

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 19, NO. 31.

PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 35, NO. 41.

The Oxford Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
F. E. SHAW,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per year; One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

Advertisements.
For 1 square, (1 inch of space) 1 week, \$1.00
For 1 square 2 mos. \$1.50; 3 mos. \$2.00; 4 mos. \$2.50; 5 mos. \$3.00; 6 mos. \$3.50; 7 mos. \$4.00; 8 mos. \$4.50; 9 mos. \$5.00; 10 mos. \$5.50; 11 mos. \$6.00; 12 mos. \$6.50.
For 1 column 1 year, \$10.00; 1 col. 2 yrs. \$18.00; 1 col. 3 yrs. \$25.00.
SPECIAL NOTICES.—Orders of notice of Estate 2.00
Orders on Wills, per square, 1.50
Guardians' Notices, 1.50
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 1.50
All other Legal Notices, 1.50 per square, for three insertions.
JOB PRINTING, of every description, neatly executed.
G. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, and S. R. Niles, Court Street, Boston, are authorized agents.

Local Agents for the Democrat.
Who are authorized to receive for money.

J. H. Lovejoy, Albany. N. B. Hubbard, Hartford.
Silvanus Poor, Andover. W. B. Clifton, Hartford.
E. Foster, Jr., Bethel. John F. Hobbs, Lowell.
Dr. Lapham, Bryant's P. Henry W. Park, Mexico.
Eli B. Bean, Brownfield. Geo. H. Brown, Mason.
W. Cummings, Buckfield. Henry Upton, Norway.
Alison Thorne, Canton. O. M. Foster, Newry.
Bolster & Rich, Dixfield. E. S. Wyman, Peru.
David Sewall, E. Sumner. O. W. Blanchard, Rumf'd.
P. Shirley, Westbrook. J. J. G. Rich, Upton.
D. H. Crockett, Greenwood. H. B. Chandler, W. Sum'r.
A. X. Knapp, Haverhill. Jas. M. Shaw, Waterville.
Travelling Agent, Rev. S. W. Pierce.
Subscribers can tell, by examining the colored slip attached to their paper, the amount due, and those wishing to avail themselves of the advanced payments, can send to us by mail, or hand to the nearest agent. "Send" on the slip, means the paper is paid for, to that date. When money is sent, care should be taken to examine the slip, and if the money is not credited within two weeks, we should be apprised of it.

Professional Cards, &c.

KNOX FOSTER, JR.,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law
BETHEL MAINE.

O. W. BLANCHARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
RUMFORD POINT, ME.
Agent for procuring Pensions, Arrears of pay and Bounty.

C. M. WORMELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BETHEL MAINE.
Also—DEPUTY SHERIFF for Rumford and vicinity. feb-28-11

G. D. BIEBER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.

Personal attention given to practice in Oxford and Androscoggin Counties. Also, to collections from abroad. Jan 3, '68 if

GEORGE A. WILSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
(Office opposite the Atlantic House)
SOUTH PARIS MAINE.
Collecting promptly attended to.

O. R. HALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
BUCKFIELD, ME.
not-if

S. C. ANDREWS,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.
Will practice in Oxford, Cumberland and Androscoggin Counties.

J. A. MORTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
BETHEL.
Office in Kimball's Block; Residence on Park-St.

D. W. WIGHT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
WEST SUMNER, ME.
March 13, 1868.

C. W. HOWARD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
RUMFORD POINT, ME.
INSURANCE effected in the best Fire, Life and Accident Companies.

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE ME.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanized Rubber.

Dr. W. B. Lapham,
WILL ATTEND TO THE PRACTICE OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
AT BRYANT'S POND, ME.
Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye, and to operative Surgery in all its forms. Office over the Post Office.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law
Also, AGENTS FOR PROSECUTING
Bounties, Back Pay & Pensions,
DIXFIELD.
Oxford County Me. E. B. RICHARDSON.
W. W. BOLSTER.

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WEST SUMNER.
OFFICE over H. B. CHANDLER'S STORE.
Where he is ready to perform all operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.
Teeth set in whole or parts of sets upon Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, and a fit warranted or no charge made. Call and examine samples.
Examination and Consultation Free, and all charges reasonable. 3m ju24

POETRY.

A WOMAN'S WAITING.

Under the apple-tree blossoms in May,
We sat and watched as the sun went down;
Behind us the road stretched back to the east,
On through the meadows, to Danbury town.
Silent we sat, for our hearts were full,
Silently watching the reddening sky,
And saw the clouds across the west
Like the phantoms of ships sail silently.

Robert had come with a story to tell,
I knew it before he had said a word—
It looked from his eye, and it shadowed his face—
He was going to march with the twenty-third.

We had been neighbors from childhood up—
Gone to school by the self-same way,
Climbed the same steep woodland paths,
Knelt in the same old church to pray.

We had wandered together, boy and girl,
Where wild flowers grew and wild grapes hung;
Tasted the sweetness of summer days,
When hearts are true and life is young.

But never a love-word had crossed his lips,
Never a hint of pledge or vow,
Until, as the sun went down that night,
His tremulous kiss touched my brow.

"Jenny," he said, "I've work to do
For God, my country, and the right—
True hearts, strong arms, are needed now,
I dare not stay away from the fight."

"Will you give me a pledge to cheer me on—
A hope to look forward to by-and-by?
Will you wait for me, Jenny if I come back?
I will wait," I answered, "until I die."

The May moon rose as we walked that night
Back through the meadows to Danbury town,
And one star rose and shone by her side—
Calmly and sweetly they both looked down.

The scent of blossoms was in the air,
The sky was blue and the eve was bright,
And Robert said, as he walked by my side,
"Old Danbury town is fair to-night."

"I shall think of it, Jenny, when far away,
"Placed and still 'neath the moon as now—
I shall see it, darling, in many a dream,
And you with moonlight on your brow."

No matter what else were his parting words—
He was mine to treasure until I die,
With the clinging kisses and lingering looks,
The tender pain of that fond good-bye.

I did not sleep—I tried to be brave—
I watched him until he was out of sight—
Then suddenly all the world grew dark,
And I was blind on that bright May night.

Blind and helpless I slid to the ground,
And lay with the night-dews on my hair,
Till the moon was down and the dawn was up,
And the fresh May morn was clear and fair.

He was taken and I was left—
Left to wait and watch and pray—
Till there came a message over the wires,
Chilling the air of the August day.

Killed in a skirmish, eight or ten—
Wounded or helpless as many more—
All of them our Connecticut men—
From the little town of Danbury, four.

But I saw only a single name—
Of one who was all the world to me—
I promised to wait for him till I died—
O God, O Heaven, how long will it be!"

MISCELLANY.

A few Words about the Nerves.

BY DR. WM. A. HAMMOND.

It is well known that under the influence of certain emotions, changes are produced in the ordinary actions of the bodily organs. Thus shame calls the blood to the cheeks, fright drives it away; anger sends the vital current in torrents to the head and makes the face red, or else in some exceptionally organized individuals, as in those who "grow pale with rage," causes it to leave the surface of the body and collect in the internal parts; anxiety occasions a disagreeable feeling in the pit of the stomach, and makes perspiration exude from the brow; fear whitens the features and produces coldness of the hands and feet; joy and mirth expand the face and excite spasmodic contractions in the muscles of the chest causing laughter; sorrow and grief lengthen the countenance and bring about an increased action of the lachrymal glands so that the tears run down the cheeks; and, intense emotion of any kind interferes with the digestion of the food, and with the functions of the liver, the kidneys, the mammary glands and other secretory organs.

None of these actions can be produced by the will; they are altogether beyond its control, and thus no effort of volition can make the face red or pale, cause the tears to flow, stop the digestive process going on in the stomach, or lessen or increase by one drop the amount of bile or milk secreted; and it is well that it is so, for were it otherwise many persons would be tempted to interfere with their hearts, or their lovers, to the very great detriment of the organism.

The great sympathetic system which is preeminently the generator of the motor and secretory powers of the viscera, consists of numerous ganglia, sometimes arranged in groups, sometimes single, and sometimes placed in the substance of the organs. These ganglia are connected with each other and with the cerebral and spinal nerves by thin filaments of white and grey matter running along each side of the spinal column and frequently interlaced so as to form what are called plexuses. One of these interlacings is situated immediately behind the stomach and is called the solar plexus.

It consists of numerous filaments and ganglia, and is in immediate relation with the abdominal organs. A severe blow on the stomach, by injuring this plexus, causes death as quickly as a wound of the brain or heart. Other plexuses partially surround the heart, the kidneys, the uterus, and other vital organs.

Now, by reason of the direct connection which exists between the brain and the sympathetic system, the various glands and organs are to some extent affected by the mind. The only mental operations, however, which exercise any influence over them, are those of an emotional character, such as indicated in the familiar examples already adduced. The emotions are excited through the medium of the senses and are more or less under the control of the will, according to the mental organization of the individual. While, therefore, a person has no power, by the direct exercise of volition, to repress a blush or to stop the flow of tears, those who have acquired the mastery of their feelings can restrain every manifestation of passion and appear to be perfectly unmoved by events which would in others, less strong-willed, create great emotional disturbance. Thus two persons will view the dead body of a friend with very different outward evidences of feeling. The one throws himself upon the corpse and indulges in sobs and lamentations; the other stands rigidly by the side of his friend's remains without a tear in his eye and with scarcely an expression of grief to be perceived in his words or actions. Yet, perhaps, he feels even more acutely than the other; the difference being, not in the strength of the emotion experienced, but in the ability to control its manifestation. A third person, also a friend of the deceased, might enter the room and by his levity and ill-timed speeches and conduct show that he experienced no emotion at all.

Man in his natural condition is almost always readily carried away by his emotions, and consequently in the early periods of civilization those who desired to acquire influence over their fellows, made use of means calculated to arouse the feelings to a high pitch. The African negro, or the Australian, grins with delight on being presented with a button, and howls with the pain excited by a cut finger. Other savage nations, however, are remarkable for their capability of restraining the evidences of emotion. Thus the North American Indian, before the race became degenerate, endured the severest tortures of his enemies without a groan, and walked to the stake with the air of a conqueror.

The ancients attached great importance to the development of the power of the will over emotional manifestations. And mankind have always held in high respect those who have endured good and evil fortune without showing undue elation or sorrow. No one can read without admiration the story of Epictetus, the philosopher and slave, who, when he was subjected to the torture by his master, quietly remarked: "You will break my leg;" and when the leg did break, said in the same calm tone, "I told you so."

It has been said of Socrates that he had by constant discipline acquired such complete control over his emotions that he preserved the same countenance under all the vicissitudes of life. Giordano Bruno, when sentenced by the inquisition to be burned to death, replied proudly and calmly, "You experience more fear in giving me this sentence than I do in receiving it." And yet Bruno was young, fond of life and of the society of his friends.

Many diseases can definitely be traced to the influence of the emotions upon the bodily organs. The brain and nervous system seldom escape disorder in persons who allow their passions to obtain the ascendancy over the other mental faculties. Insanity, paralysis, epilepsy, morbid alterations of character and disposition, an undue susceptibility to slight morbid influences, neuralgia, spinal diseases, dyspepsia, and many other affections have their origin in emotional disturbance.

After the recent trial of the President, several senators became ill, and at least two with cerebral and nervous diseases. While the trial lasted, the mental excitement they experienced sustained their strength, but as soon as the strain was taken off, the system gave way, and derangement of health resulted. That a greater number were not made to feel that the brain and nerves are not stone and iron, argues well for the senatorial nervous vigor.

With reference to dyspepsia in this relation, an experiment often performed by physiologists shows the influence of emotion over the secretion of gastric juice. A small opening is made in the stomach of a dog, and a silver tube fastened therein. The operation is not a serious or painful one, and the animal continues in good condition with the fistula permanently established in his stomach. If now the cork which closes the tube be removed while the stomach is empty no flow takes place, but if a piece of meat be held up before the dog's eyes the gastric juice is at once secreted in large quantities and soon begins to pass through the opening. The secretion may be at once arrested by speaking to the dog in a sharp tone, or making any other manifestation of displeasure. Soon an experiment shows the great value of observations made upon living animals, and it is difficult to overestimate its importance in a physiological or pathological point of view. We have the influence of the emotions exercised, in two very different ways, in causing the secretion of the gastric juice, and then in arresting its flow. These actions are equally well produced in the human system, from like causes, and hence various forms of dyspepsia or indigestion follow sudden emotions, or are direct consequences of long continued mental exertion or anxiety. Americans are preeminently an emotional people, and we work our brains and nerves as no other nation has worked them since the world began. It is therefore no strange thing that insanity and nervous affections are more common in the United States than in any other country, and that emotional diseases—and chief among them dyspepsia—are so wide-spread that the individual who is not affected with some one of them is looked upon as a marvel in anthropology.

And then as regards the heart, the effect of emotion is even more distinctly shown. Death from a broken heart is no sentimental idea, but a terrible reality. During the French Revolution it was distinctly noticed that diseases of the heart became exceedingly frequent; and an eminent medical practitioner of this country, who has acquired a high and well deserved reputation for his skill in detecting and managing cardiac affections, has found such diseases notably increased in number by our own national troubles. A sudden emotion may indeed stop the pulsations of the heart as instantaneously as a sword thrust or a bullet; and for such a result it is not even necessary that the emotion should be of a distressing character. It is related that after Hannibal's victory over the Romans at Cannae, the Roman mothers, overcome with joy at seeing their sons return alive when they had thought them killed, dropped down dead upon the spot. The conflict between contending emotions, such as pride and shame, has often produced sudden death from paralysis of the heart.

Long continued anxiety produces a weak and slow action of the heart, besides interfering with the healthy working of the organs. A recent medical writer upon emotional diseases, relates the case of a gentleman who, disappointed in business, was subjected to continual annoyance from superiors who contrived to keep him in a subordinate position. At length he became a prey to low spirits, and mourned secretly over his trials, and at the same time he lost his health from bronchitis, dyspepsia, pains in the back, and swimming in the head. The most prominent symptom, however, consisted of an exceedingly weak and slow pulse, with a tendency to intermit and to vary on the slightest occasion. When the patient was sitting, his average was sixty, but on rising to his feet it immediately rose to one hundred and continued so as long as he was in the erect posture. As soon, however, as his trials passed away, the organ became restored to its normal condition. A case is now under the observation of the writer, in which still more marked cardiac disturbance is due to the anxiety produced by vast and uncertain speculations in stocks.

With the secreting glands the effects of emotion are also very distinctly shown. The sight of food, may, even the very thought of it, make the "mouth-water," and sometimes acts with such force as to cause the saliva to be ejected in a stream from between the lips. Other emotions arrest the secretion of saliva, or entirely change its character. Most individuals have noticed in their own persons how the mouth and throat become parched through anxiety, or nervousness, as it is called. A young man making his first public speech always requires a liberal supply of water to quench his emotional thirst, and some novelist, has come across a hero who "spoke in a voice husky with emotion;" but who was able by the strong will with which he was endowed to conceal all other evidence of the passion which was rending his heart. The influence of emotion over this secretion is made use of in India as a means of discovering a thief among the servants of a family. All those who are suspected being compelled to hold a certain quantity of rice in the mouth during a few minutes, the offender is generally distinguished by the comparative dryness of his mouthful at the end of the experiment. Such a test must, however, often lead to erroneous conclusions, for it would very frequently be the case that a timid and nervous person would be so frightened as to suffer an arrest of the secretion of the saliva, while the bold and hardened individual would experience no emotional disturbance, and, consequently, no change in the natural moisture of the mouth.

Some writers have supposed that the saliva of a hydrophobic dog is only the natural secretion altered by emotional disturbance, and cases are on record of angry animals causing hydrophobia by their bites, when they themselves have never exhibited any signs of the disease. It is also tolerably certain that the saliva of an angry man or woman is sometimes possessed of poisonous properties, and that death has resulted from its being introduced into the blood of other persons. It has also been supposed that the saliva of the rattlesnake, copperhead, cobra, and other serpents, is only venomous when the reptiles are enraged. This, however, is an erroneous idea, as the writer has repeatedly proven, so far as the poison of the first named of these snakes is concerned.

But that the saliva of an enraged man or woman may, in certain cases, become poisonous, is no unphysiological idea. The effects of strong emotions upon the milk of a nursing woman have long been noticed by physicians, and many infants have become affected with serious diseases, or have suddenly died from the milk secreted under such circumstances. Grief, anxiety, fretfulness, fear, and fits of anger tend to make the milk thin, and otherwise to alter its normal composition. A striking case, showing the effect of strong mental emotion upon the milk, is related by an eminent German physician, and is generally referred to in treatises on physiology. A carpenter felt into a quarrel with a soldier billeted in his house, and was set upon by the latter with his drawn sword. The wife of the carpenter at first trembled with fear and terror, and then suddenly throwing herself furiously between the combatants, wrested the sword from the soldier's hand, broke it in pieces, and threw it away. During the tumult, some neighbors came in and separated the men. While in this state of strong excitement, the mother took up her child from the cradle, where it lay sleeping, and in the most perfect health, never having had a moment's illness. She gave it the breast, and in so doing sealed its fate. In a few minutes, the infant left off sucking, became restless, panted, and sank dead upon its mother's bosom. The physician, who was instantly called in, found the child lying in the cradle as if asleep, and with its features undisturbed; but all his resources were fruitless. It was irrevocably gone. Many other similar cases are on record, and several have occurred in the experience of the writer.

The secretion of milk is also often entirely checked by emotions either connected with the offspring or having no relation to it. Even in the lower animals this influence is prominent. Some cows will only yield milk when their calves are in sight, and sometimes when the calves die their skins are placed over other animals, so as to deceive the mother into a calm frame of mind.

Such facts show how important it is for mothers to maintain, as far as possible, an equable mental condition, not only for their own sake, but for that of the innocent beings dependent upon them for health and life.

The effects of emotional disturbances on the liver are well recognized, not only by physicians, but by the people at large. A fit of rage has often stopped the action of this organ, and has thus produced an attack of jaundice. It is also a popular notion, and one not altogether destitute of foundation, that melancholy and jealousy alter both the quantity and quality of the bile.

And next, as regards the nervous system, the influence of the emotions is almost unbounded, especially in those delicately organized persons, all passion and sentiment, with little will or force of character. These allow their feelings to prevail over their intellects, either because they have no power with which to resist, or because they will not exert themselves to resistance. With such, there is often but one result—mental aberration in some form or other.

The emotional disturbance due to morbid or exalted ideas connected with religion, frequently so deranges the nervous system as to lead to serious mental disorders. Under this head may be classed the epidemics of demonomania which several centuries ago spread through the convents of Europe, the hysterical affections so frequently seen in weak-minded women at camp-meetings, the convulsive seizures and tremors which follow the exciting or gloomy sermons of over-enthusiastic preachers, and the cases of insanity which suddenly or gradually result from the fear that the soul is irrevocably lost.

Fear of any kind is a powerful agent in deranging the healthy action of the nervous system, and has frequently caused death. Maenish, in his "Philosophy of sleep," relates the case of George Crotakzki a Polish soldier, who deserted from his regiment. He was discovered a few days after, drinking and making merry in an ale-house. The moment he was apprehended, he was so much terrified that he gave a loud shriek,

and was immediately deprived of the power of speech. When brought to a court-martial, it was impossible to make him articulate a word; nay, he became as immovable as a statue, and appeared not to be conscious of anything that was going forward. In the prison to which he was conducted, he neither ate nor drank. The officers and priests at first threatened him, and afterwards endeavored to soothe and calm him; but all their efforts were in vain. He remained senseless and immovable. His irons were struck off, and he was taken out of prison, but he did not move. Twenty days and nights were passed in this way, during which he took no nourishment. He then gradually sank and died.

The emotions act with much greater force upon women than upon men. Their bodies are more delicately organized, their organs more impressionable, their nervous system more highly strung. These facts are partly due to inherent peculiarities of structure, but to a great extent to the manner in which they are educated and pass through life; until there are radical changes in these respects there is little chance that the intellect of woman will ever, save in exceptional instances, rise superior to her emotions. And, indeed, it is scarcely desirable that this result should come to pass. Exercise in self-command there should be, but no unto woman in the eyes of man when she ceases to exhibit those charming deviations from the impassible psychological type which now form such charming features of her character! But what is loveliness in her weakness in man. Both, however, should take care that they keep their emotions under due control, for there is danger both to body and mind and in their unrestrained action.

SEPARATION OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Tribune announces what it calls an intensely interesting fact—namely: the determination of the Siamese twins—Chang and Eng—to submit to a surgical operation to divide the vitalized ligament which binds the two together, and which has united them for about sixty years. They are now settled in North Carolina on a farm, and one of them is the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is that having reached such an advanced age (59 years) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease, which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, What are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? This is no new inquiry, for soon after their first appearance in London and Paris, it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly, the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto probably led to the abandonment of the project. The science of surgery has so rapidly advanced that to-day successful results can be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago. The twins contemplate visiting Paris for the purpose of having the operation performed.

Smiles are a good thing. For an ornament to the countenance nothing is their equal. They are fifty per cent better than anything in the pink-sauce and chalk-powder line, and equally become man and woman. The doctors and undertakers always grow dismal when they see a smiling countenance, for they know its possessor has the chances of health and long life in his or her own hands. Young ladies with their countenances irradiated after this fashion get good husbands as early as they like. Such people never take to laudanum, prussic acid, and pistols, but are gay and festive, wear clean linen, and eat their meals regularly. If you want to keep care in the back yard, maintain flesh and color, stand well with the sewing societies, and have seats on platforms on loud occasions, just order up a perpetual smile for that countenance of yours.

Alas! for him whose egotism dominates over his reverence! who stalks across the world-stage as tho' he were master of the situation, and maker of the play in which he acts the homeliest part; who stupidly stares at a sky full of stars and thinks they are stupidly staring at him and pushes his bald, flinty I into the very Holy of Holies, and tells what he thinks and wants and means to do, as though he were a peer of the Peerless, or at least of so much consequence that the Maker of worlds will feel complimented with the notice, and find it for his interest to come to terms. Need we say that much of this temper patronizes our churches, kneels in our pews, and imagines itself religious? Verily the violent still take the kingdom of heaven by force; take it, as the savage seizes upon a picture gallery or cathedral, proud to hold a splendid toy he cannot use, and wonders what it was made for, and how any body can find any comfort in it.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 21, 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 Brunswick.
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.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

GEN. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Boston.
HON. W. P. FRYE, and
GEN. W. H. VIRGIN.

Will address the people of Oxford County, as follows:
SOUTH PARIS, Monday, Aug. 24, 7 P. M.
BRIDGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7 P. M.
LOVELL, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 7 P. M.
NEWRY, Thursday, Aug. 27, 7 P. M.
SOUTH WATERFORD, Friday, Aug. 28, 7 P. M.
RETHER, Saturday, Aug. 29, 7 P. M.
RUMFORD CENTRE, Sunday, Aug. 30, 7 P. M.
DIXFIELD, Monday, Sept. 1, 7 P. M.
CANTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 7 P. M.
BUCKFIELD, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 7 P. M.

S. P. MORRILL, and
W. W. BOLSTER.
Will address the people of
DIXFIELD, Aug. 21st, at 7 P. M.
ANDOVER, Sept. 1st, at 7 P. M.
SOUTH ANDOVER, Sept. 2nd, at 7 P. M.
NEWRY, Sept. 3rd, at 7 P. M.
LOCKE'S MILLS, Sept. 4th, at 7 P. M.
WATERFORD PLAT, Sept. 5th, at 7 P. M.
SWEDEN CORNER, Sept. 6th, at 7 P. M.
DENMARK, Sept. 7th, at 7 P. M.
HIRAM BRIDGE, Sept. 8th, at 7 P. M.

J. WASHBURN, JR., and
JUDGE LUCE.
Will speak at
CRAIG'S MILLS, August 31st, at 7 P. M.
BRYANT'S FOND, Sept. 1st, at 2 P. M.

HON. SIDNEY PERHAM, and
JUDGE LUCE.
Will address the people of
RUMFORD CENTRE, Sept. 3d, at 2 P. M.
MEXICO, Sept. 2d, at 2 P. M.
WEST MEIR, Sept. 1st, at 2 P. M.
HARTFORD (Town House), Sept. 3d, at 7 P. M.
JACKSON VILLAGE, Sept. 4th, at 2 P. M.
NORTH PARIS, Sept. 5th, at 2 P. M.

Attend the Meetings.

It will be seen that our County is to be well provided for in the way of meetings and able speakers, during the next two weeks. The enthusiasm in places where meetings have been held, is equal to that of war times. Let us have some big meetings in the County, and arouse all the people to the importance of the coming election. We want the biggest majority in our State this year that we have ever thrown, and Oxford County should do her best. The prospect is cheering.

Blair and Grant.

There is a studied attempt to belittle Gen. Grant, on the part of the democratic press, and to make him out a political non-entity because he is wise enough to decline making speeches in public. If he responds briefly, the Argus and other papers allude to the fact sneeringly, as though he lacks capacity, and is wanting in intelligence. Some admit that he is a good general, but no statesman, while some go so far as to deny him any commanding qualities as a military man. Frank Blair, however, knows Gen. Grant too intimately to attempt to belittle him. He is a good witness on this point. A paper in Leavenworth, Kansas, says:

"The Hon. Frank P. Blair, after his speech in this city, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and in reply to a remark that 'Grant was a fool,' said:

"Sir, you are mistaken. Grant is no fool. I know him well. I knew him before he went into the army, and when he used to haul wood into the city of St. Louis. I met him often in the service. I know the man. He is, by—the greatest man of the age. Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas are good men, but Grant is worth more than all of them."

"Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte were great men, but, sir, I tell you that Grant is a greater man than Cromwell or Bonaparte put together. He is not a talker, but he is one of the greatest thinkers in the world."

"He is ambitious, but he doesn't show it; and I tell you that if he is elected President he will set up a monarchy and establish himself emperor."

"I tell you that the people are mistaken when they suppose Grant to be a fool. They have good reason to fear his greatness."

"Yes, but don't you think that he will be controlled by such men as Sumner, Wilson, and Washburn?"

"Controlled? Controlled? Why, by G—, he would sweep them away like a straw."

"But, General, don't you think that circumstances have done a great deal for Grant?"

"Why, h—ll, the fellow has made the circumstances. I tell you that it is no luck."

"The man that can spring right up from poverty and obscurity, and do what he has done, is no mere creature of circumstances. Circumstances don't run so much in one way."

"I am a Democrat, but if General Grant is such a great man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out."

"Well, if you want a despotic vote for him; but if you want a republican form of government, you will have to vote against him. I know that he is a great man, and, by G—, in saying so, I simply tell the truth."

"The Bath Times says that A. P. Gould in his speech at the democratic flag raising at Thomaston, Monday night, called Gen. Grant a thief and the son of a thief. Such language as that will not make many democratic soldier votes."

The Democratic Candidate for Congress a Disaffected Abolitionist.

At a meeting in Lewiston two years ago, to denounce the course of President Johnson, Dr. Garcelon, on taking the chair as President of the meeting alluded to the importance of the crisis caused by President Johnson's surprising course, and condemned severely his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and his position that "the late rebel states are entitled to a full restoration of their suspended political right and power, including the right of representation in Congress, the moment they grounded their arms."

"In such a juncture," added the Dr., "we should be faithful to the cause of human freedom, if we should not pronounce our verdict on those issues. In his (Dr. G.'s) judgment, Congress had only responded to the conviction of the people in striving to secure protection to the freedmen and GUARANTEES FOR THE FUTURE before restoring political rights and power to men whose hands are still red with the blood of our brothers."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting declared that "this government can be preserved only on the basis of equal and impartial justice to all men of whatever color or race;" that "the government of the late rebel States should be committed only to the loyal, both black and white;" that "it is the province of the legislative department of the government to determine the question of reconstruction;" and that "our thanks are due to the loyal men in Congress who oppose President Johnson's policy."

After the resolutions had been adopted, Dr. Garcelon, in closing the meeting, said: "The object of the meeting has been accomplished in the declaration of principles adopted, which met with cordial approval. He counselled devotion to principle as the only safe course in a party or national point of view. Alluding to the freedmen, he said we could not now desert them and leave them to the tender mercies of their late rebel masters without receiving the execration of mankind."

The Democratic Oracle

"Brick" Pomeroy says editorially that the Southerners who were killed in attempting to destroy the government of the United States, are "God's noblest people who fell in defense of the eternal principles of liberty and justice." He also predicts a "reaction" which will restore the democratic party to power, when there is to be "general assassination of the radicals."

The would-be elegantly says: "When the reaction comes there will be such a freeing of mongrel spirits from their earthly tenements: such a gushing of impure blood from scrofulous carcasses; such a shrieking of nasal drawn-out terror-stricken voices; such a rapid colonization of hell's spare territories, as was never recorded since the Great Architect rested from his labors on the seventh day and said 'let there be light.'"

Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Penn., died at Washington, Tuesday, August 11th, at midnight. Several members of his family were at his bedside in his last hours, which were peaceful and quiet. Mr. Stevens was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4th, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, and during that year removed to Pennsylvania, where he studied law, teaching in an academy at the same time. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar in Adams county. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and at four times subsequently.

In 1838 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was continued in his seat till the day of his death. During the greater portion of this time he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and nominally leader of the House. The record which he there made is imperishable for its fidelity to freedom, its integrity in the cause of the Union, and the exhibition of high moral and intellectual qualities.

It was Mr. Stevens, also, who framed the bill for enrolling in our armies "volunteers of African descent"—thus making at once the most glorious and the most decisive era of the war for the Union. He, too, introduced the proposition to make drafted slaves of loyal masters free.

He was a man who left his mark upon the age, and though his character was not a well-rounded one in all particulars, his impulses were generally correct, and on the right side.

In an editorial article in the Somerset Reporter we find the following:

We have heard of Mr. Pillsbury during the draft period. Our informant says he was then full of his fallacious demagogism. In public speeches, he opposed the draft as "unconstitutional." Once he said: "And it is urged" said our would-be Governor "that I will weaken the government by denouncing the draft," then pouring water from a glass upon the floor he added "can you weaken that?"

"THE LION OF THE CONVENTION." President Johnson's rebel Governor of South Carolina, Perry, was a delegate to the Seymour-Blair Convention, and on his return home made a long speech in which he said:

"Wash Hampton was the lion of the Convention. [Defeating cheers.] He was courted by all delegates, North, South, East and West, and when, as a member of the Committee on Platform, he submitted that section which declares the reconstruction acts void and revolutionary, the rest of the committee told him to make it as strong as he pleased, they would endorse it."

An Indiana democrat flies a flag in honor of President, Horatio C. Moore."

A Democratic Fizzle!

Last Saturday the democracy of Buckfield, raised a Seymour and Blair flag, or rather to use the inspiring language of the great placard, which had announced the coming of this event, for a week previous, "flung it to the breeze." I am glad there was a breeze because there was scarcely anybody else to welcome it. It straws show which way the wind blows, and if this flag raising was an earnest of Seymour and Blair's popularity, then these gentlemen have followers enough to form a respectable funeral procession. The flag was suspended from a pole running from the store of C. C. Spaulding, to an elm tree in the dooryard of Zadoc Long, Esq., where a platform was erected for the orators. After "disgusting the flag to the breeze" and giving it three feeble cheers, and three more just as feeble for the democratic candidates for President and Vice President, that immense crowd, consisting of more than twenty men and boys, for some reason not made public, adjourned to the town house.

S. C. Andrews, Esq., of Buckfield, occupied the chair, after a neat and appropriate speech, during which accidentally, of course, the inferiority of the black man was alluded to. Alvah Black, Esq., of Paris, was then introduced. He was not prepared, and didn't intend to make any extended remarks. O. no, certainly not. He hadn't promised to speak on this occasion more than six weeks ago.

I will not repeat him, it is sufficient to say that he denounced reconstruction, and was ready to take his oath that it was unconstitutional and not to be countenanced, in which respect he and President Johnson differ, the President's recent instructions to the military power in Louisiana, being a *de facto* recognition of the constitutionality of the new State government. He came down strong on the "nigger" which reminded me that Sec. Seward said the party that spelt negroes with two g's, could never rule this country again. Then he went for the green back dodge. He thought the paying of the government in dishonored promises, was beautiful, and produced the Maine Standard with a letter in it, going to prove the same. The feeling that Mr. Black exhibited for the hard working, tax payer, was touching to behold. Perhaps he knows what hard work and poverty is, and so would naturally have a great deal of sympathy for the poor and oppressed.

Solon Chase, of Turner, followed. He had voted the democratic ticket but twice in his life, but should vote it again this year. And who blames him? Wasn't he appointed Collector of this Congressional district, and didn't the Senate refuse to confirm him? After Solon, everybody went home, nearly as wise as they came.

Death of Mr. Holmes.

Mr. E. A. Holmes, after a brief illness, died, on the 8th inst., at his residence in Norway, aged about sixty six years. His last sickness though prostrating and painful, was born with great fortitude and patience. In the midst of strong hope, entertained by his friends for his recovery, his symptoms suddenly assumed an aggravated form—his strength failed and the vital spark fled.

Mr. Holmes was the son of James and Jerusha Holmes, of Oxford in this County, and the twin brother of Mr. E. R. Holmes, who now resides on the old homestead—the place of their birth. His father was one of the pioneers of this region, and was extensively known as a business man of powerful frame, of indomitable will, of unflinching perseverance, of great integrity and energy. He raised up a family of nine children—eight sons and one daughter—all of whom partook of the character of their parents.

As a business man, whether Mr. E. A. Holmes be judged by the success of his attainments, or the originality of his intellect and mode of procedure, he must be viewed as a person of more than ordinary ability. He will be remembered as the author of the Holmes Note—that mode of retaining the ownership of personal property in the hands of the seller till paid for—which has received the sanction of the Legislature and the Courts.

Mr. Holmes was never an aspirant for office; but he valued highly the privilege of assisting to official station such as he preferred. With voice and vote for the last seven years he has pleaded for the Union and integrity of his country; and heartily opposed Rebellion. The thought that any man could oppose the government and be willing to see the United States divided and consequently overthrown was painful and distressing to his patriotic heart. He inherited these sentiments from his father; for he, in the War of 1812-15, when the Federal Party of that time was willing to see New England from the other States as Davis and his followers were willing to divide the Southern from the Northern, was fired with zeal earnest and uncomparable, for the Union and perpetuation of these States.

Mr. Holmes was an accommodating neighbor—generous and hospitable to his numerous friends, kind and uniform in his family. He was married three times, and leaves a widow and six children.

The State Agricultural Society Fair will be held at Portland, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 22d, 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d. Oxford Fair will be held at South Paris, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th. West Oxford Fair will be held at Fryeburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th.

Piles have been driven one hundred and sixty feet in San Francisco without finding hard pan.

Editors' and Publishers' Convention.

Owing to the disarrangement of the track, we were unable to make the connections on the Grand Trunk road on the day of the assembling of the Convention, and are indebted to the Lewiston Journal for an account of the proceedings:

The State Convention of editors and publishers at Bath, had a reunion in Music Hall, Thursday evening, when an excellent Essay on Journalism was read by Enoch Knight, Esq., of the Portland Star, and a Poem by E. H. Elwell, Esq., of the Portland Transcript.

The essay presented Journalism as a profession of twenty-five years standing, for it was not until the establishment of the New York Herald in 1835 that the newspaper became what it is to-day—a picture of the daily life of the world. In fact it was not possible that journalism could have reached its present standard until steam and the telegraph practically brought widely separated regions together. To-day, by means of modern journalism, the people of New England are made acquainted with the particulars of the English campaign in Abyssinia at an earlier date after the transactions than they were made acquainted with the "Arabian Nights." The profession of journalism overshadows every other profession, because it includes all other professions. The press has become a power for the reason that its instincts are with the people. Under its influence the people think for themselves, taking the food from the daily journal.

It was the newspapers and not Jay Cook that sold the National bonds—the newspapers and not Stanton that sent into the field a half a million of men. No profession demands so hard and so constant work as journalism. When others rest he must work. No profession is so constantly used by others; none receives fewer thanks; none is subjected to so unreasonable criticism. The essayist concluded by exhorting his brethren of the press to write on the side of tenderness, of truth, and of humanity. The essay was a very able, instructive and entertaining paper.

The Poem, by Mr. Elwell, was one of the most entertaining and fitting productions we have ever listened to, presenting, as it did, humorous pictures of all the members of the Press in the state. It was listened to with attention, and its happy hits elicited frequent applause.

The members of the press, together with a goodly number of the citizens of Bath—ladies and gentlemen—then partook of refreshments provided by Bath friends, and at a late hour the company separated. At 8 o'clock Thursday morning the Convention re-assembled and completed its business. It was voted to hold the next annual session of the Association at Portland, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of August, 1869.

W. E. S. Whitman, Maine correspondent of the Boston Journal, was appointed Poet for next year.

The business session was concluded at 10 o'clock, and at 10:12 o'clock the members of the press and invited guests took an extra train, tendered by the P. K. R. R., and proceeded to Harding's Station, near which on New Meadow's river, they partook of a clam bake provided for the occasion, and spent several hours in a social way. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

Thanks were tendered to all the railroad companies in the State, and to the Machias Steamboat Co. for courtesies, and to the citizens of Bath for the generous entertainment provided for the members of the Association.

These meetings of the Association of Editors and Publishers of the State, are annually increasing in interest and value.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. H. Elwell, of the Portland Transcript.

Vice President—Jos. A. Homan, of the Maine Farmer, Augusta; J. S. Staples, Job Printer, Portland; G. O. Bailey, of the Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner.

Executive Committee—Theo. Cary, of the Arrowroot Times, Houlton; John Haney, of the Democrat, Biddeford; E. Sprague, Maine Press, Rockland.

Secretary—J. E. Butler, Union, Biddeford.

Corresponding Secretary—H. K. Merrill, Journal, Gardiner.

Treasurer—H. A. Shorey, Times, Bath.

Excelsis—Nelson Dingley, Jr., Journal, Lewiston.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Portland Press says: We learn with deep regret, of the sudden demise of our fellow citizen. Mr. O. W. Burnham, who is well known to our readers, both from his business connections and his musical relation to two of our most prominent churches. His illness, though short, was of an alarming and mysterious nature. The suspicion of having received poison into his system from some unknown source, although strongly indicated at one time, is no longer entertained, as we are informed by his attending physician, Dr. French, Drs. Dana and Tewksbury were called in consultation. Mr. Burnham is the son of Sumner Burnham Esq., of Norway, and was connected with the Portland Custom House. The Star says this disease was putrid sore throat.

Owing to the death of Mr. Otto W. Burnham, a brother of two of the Pennesseewassee Club, the game will not be played this week. Unless it is postponed, by mutual consent, the Bous could come up and claim the ball, tho' it would be no credit to them, under such circumstances, and we do not believe they would take such empty honors without earning them.

P. S. The Press of Thursday says the Bous decline postponing the game for a week, as requested, for the reason that at that time three of the Bous nine would be unable to play.

CANTON.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from Canton, August 18, says:—The summer schools have closed prematurely in Canton on account of the prevalence of whooping cough, and the "school-marks" all get married.

City parties are arriving for the purpose of spending a few days in fishing and hunting. A jolly party is to start to-morrow for the lakes.

Haymaking has given place to harvesting, and farmers are beginning to bring along their heavy loads of grain to be threshed.

The appearance of lice upon the horvines suggests that the season for picking is at hand. Some growers have expressed their design to commence next week. Many fields have not yet been visited by this pest and it is hoped they will not prove so destructive as heretofore.

The change proposed and petitioned for in the mail route has not yet been made as the Railroad Co. operators have declared their intention to commence running their trains again. Meetings have been called in the towns of Sumner and Buckfield to see if aid will not be granted to enable the completion of the road without effecting anything, which is very gratifying to our citizens here as they want the thing to "blow out" and give the Valley Road an opportunity to find its way to Ramford Falls. The stoppage of trains to Hartford Center has a depressing influence on business here, and the enterprise thus cut off, the rest of the world will sometime burst its way out, and until then we'll work and pray for the Valley road.

The Andrews Mountain

This mountain lies in the North East part of Lovell, just south of the vicinity of N. Lovell, and some three miles north of the centre of the town. It contains about one hundred acres, and its summit is elevated some three or four hundred feet above the surrounding country.

On the east side of this mountain is a small lake, quite surrounded by a dense forest; south-east there is another lake somewhat longer. On the west side is the head of Lake Kezar, which extends nearly through the town, in a south-west direction and enters into the Saco River. Some thirty years ago this mountain was an entire wilderness. It was afterwards purchased by a man by the name of Amos Andrews, who being a man of peculiar habits commenced clearing near the foot of the mountain and sowed rye and planted corn. Finding that the soil was well adapted to produce an abundant harvest, he continued clearing, sowing, planting &c. with good success, until a greater portion of the mountain has been cleared.

After the stumps began to decay, he commenced ploughing with good success, until he had broken eight or ten acres of the surface.

The soil is very deep and fertile. It is as good orchard soil as can be found in the State.

A few years ago Mr. Andrews planted an orchard and also grafted it, and it is in a very thrifty condition. About five years ago it commenced to bear apples, enough to describe the variety of fruit, and it rapidly increased. Last year it yielded about 40 bbls. of choice market fruit, and the trees are well loaded this year, considering the hot and dry weather which is a great injury to the apple crop.

In the east valley is a splendid Sugar orchard of rock maples. The trees are small but in a few years they will be valuable. Besides Mr. A. has set out a large number of rock maples around his village; they are very thrifty and look beautiful.

Mr. Andrews is now 77 years of age, and strange to say, he has lived a hermit life, much of the time for 25 years.

He still has charge of the mountain, and probably will as long as he is able to climb.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

PARIS IN OUR COLLEGE. Paris has at the present time, an unusually large delegation in the various colleges of our Country. At Bowdoin, 3, Amherst, 2, Waterville, 1, Middlebury, 1, Bath, 1, Tufts, 1, U. S. Naval Academy, 1. In all 10 men from this town alone.

Rev. Mr. Keyes of Chestnut St. Church, Portland, preached a very able sermon Sabbath morning, in the Congregational church, St. Paris.

Rev. Mr. Paine, of Oxford, preached at the Methodist church, with the Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Garney, of Hebron, preached two very acceptable sermons at the Baptist church on the Hill, on Sunday last.

Rev. Zenas Thompson, of Waterville, who has been spending a few weeks with his son-in-law, G. L. Vece, Esq., on the H. B., supplied the pulpit of the Universalist church last Sabbath. A service at 5 o'clock P. M. was also held.

Dr. True, of Bethel, the senior editor of the Maine Farmer, was in attendance last week upon the meeting in Chicago, of the American Association for the advancement of Science. On Wednesday last, he presented a paper on "Phases of Glacial Action in Maine at the close of the Delt Period." His theory, which was drawn from observation of the remarkable formations known as "horseback," which are to be found in every part of the State, is summed up in a continental elevation, followed by ice, then a subsidence, followed by heat, and the melting of the ice. This paper gave rise to an animated discussion in which some upheld the views of Dr. True, and others as strongly combated them.

A Lockport, New York, man keeps his dog in a refrigerator or during the dog days, so that he shall not run mad.

Editorial and Selected Items.

It has been thought advisable to postpone the County Educational Convention to the 1st and 2d days of September, to accommodate some of the Lecturers, who could not attend in August.

The Republicans of Norway, will raise a flag on Thursday night. It is expected that Gov. Washburn and others, will be present.

A new and splendid Grant and Colfax flag will be thrown to the breeze at So. Paris, on the occasion of the big meeting to be held on Monday afternoon next.

An Oxford Bear is not a myth, even in these days. One has ventured from the forests as far into civilization as our town, where he has been seen within a week. He will probably suffer for his temerity.

The Town collector of this town, will be at South Paris on Monday, the 24th of August, from 9 to 3 o'clock to receive taxes from all those who will meet him there.

The other day a hundred dollar bank note was drawn from the Norway Savings Bank, and changed hands six times in the banking room in a short space of time, and was finally deposited again.

We are indebted to the Grand Trunk R. R. Co. for courtesies extended to us on the Editorial Convention excursion.

The Lewiston Journal says that measures are being taken by the business men of that place, to secure some speedier means of communication with Oxford Co., and thus secure the trade of many towns which naturally should go there.

We understand that Rev. Geo. F. Tewksbury, of Oxford, has received an urgent and unanimous invitation to return and minister to the people of his former charge, Gorham, N. H., and will probably accept.

Elson, the "runner" made his ten miles on Piscataquis Trotting Park a shaving less than one hour. He pocketed a handsome purse for performing the feat, says the Bangor Whig.

A. H. Chadbourne of Welchville, sold last Spring over fifteen thousand dollars worth of fruit trees.

Through the efforts of Gov. Chamberlain, \$127,500 of the remaining unsettled claims of the State against the general government, have been allowed and paid. These claims were rejected at the previous settlement, but on re-examination, have been allowed.

An old soldier who has lost an arm, says: "I am waiting to see if the people of the country are going to elect Horatio Seymour, and if they do I will swear that I lost my arm in a threshing machine, not in defence of my country."

Sec'y Schofield, in response to a request of Southern Governors for arms for militia, replies that, under existing laws, he has no right to grant such a request.

The democratic County Convention for this County will be held here on Thursday 26th inst.

The advent of the Menagerie into town was a great event for our usually quiet village. The weather was a little threatening for the previous twenty-four hours, and may have prevented some at a distance from starting, but there was a large crowd in town. The exhibition was very satisfactory, and no disturbance occurred. The day turned out to be very favorable, but a rain set in in the morning, about the time they left.

The Richardson Base Ball club of South Paris, played a friendly game with the Artesian Ward club, of South Waterford, on Saturday last, and beat them by a score of 45 to 21.

The Richardsons will play with the West Paris club at the Picnic, in that place, on Thursday, Aug. 20th.

George Francis Train is threatened with enlargement of the heart. As he is in prison, we should think, just now, he would enjoy an enlargement of the whole body.

In a recent thunder storm in England a soldier was struck by lightning and made blind, and a woman who had been stone blind for eight years was suddenly restored to sight.

A firm in New Bedford are making three wheeled carriages, which are much liked by those who have tried them.

During the hot spell, Flora McFlinsy, it is stated, was the happiest woman on the face of the earth, because she had nothing to wear.

Don't go through life on a jerk. Steady is the word. Jerking is bad. It gets things out of joint, and almost always goes backwards.

A trial match is soon to come off between rival "slipshits." The church and preacher for the occasion have not been selected.

A man in New York bit off his wife's lip. She had given him too much of it.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Gen. Tom Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, will speak at Bangor, Thursday, Aug. 20th; Augusta, Friday, Aug. 21st; Portland, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

One of the most interesting circumstances attending the great Republican meeting in Bath, on Thursday night, was the fact that Gen. F. D. Sewall, who has always heretofore been a Democrat, presided.

It is but a few months ago that Frank Blair was a candidate in one of the wards of St. Louis for a seat in the Missouri legislature. He made a vigorous canvass, but was defeated.

