominal as they are purchased only for retailing. Dried apples continue dull.

BEANS—The demand has slackened and prices are low.

BUTTER—The receipts during this week have been as large as usual and there has been a slight advance. We quote at 32 1/2c for good to choice, and store 22 1/2c.

CHEESE—Old cheese is getting scarce and prices are very firm. The new that is coming in is of a better quality than that of last season.

GRAIN—Corn has advanced and we quote southern Western mixed at \$1.10, and yellow at \$1.12, and white at \$1.15. New potatoes are coming in at \$1.00. Onions at 20c; short at 25c; and fine feed 45c.

HAY—There is a scarcity of prime pressed hay and dealers have been paying \$10 for it. There is no demand for exportation. Very little has been brought in as farmers are busily engaged in securing their new crop.

LARD—The market is quiet and prices are steady. We quote at 10c in barrels and 10 1/2c in kegs.

POTATOES—There is no change in potato prices. Eggs are lower and selling at 30c by the package. Good potatoes are scarce and prices have advanced to \$1.25 per bushel. New potatoes are coming in for sale at \$1.00 per bushel is paid. New onions have made their appearance and are selling at \$1.00 per bushel.

WHEAT—There is an improved feeling in the wool market especially for the low grades. In the New York market there is a moderate and steadily improving movement, based upon the anticipation of a more active demand.

#### Brighton & Cambridge Cattle Markets.

For week ending July 24.

The change of the market days has disturbed trade some. Some of the drovers over the Vermont line are opposed to the change and still bring their animals to market early in the week. The stock at both Cambridge and Brighton was of rather poor quality, and trade was not brisk, though drovers sold out of their stock and at good prices. The yards were nearly cleaned. It is remarked that Western cattle are coming into favor for the markets of Maine. They are sent there every week from Brighton, and the demand seems to increase. The trade in sheep and lambs is better, though there is little change in prices. Maine lambs are sold in lots this week at \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.45 and \$1.50 per head in lots. The demand for store cattle is small and the supply has hardly been equal to it during the past weeks, though somewhat the contrary. There were nearly 600 sheep or lambs from Maine.

Lumbermen and Farmers, if you would prevent all ill effects from drinking too much cold water in hot weather add to it a little of Blood's Rheumatic Compound, it will warm the stomach and prevent Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Antimony, quinine, mercury and calomel, enter into the composition of most of the cathartic Pills now offered to the people. Parsons' Purgative Pills are compounded of cathartics used and approved by all good medical practitioners.

#### DON'T READ THIS.

For it tells you truly that Pills' Salutaris is absolutely pure, and the only genuine Salutaris to be found. Ask for Pills' Salutaris and take no other. Its name is on every package.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** The Pianoforte has long been the popular home and concert instrument, yet in point of swelling and sustaining the tones it is extremely defective. On account of this deficiency, music written in chords, or in a connected style, cannot be satisfactorily executed, as the long notes result in diminutives where they should be sustained. The taste for the organ and orchestral styles of music is rapidly developing, and while it diffuses and the time is approaching, when this instrument of the past is superseded by the more perfect. There are no instruments capable of such fine expression in this style of music as the American Organ, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. Their delicacy and variety in the voicing renders them susceptible of beautiful orchestral effects, by the skillful use, of the tremolo and the improved knee swell, while the deep manual sub-bass which is added to the new styles, gives the closest resemblance to the pipe organ. [Boston Journal.

#### R. R. R.

Ladies should always keep Rodway's Ready Relief in their medicine cabinets. It will be found of great value in all the varied complaints which ladies are more or less troubled with. Headache, loquacity, wandering Pains, Dizziness, &c., are instantly relieved and cured by its use.

#### Ladies Beware.

Insanity, Fits, Heart Disease, Rash of Blood to the Head, Vomiting of Blood, Weakness, Rapid Breasts, Lowness of Spirit, Loss of Appetite, Consumption, and rapid Decline, follow speedily irregularities and Retentions. To guard against this, let the bowels be kept open by the gentle water-mixed with Rodway's Ready Relief. To ward off Rheumatism, take three or four days before the expected period, of Rodway's Ready Relief. In these symptoms, take the Rodway's Ready Relief. At night two or six of Rodway's Pills. A few days in the use of these medicines will remove all obstructions, and restore the system to health and regularity. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, at 20 cents per bottle. See Dr. Rodway's Almanac for 1868.

"Look on this picture, and then on that." Here you behold the infirm step, The pallid cheek, the wasting form, The untasted food, and a social atmosphere, Outraged with the tales of aches, pains, Stomachic nights, and mental despondency. There, laughing health, sparkling spirits, Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares, Genial thought and ambitious resolves. Show the contrast and make the picture.

One look the Plantation Wither—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

#### Special Notices.

##### A CARD.

A German, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorder brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this medicine, and the results are so beneficial to the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt or prepare and administer this medicine, in any case, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Brattleboro, New York City. July 24, 1868.

#### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICE.

In the treatment of diseases incident to Females, making special practice at the head of all physicians, in making such practice a specialty, and enabling him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause arising, or of advice sent contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston. N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. Boston, July 17, 1868.

#### Cancer, Scrophulous, Dyspepsia.

Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., Cured. A Book of 100 pages, sent free to Invalids. Address R. GREENE, M. D., 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

#### Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for those BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, AND TANS, is "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." Prepared only by DR. C. P. PERRY, 49 Broad St., New York. Sold everywhere. March 27/68.

#### WHY SUFFER FROM SORES?

When you are afflicted with the ARTERIO OINTMENT, you can easily be cured. It is a powerful remedy for Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, and every complaint of the skin. Try it. It costs but 25 cents. Be sure and ask for

#### Hales Arnica Ointment!

For sale by all druggists, or send your address and 25 cents to C. P. PERRY, 49 Broad St., Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail.

#### DEAFNESS, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION AND CANCER CURED.

A Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, and Cancer; their causes, means of speedy relief, and ultimate cure. By a pupil of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Sent to any address for 10c.

#### ORGANIC VIBRATOR.

It fits into the ear, is not perceptible, removes ringing noises in the head, enables deaf persons to hear, and cures all diseases of the ear. This instrument will often produce results almost miraculous, and indeed in most cases of long standing deafness, it will relieve in a short time. It may be obtained from the inventor, Dr. J. H. GILES, Dr. Stillwell will be professionally at 31 East Washington Place, University Buildings, N. Y., daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Sent by mail, Jan 1/68.

#### MARRIED.

Engaged to marry, July 18th, by W. S. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Edwin C. Boston, and Miss Eliza P. Boney, both of Boston.

#### DIED.

In Hartford, June 25th, Laura P., daughter of Stephen and Adeline Doten, aged 7 years 6 months, died of the effects of heat. Elias P. Doten, aged 86 years, from the effects of heat.

In Sumner, July 7th, Mr. Levi Cushman, aged 80 years 8 months.

The wife of J. C. Doten was born at Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., Nov. 9, 1778. Her father moved from Plymouth to North Yarmouth, Me., during the war of the Revolution, and was soon released from Boston to Portland, the family were taken prisoners by a British privateer, and carried to England, where they remained for some time, and after having a considerable portion of their personal effects taken from them by their captors.

He moved from North Yarmouth to Sumner in March, 1790, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 25th, 1868. He served during the war of the Revolution, and was captured as a prisoner of war, and was held in the hands of the British for some time, and was released from Boston to Portland, the family were taken prisoners by a British privateer, and carried to England, where they remained for some time, and after having a considerable portion of their personal effects taken from them by their captors.

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#### STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Augusta, July 24, 1868.

An Adjourned Session of the Executive Council, will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on MONDAY, the 10th day of August next.

Attest: JUL 21—2w FRANKLIN M. DREW, Secretary of State.

#### NOTICE.

Pacific Engine Company No. 1, of South Paris, will meet at their Hall, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 7 1/2 P. M.

Per Order.

#### New Advertisements.

##### Fryeburg Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, and continue Eleven (11) Weeks.

U. W. CUTTS, A. B. Principal, with competent Assistants. Miss E. A. WEEKS, Teacher of Music. For further information address Rev. D. B. Sewall, Secretary, or the Principal.

Attest: JUL 27, 1868.

##### Chestnut Mare Astray.

Came into my enclosure about a week ago, a Chestnut Mare, about 11 years old, with white strip in the face, and having a white spot on the back and one on the neck near the shoulder.

The owner is requested to pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS A. DEAN.

Paris, July 29, 1868.

##### Strayed.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, JULY 21st, a HORSE, one of chestnut color with a white strip in the face, and a roan, with white hind feet and a star in the face. Any one giving information or returning said horse will be suitably rewarded for the same. ASA BEARSE.

West Milford, July 24, 1868.

##### Semi-Annual Statement.

##### ROBINSON MAN'G COMPANY.

JULY 1, 1868.

Capital Stock, all paid in, \$100,000.00

Invested in Real Estate and machinery, 100,000.00

Indebtedness for amount advanced on goods by selling agents, 53,508.47

Some small debts, amounts not ascertained.

H. J. LIBBY, Treas.

CUMBERLAND, Ss.—Portland, July 27, 1868.

Sworn and subscribed.

S. B. HASKELL, Justice of the Peace.

##### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Mary A., has left my estate and I have no other provision, this is to certify that I shall pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

Attest: JUL 25, 1868. GEO. P. TUCKER.

##### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Daniel Connor died on the 27th day of April, 1867, by his mortgage deed of that date, to me certain real estate situated in Fryeburg Academy Grav. County of Oxford and State of Maine, being the homestead farm on which I formerly lived; said mortgage is recorded with the Oxford Records for book 13, page 372, reference is to be had to said deed and record for full description of the premises conveyed in said mortgage, and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Attest: JUL 25, 1868. ANTHONY CYLER.

##### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stephen Eates, Jr., of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the 15th day of March, 1866, by his mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to Simon Cummings of Paris in said County, certain Real Estate lying in said Bethel, to wit: all of lot No. 5, a range 2, of lot 10 in said Bethel, lying on the south side of Androscoggin river, with the buildings thereon. Also 39 acres more or less of lot 1, No. 6 in range 2 of lot 10 in said Bethel, being a part of the Isaac Eates farm—the whole comprising the homestead farm on which Daniel Connor, Jr., lived—said deed being recorded with the Oxford Records, book 139, page 489; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I, Emeline S. Cummings, Executrix of the estate of Simon Cummings, deceased, hereby claim a foreclosure of the same, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Attest: JUL 25, 1868. EMELINE S. CUMMINGS, Executrix.

##### IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine:



