

The Oxford Democrat.

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The Oxford Democrat

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GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SKINNY MEN.

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FROM THE FAR WEST.

WYOMING TERRITORY, Feb. 23, 1882.

To the Editor of the Oxford Democrat:

During the last fifteen months I have had occasion to visit the two principal towns of Wyoming, Laramie City and Cheyenne, some six times. They are both rather remarkable towns, and especially Cheyenne. I suppose no town in the United States has been more largely advertised as a "Hell on Earth," than this same Cheyenne. The all-prevailing P. T. Barnum, in his journey round the world with Tom Thumb, had to report thirty-seven saloons on the way from the hotel to the station, and the reputation of the town was correspondingly bad in all particulars. It has, now, a population of 5,000, against 7,000 in the days of the great Black Hills excitement. There are to-day perhaps 200 saloons and a great number of hotels, and still many people say the drunkenness is seldom seen upon the streets. I explain this fact, which I observe to be a fact, by stating that the police arrest every drunken man seen on the streets, and inasmuch as the officer obtains two dollars for every arrest, the streets are very quiet, indeed—much more quiet than the town of Greeley, where there are no saloons and the boys are allowed on the streets at all times, and but one is made of the "cooler."

Cheyenne, although still a very immoral town, has improved immensely within a few years. There are now six thriving churches whose influence is already felt. But any garrison town should have our sympathy, for it bound to be immoral. The officers and soldiers of the army command immorality and true to the law of supply and demand, great wrongs come skulking in. And they don't always skulk. In this particular Laramie and Cheyenne are alike. Ft. Saunders being located near the one and Ft. Russell near the other. Some time since an enlisted man was court-martialed somewhere further west for writing that the regular army was a school of vice. It not always vice to utter one's convictions. I presume if there had not been a most respectable truth in the assertion he would not have been punished for the utterance of his sentiments.

I have visited and become acquainted with many people in Cheyenne, and I must say that I do not believe there is a city on the continent of its size that has so many wealthy people, who live so well, spend so much money, dress so well, and have so many first-class books as the Cheyennes. The number of fine turn-outs is very great. Nearly every evening in the past week there has been some kind of public entertainment to which the admittance fees from fifty cents to one dollar, and they were largely attended. The church fairs are wonderfully successful, sometimes making from \$500 to \$1,000 per evening. There are many college graduates here, who have great herds of cattle on the plains in Wyoming. A new opera house has been erected worth perhaps \$50,000. And it will be well patronized. There is a fine school building well supplied with teachers. Wyoming, so far as woman's rights are concerned, is the paradise of women. I chanced to be in the Senate chamber the other day, when a Mrs. Packard asked to have women considered the right of identity during marriage as before. In reply to her plea, Judge Corlett answered in a full and eloquent manner. He reviewed the law as at present in force and showed how women in Wyoming have as many rights as men at least, and some that would seem to put them at a disadvantage. For instance, if a woman, possessed of \$100,000 marry a man who has to depend on his daily wages only, the mother is not obliged to spend one cent for her own or the children's support. Her husband has, by law, to do it all. In this manner did the Judge pass from point to point, showing how the law does full justice to women, and closed by opposing the proposed bill, saying that the contracting parties gain some rights by marriage and lose others, and that no woman can have the same identical rights that she had when sole. The other members took the same view, the bill was lost, and then Judge Corlett arose and moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare a bill that should amend the laws in so far as they work any hardship to women. The voting of the women in this Territory is attended with the happiest results. The candidates cannot so easily manage the women as they do the men, and the elections are rendered more pure. No elections in the world are carried on with greater decorum. The laws are very stringent that parties shall not stand about the polls, but shall enter the polling place and after quietly depositing the vote leave the place immediately in a direction as nearly as possible opposite the one of entrance. A former candidate for Delegate to Congress spent \$50,000 to secure his election, and would have been successful had not the women turned out under an aged Quakeress and turned the tables. The women are very apt to vote against any candidate who misuses his wife or is known to favor or consort with vile women; and they are not favorable to the liquor interests, although in Cheyenne those interests are so large that no party can fight them successfully at present. The boast that few are seen drunk here may be true, and yet it is painful to notice as I come here from time to time, the effects of the growth of appetite. Month by month I can note the increase of flushed and bloated faces, and the consequent complications and sorrows, ending not infrequently in death dreadful to contemplate. There is a prosperous temperance organization to which the ministers generally belong. Probably there are scores of total abstinence men here. The gamblers unwittingly give testimony for the temperance principle, for they are not given to the use of liquors. They dare not.

A year ago in Laramie I was in the office of the Public Prosecutor when a woman came in to pay a fine for keeping an evil house. I was told that this woman had said, "I mean to have money; I have no intention of being kicked into the gutter when I am old; I mean to have money." Last Sunday evening this woman took her own life with a pistol. Her money didn't seem to do her any good. An investigation proved that she had been in the habit of threatening to commit suicide. On one occasion when several wild fellows were visiting her house one of them recited a poem, portraying the progress of a young girl from innocence down to wickedness. The fellow evidently thought it a good joke; but the poor woman, frenzied by thoughts awakened by the recital, exclaimed: "Am I come to this?" and rushing to a bureau drew forth a pistol and would have ended her life then, except for the interference of those present.

The sorrows of this sinful class are well portrayed by a physician of my acquaintance, who says, "within a few years at least twenty of them have wounded or poisoned by themselves or jealous sisters, and twelve cases were fatal."

Since commencing this I have been out noting the sights on the street. Here go three men, no-see-as watches and an swift as birds on bicycles. Many of the stores and saloons are open, although it is Sunday. Some are going to church; pleasure-carriages are passing, and here we get a glimpse of card-players and some other game across a green table. Some have been out to-day target-shooting, and there are sportsmen here who can kill their twelve birds in succession at twelve shots at twenty-one yards rise.

A third look is about to open in Cheyenne, to be known as the Stockmen's Bank. The deposits here now amount to a million and a half of money.

Yours Respectfully, O. H.

TOO SMART TO LIVE.

A dry-goods house advertised for a smart boy, and they got him. They put the smart boy behind the counter.

The following is the conversation that passed between him and his first customer:

Customer (picking up a pair of gloves)—What are these?

Smart boy—Gloves.

Customer—Yes, yes, but what do you ask for them?

Smart boy—We don't ask for them at all; customers do that.

Customer—You don't understand me, how do they come?

Smart boy—Why, they come in pairs of course.

Customer—No, no, how high do they come?

Smart boy—Just above the wrist I believe.

Customer—But what do you get for them?

Smart boy—Me? I don't get nothing for 'em. Boss pockets all the money.

Customer (losing patience)—What is the price of these gloves per pair?

Smart boy—O, that's yer lay, is it? Why didn't you say so afore? One dollar.

AT YORKTOWN.

The Yorktown celebration recalls the memory of old "Uncle Ned," a colored veteran who used to act as guide over the field at Yorktown "befo' de wah."

He had heard the story of the surrender so often, and talked over it so much, that early in life he became persuaded that he was really there and saw the whole affair, and a dialogue with a party of visitors would run in this wise:

"So, you're real certain, uncle, that you were here and saw it all?"

"O, sartin fo' shuah, massa."

"Is it possible? Well, now, tell us all about it."

"Well, you see, Massa Lawd Cawnwallis he stood right dah, and Massa General Washington he stood right heah. Jes' so soon ez Massa Lawd Cawnwallis sez Massa General Washington, he pulled off his hat, and he sez, sez he:

"Good mawnin, Massa General Washington."

"Who is you?" sez Massa General Washington, looking very cross.

"Why, I'ez Lawd Cawnwallis, sah; sez he, a-bowin' an' a-scrapiin'."

"Is ye, ye, son-of-a-gun?" sez Massa General Washington; "and pullin' out his sword he chapt his head clean off."

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle and cute as fox. An Indian of the miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The poor red man brought the money to his creditor and waited expecting the lawyer to write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for?" said the lawyer. "A receipt," said the Indian. "A receipt exclaimed the lawyer, 'receipt? What do you know about a receipt?' The Indian looked at him a moment and then said: 'Spose maybe die; I me go to heben; me find gate locked; me see the 'Postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what do you want? Me want to get in.' He say: 'You pay Mr. J. dat money? What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over hell to find you.'

John B. Gough has rallied from his neuralgia of the stomach. As he wouldn't take anything to warm the inside they had to warm the outside with hot bricks.

Fortune never knocks at a man's door at all. She simply offers him some shares in a "salted" silver mine, and if he makes a big thing out of it well and good.

Out of twenty-eight men in a Nebraska crowd, not one of them knew how to wind up a thermometer. Men are naturally an ignorant animal.

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE PUBLIC.

In his keen truthful essay on "The American Newspaper," which has just been issued in a neat little volume, Chas. Dudley Warner sets forth many facts which it is worth while for the public to consider more clearly than is the custom. The following extracts deal with phases of newspaper experience which are so familiar that Mr. Warner's admirable statement of them ought to be given the widest circulation.

RELATIVE RIGHTS OF THE NEWSPAPER AND ITS PATRONS.

The recognition of the fact that the newspaper is a private and purely business enterprise will help to define the mutual relations of the editor and the public. His claim upon the public is exactly that of any manufacturer or dealer. It is that of the man who makes cloth, or the grocer who opens a shop; neither has a right to complain if the public does not buy of him. If the buyer does not like a cloth half shoddy, or coffee half chicory, he will go elsewhere. If the subscriber does not like one newspaper he takes another, or none. The appeal for newspaper support on the ground that such a journal ought to be sustained by an enlightened community, or on any ground that it is a good article that people want,—or would want if they knew its value,—is purely childish in this age of the world. If any person wants to start a periodical devoted to decorated teapots, with the noble view of inducing the people to live up to his idea of a teapot, very good; but he has no right to complain if he fails.

On the other hand, the public has no rights in the newspaper except what it pays for; even the "old subscriber" has none, except to drop the paper if it ceases to please him. The notion that the subscriber has a right to interfere in the conduct of the paper, or the reader to direct its opinions, is based on a misconception of what the newspaper is. The claim of the public to have its communications printed in the paper is equally baseless. Whether they shall be printed or not rests in the discretion of the editor, having reference to his own private interest, and to his apprehension of the public good. Nor is he bound to give any reason for his refusal. It is purely in his discretion whether he will admit a reply to anything that has appeared in his columns. No one has a right to demand it. Courtesy and policy may grant it; but the right to it does not exist. If any one is injured, he may seek his remedy at law; and I should like to see the law of libel such and so administered that any person injured by a libel in the newspaper, as well as by slander out of it, could be sure of prompt redress. While the subscriber acquires no right to dictate to the newspaper, we can imagine an extreme case when he should have his money back which had been paid in advance, if the newspaper totally changed its character. If he had contracted with a dealer to supply him with hard coal during the winter he might have a remedy if the dealer delivered only charcoal in the coldest weather; and so if he paid for a Roman Catholic journal which suddenly became an organ of the spiritists. The advertiser acquires no more rights in the newspaper than the subscriber. He is entitled to use the space for which he pays by the insertion of such material as is approved by the editor. He gains no interest in any other part of the paper, and has no more claim to any space in the editorial columns, than any other one of the public. To give him such space would be unbusiness-like, and the extensions of a preference which would be unjust to the rest of the public. Nothing more quickly destroys the character of a journal, begets distrust of it, and so reduces its value, than the well-founded suspicion that its editorial columns are the property of advertisers. Even a religious journal will, after a while, be injured by this.

Yet it must be confessed that here is one of the greatest difficulties of modern journalism. The newspaper must be cheap. It is, considering the immense cost to produce it, the cheapest product ever offered to man. Most newspapers cost more than they sell for, they could not live by subscriptions; for any profit they certainly depend upon advertisements. The advertisements depend upon the circulation; the circulation is likely to divide if too much space is occupied by advertisements, or if it is evident that the paper belongs to its favored advertisers. The counting room desires to make a paper satisfactory to its readers. Between this see-saw of the necessities of the advertiser and the necessities of the advertiser, a good many newspapers go down. This difficulty would be measurably removed by the admission of the truth that the newspaper is a strictly business enterprise, depending for success upon a *quid pro quo* between all parties connected with it, and upon integrity in its management.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Akin to the false notion that the newspaper is a sort of open channel that the public may use as it chooses, is the conception of it as a charitable institution. The newspaper which is the property of a private person as much as a drug-shop is, is expected to perform for nothing services which would be asked of no other private person. There is scarcely a charitable enterprise to which it is not asked to contribute of its space, which is money ten times more than other persons in the community, who are ten times as able as the owner of the newspaper, contribute. The journal is considered "mean" if it will not surrender its columns freely to notices and announcements of this sort. If a manager has a hen-coop or a new singer he wishes to introduce to the public, he comes to the

newspaper, expecting to have his enterprise extolled for nothing and probably never thinks that it would be just as proper for him to go to one of the regular advertisers in the paper and ask him to give up his space. Any thing, from a church picnic to a brass-band concert for the benefit of the widow triangles, asks the newspaper to contribute. The party in politics, whose principles the editor advocates, has no doubt of his right to claim upon him, not only upon the editorial columns, but upon the whole newspaper. It asks without hesitation that the newspaper should take up its valuable space by printing hundreds and often thousands of dollars' worth of political announcements in the course of a protracted campaign, when it never would think of getting its halls, its speakers, and its brass bands, free of expense. Churches, as well as parties, expect this sort of charity. I have known rich churches, to whose members it was a convenience to have their Sunday and other services announced, withdraw the announcements when the editor declined any longer to contribute a weekly fifty-cent's worth of space. No private person contributes so much to charity, in proportion to ability, as the newspaper. Perhaps it will get credit for this in the next world; it certainly never does in this.

INVESTIGATING LIGHT LITERATURE.

The other day a stout woman, armed with an umbrella and leading a small urchin, called at the office of a New York boy's story paper.

"Is this the place where they fight Indians?" she inquired of the gentleman in charge. "Is this the locality where the brave boy charges up the canyon and speeds a bullet to the heart of the dusky redskin?" and she jerked the urchin around by the ear and brought her umbrella down on the desk.

"We publish stories for boys," replied the young man evasively.

"I want to know if these are the premises on which the daring lad springs upon his fiery mustang, and darting through the circle of thunderstruck savages, cuts the captive's cords and bears him away before the wondering Indians have recovered from their astonishment! That's the information I'm after. I want to know if that sort of thing is perpetrated here!" and she swung the umbrella around her head and launched a crack at the young man's head.

"I don't remember these specific acts," protested the young man.

"I want to know if this is the precinct where the adventurous boy jumps on the back of a buffalo and with unerring aim picks off one by one the blood-thirsty pursuers, who bite the dust at every crack of his faithful rifle! I'm looking for the place where that sort of thing happens!" and this time she brought the unlucky young man a tremendous whack across the back.

"I think—" commenced the dodging victim.

"I'm in search of the s'oop in which the boy road agent holds the quivering stage driver powerless with his glittering eye, while he robs the male passengers with an adroitness born of a long and tried experience, and kisses the hands of the lady passengers with a gallantry of bearing that bespeaks noble birth and a chivalrous nature?" screamed the woman, driving the young man into the corner. "I'm looking for the apartment in which that business is transacted!" and down came the umbrella with trip-hammer force on the young man's head.

"Upon my soul ma'am—" gasped the wretched youth.

"I want to be introduced to the jars in which you keep the boy scouts of the Sierras! Show me the bins full of boy detectives of the prairie! Point out to me the barrels full of boy pirates of the Spanish main!" and with each demand she dropped the umbrella

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 11, 1892.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, and who is not a subscriber, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that relating to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

With Supplement.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a pious and time-honored custom, come down to us from the Pilgrim Fathers, and found so suitable to our life and veneration, I, HARRIS M. PLASTED, Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do hereby appoint and set apart

THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, next, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer. And I recommend to the Christian people of our State to keep this annual fast, refrain from labor, business, amusements, and, in their homes and houses of public worship, humble themselves before Him whose mercy endureth forever—supplicating His favor upon themselves, the State and Nation; confessing their sins and seeking forgiveness of the same, in humility of spirit.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixth day of the sixth month.

HARRIS M. PLASTED.
By the Governor.
JOSEPH O. SMITH, Secretary of State.

NORWAY NATIONAL BANK.—At a recent meeting, W. H. Whitcomb and L. F. Pike of Norway were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Hon. Timothy Walker of Rumford and Wm. Frost 2nd of Norway on the board of Directors. H. M. Beare, esq., vice President is acting President since the death of Mr. Frost.

The Directors passed the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Frost, President of the Bank.

RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas we are again called to mourn the death of one of our number the President of our board, William Frost 2nd.

Resolved, that as a token of our respect and esteem for the deceased we cause a copy of these resolutions to be published in the newspapers of this country and that they be entered upon the records of this Bank. Adopted at a meeting of the Directors, April 6th, 1892.

H. D. SMITH, Cashier.

—Mason Bros. of Norway, speak very highly of the OXFORD DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium. Among other results, they sold a nice stove to parties in Upton who saw the advertisement in the DEMOCRAT. There has been an error in prices of Plows as advertised by them, for several weeks. The A. plow, steel wheel and cutter is \$17.00, the A. plow, chilled wheel and cutter is \$13.00, the B. plow, chilled wheel and cutter is \$13.00. Mason Bros. inform us that there is now a war among the Winger manufacturers, and persons who buy immediately, can get good trades on that account. They have a nice rubber roller Novelty Winger, selling today for \$4.30. Another good thing they have in stock is a light water pump made of paper, and which will impart no taste to standing water.

So, PARIS SAVINGS BANK.—At a meeting of the Corporation of So. Paris Savings Bank held last week, the following Board of Trustees was elected: Alvah S. Shurtliff, So. Paris; J. C. Marble, Paris Hill; D. N. True, So. Paris; H. K. Hammond, Paris Hill; W. A. Frothingham, So. Paris; H. E. Hammond, Paris Hill; S. Richardson, So. Paris; Newell Thomas, Oxford; H. W. Winslow, So. Paris; Alvah Shurtliff was elected President, and Geo. A. Wilson, Treasurer. The Bank is in splendid condition, and has a very large fund invested on Real Estate security.

—We have received from the Henry & Bill Publishing Co. of Norwich, Conn. one of their splendid engravings of Garfield recently advertised in this paper. It is the finest thing of the kind we have yet seen. The photograph used by the artist was taken in the spring of 1880, before Genl. Garfield's nomination for the Presidency, and consequently the engraving is free from the expression of care that belongs to likenesses taken after his nomination, and on that account is especially desirable as wearing the cheerful expression properly belonging to him.

—We made a very pleasant call at the office of Chas. E. Holt, esq., in Norway, last week. His office is located in Hathaway's new block, over Crockett's Drug Store. He has two nice, large, light rooms, and closet, coal bin, etc. on same floor, making a splendid suite for office work and consultation. We also noticed that there was a large law library in the front room, containing Maine, Massachusetts, and American reports, besides numerous digests and elementary text-books. We have not seen a better equipped or more convenient office in this section.

—Dr. J. F. Pratt of Chelsea, Mass., who has so kindly furnished those early documents relating to Fryeburg, which we recently published, is very anxious to get a "rough sketch or plan of the old Academy where Webster taught school." We hope some of our Fryeburg readers who have been interested in the articles published by Dr. Pratt, will make such a sketch as he wants and send it to this office, or direct to the Dr. at Chelsea.

U. S. JUDGES.—Mr. John Black, Constable of Paris, informs us that the following citizens of this town were drawn as Jurors for the U. S. Court about to sit in Portland: P. B. Warner and Jos. F. Childs, Grand Jurors; B. S. Doe and F. A. Thayer, Petit Jurors.

—S. R. Hutchins, of Rumford, advertises a splendidly bred stallion called "Banner Spirit of '76," which will be for service this season. The horse is called one of the best stallions in Maine.

OLD DOCUMENTS.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORWAY.

Dr. J. F. Pratt of Chelsea, Mass., informs us that he has unearthed, in the archives of Massachusetts, a lot of old documents relating to the incorporation and early history of the town of Norway, which will be furnished the DEMOCRAT for publication. We give below the first of the series:

To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the General Court to be convened at Boston on the Thirtieth day of Jan. next:

The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of the East part of Waterford, Cummings Grant, Lee's Grant and Rustfield—

Humly Sheweth—That your Petitioners are the Inhabitants of Cummings Grant and Rustfield have settled on two Gores or Strips of Land lying East of Waterford and West of Paris which Lees Grant contain all the Land between the towns of Waterford and Paris aforesaid that the pieces of land we inhabit are Gores of Land which are sufficient for a Township

—That your Petitioners have labored under many difficulties and been subject to many inconveniences known only to first settlers in a New Plantation and some peculiar to our selves by being settled in small Gores of Land that by its division or boundaries seem to disconnect them and hath a tendency to disunite them and deprive them of the aid they might expect and no doubt would experience were the Division lines abolished as they respect the Concerns of the Inhabitants and their Interests made one by an Act of Incorporation into a body Politick in which case each Inhabitant would attend more to the good of the whole and viewing himself no longer under the Inspection of a certain Proprietor or Purchaser of the separate Gore, would be possessed of that spirit of Philanthropy and Benevolence which are essential to the Happiness of Citizens and good Neighborhood. We therefore Pray your Honours to take our peculiar situation under your wise consideration and if your Honours should think proper to incorporate us by the following boundaries into a body politick with the powers and privileges that other Towns in this Commonwealth Enjoy. We Bound of Lee's Grant beginning at a certain Birch Tree standing on the West side line of Paris aforesaid and on the Lot No. 13 well marked thence running North 14 Degs West one thousand one hundred and sixty rods to a Spruce Tree—A corner Tree being well marked about it thence running 76 Degs West one thousand and four rods to a Cedar Tree a corner standing on the East side line of Cummings Grant thence running South twenty five Degs East 1000—1000 and 65 rods to a large Pine Tree a corner thence North 76 Degs East 700 and 80 rods to the Birch Tree first mentioned

—Bonds of Cummings Grant—Beginning at a Pine Tree standing at the South West Corner of Lee's Grant, and in the line of Rustfield thence running North 25 Degs West three miles two hundred and seventy five rods to a Beach Tree marked standing in State Land, thence on course West—twenty five Degs South one mile and one half to Waterford East line then by the East line of Waterford three miles one hundred and sixty eight rods to the North Western corner of Rustfield thence running on the Northernly line of Rustfield North 76 Degs East—about five hundred and four rods to the Pine tree first mentioned—Bonds of Rustfield beginning at a stake and stoups thence running North 76 Degs East twelve hundred and eight rods to the Westernly line of Paris thence running South 74 Degs East about one thousand and seventy four rods thence running North 25 Degs West by Waterford East line to the first mentioned bounds—Bonds of the Small Gore of Land belonging to the Commonwealth included in our North line beginning at the North East corner of Lees Grant from thence running Westerly straight to Waterford North East Corner distance five miles and ten rods thence by the East line of Waterford one mile to the North West corner of Cummings Grant containing about one thousand acres—Bonds—three bear of Lots on the East part of Waterford beginning at the North East Corner of Waterford from thence running Westerly on Waterford North line one mile and one half from thence South 25 Degs East to "Water" South line from thence Easterly on said line one mile and one half to the South East Corner of Waterford aforesaid from thence on the East line of Waterford to the corner first mentioned.

And we beg leave to suggest to your Honours that by your peculiar situation we have been put to so much expense and have undergone such trials as render us unable to have any part of the public burden at present—therefore we pray—your Honours would excuse us from Public Taxation till such time as your Honours may be satisfied we are as well able to bear a part of the public burdens as our fellow Citizens and having no Lands for the first minister the use of the ministry nor a public school therefore Pray your Honours that the Small Gore of Land belonging to the Commonwealth and included in our north line may be granted to the Inhabitants as an equivalent to said Public Lots generally given to purchasers of our Township. We therefore pray that if your Honours think proper to Incorporate us into a Body Politick by the name NOEAGE and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

November 26, 1795.

BESTFIELD SUBSCRIBERS.
Benjamin Whittemore
George Lesley
Nathan Noble
Nathaniel Bennett
Amos Hobbs
Samuel Peabody
Anthony Bennett
John Parsons
Joshua Smith
Daniel Knight
Benjamin Wilt (P)
Thomas Crockett
Levi Bartlett
John Cushman
William Parsons
Jonathan Herring
John Pike
John Millett
Joseph Stevens
William Stevens
James Stevens (P)
Isaac Cobb
Asa Dunbar.

CUMMINGS AND LEES GRANT.
JOHN EASTMAN
Jno. Cummings
Benja. Fuller
Silas Meriam
John Henley
Nathan Foster
Nathan Stevens
Jeremiah Hobbs
THE THREE TEAR
OF LOTS IN
WATERFORD.
John Stickle
Joseph Dale
Asa Case
Daniel Holt
Benja. Flint

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday: News was received that General S. A. Hurlbut, our Minister to Peru, was dead. It was officially stated that the reduction of the public debt during March was \$16,000,000.

Sunday: At a memorial service in memory of the Poet Longfellow held in Boston, Gov. Long made some very eloquent remarks.

Monday: Judge Blanchford took his seat on the Supreme Bench for the first time. Jesse James, the leader of noted band of Missouri outlaws, was shot by one of his gang who had turned against him.

Tuesday: The President received the anti-Chinese Bill—Hopkins, Mass. suffered from an incendiary fire to the extent of \$350,000.

Wednesday: The Senate tried to pass the Chinese Bill over the veto, but failed; the vote stood: 29 yeas, 33 noes, not two-thirds in favor.—Gen. Pope wrote an emphatic letter to the War Department, stating that an Indian outbreak was imminent.—The Rhode Island election occurred; the vote was light, but the Republicans won by 3,500 majority.

Thursday: The President nominated Senator Teller of Colorado for Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler of New Hampshire for Secretary of the Navy; also, Colonel Roland Worthington of Boston for Collector of that port.—The Eastern Railway passenger Station at Salem, Mass., was burned.—A train with 500 emigrants was frozen in near Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE LAST WEEK at 7 A. M.—Sunday, 25°; Monday, 20°; Tuesday, 25°; Wednesday, 20°; Thursday, 15°; clear; Friday, 25°; Saturday, 25°; clear.

—The New Religion has become the True Religion, and is issued in a new form. It contains 16 pages 94 by 13 inches. The new form is that suggested in Warner's essay on the American Newspaper, and favorably mentioned in the DEMOCRAT some time ago. We commend the form for Country newspapers. We do not find any improvement in doctrine, however.

—Mr. A. M. Trull of Norway has erected a very attractive set of buildings on the site where his old ones stood. S. D. Andrews has also erected a clothing factory to take the place of the one burned. These buildings have been up some time, but their fine points begin to show to better advantage, as spring removes the snow.

RUTH!
The Esther Club of South Paris, will present the sacred Cantata of Ruth the Moabitess at New Hall, So. Paris, next Friday evening, April 14th. This Club won a splendid reputation in its presentation of Esther, and will maintain the same in this presentation.

—S. P. Maxim & Son, So. Paris, are agents for the celebrated Rubber Paint, which will be in demand pretty soon for spring work. They also have a large stock of Sash, Blinds, House Trimmings, Pickets, Sheathing, etc., etc.

—We advertise the Campaign Argus this week, and advise those who wish to read both sides of the questions of State policy, which will be at issue during the coming campaign to invest 25 cents for a copy.

OBITUARY.

At Fryburg, March 8, of heart disease, Miss Jennie Robinson, aged 24 years. Miss Robinson was a member of the New Church from its beginning, and also a very constant and faithful member of the Sunday School. Gifted with a thoughtful, intelligent mind, she gained an unusually good understanding of New Church doctrines. She possessed also a blameless and excellent character. Under a quiet, modest exterior, there beat a good, pure and honest heart. Those who knew her best esteemed her most. She lived a useful and industrious life, and every part of her work bore the marks of thoroughness, neatness and taste. Inheriting a frail constitution, her vital strength was easily exhausted. But in the gentle decline of her last few weeks there was no sign of selfish change until, on the last evening of her life, she suddenly fainted and ceased, and she lay down to that sleep whose waking is into life eternal. The midnight cry came unexpectedly, but it found her, as a wise virgin, ready, with the oil of goodness and the oil of faith, to enter into the marriage of Heaven.

CORRIGENT NOTES.—Pomplify & Ryerson, of Auburn, have purchased of Mr. J. F. Jewett, of Buckfield, his thorough bred mare, "Geneva," for \$1000.

Mr. Sewall S. Stearns, of Lovell, a graduate of Bowdoin, class of '79, and lately admitted to the Oxford County bar, will probably open a law office in New Portland.

The special train from Norway, and South Paris, for the Cary Concert, will leave Norway, on the 12, at 6.30, P. M. The train will return immediately after the close of the concert.—Journal.

WANT THE GRAND TRUNK TO ISSUE MILEAGE TICKETS.

Many of our wholesale merchants are singing the petition to the effect that conference be had with Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway, in regard to the present ticket system of this road for travelling salesmen. The petitioners say that from one to three weeks are required for their salesmen to make a trip and tickets on that road are good for only two or three days. No passengers are allowed on freight trains. Consequently if a salesman in haste must travel quite a distance by train; then on again taking the train to conduct his business, he is obliged to cover the distance travelled by the team, so that the traveller pays twice for his ride. The merchants desire the road to take such measures as will do away with this unjust inconvenience and inequality in regard to passenger rates.—In the issue mileage tickets.

It is said the Board of Trade will also join in the conference and do all possible to make a change.—Argus.

We trust that the Grand Trunk will issue mileage tickets, as requested. Formerly, the ordinary day and excursion tickets, were accepted at any time, and answered all purposes. But now that conductors have been instructed to strictly enforce the terms of agreement on all passenger tickets, some means of accommodating those who frequent the road should be immediately provided.

Those who prepare Hops and Malt Bitters, 4-11-44, make no secret of its ingredients, but publish them on every bottle. Medical authorities say that these remedies are all that is claimed for them for the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

BEATTY'S ORGAN FACTORY.—It is said that Beatty's Organ Factory, at Washington, N. J., is turning out over 60 organs a day, and that the demand for the Beatty Instrument is on the increase. The factory is running night and day to fill orders promptly.

The old need them; the young want them; the sick crave them; the well take them; dyspepsia need them; epineurics like them; men will have them; ladies must have them; children cry for them. Hops and Malt Bitters. 4-11-44.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

25 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, No. 2.

I have been a great sufferer from a weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nothing I ate gave me distress, and I could not eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, but none of the old remedies, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel better. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I owe much to your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

4-11-44 THE BEST REMEDY FOR HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

NOT FERMENED.

BEATTY'S ORGAN FACTORY.

THE SECRET.

THE THREE TEAR OF LOTS IN WATERFORD.

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Notice of Second Meeting of Creditors in Insolvency.

TO the creditors of Stephen T. Jewett, of Denbury, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, in said County of Oxford, in said State of Maine, who are hereby notified, that with the approval of the Judge of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent is appointed to be held at the Probate Court room in said County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1892, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. You will be governed by the order of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

Notice of Second Meeting of Creditors in Insolvency.

TO the creditors of William A. Adams of Saco, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, who are hereby notified, that with the approval of the Judge of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent is appointed to be held at the Probate Court room in said County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1892, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. You will be governed by the order of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

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ANDOVER, April 5th.—The snow is rapidly disappearing, and wheels are beginning to take the place of runners.

There was a Longfellow memorial service at the Cong'l church, Wednesday evening. The services consisted of an address by Rev. Chas. Dame, who graduated from Bowdoin, during Longfellow's Professorship there, and the reading of selections from the poets works, interspersed with appropriate music. The rendering of parts of Evangeline by E. V. Stevens, was exceptionally fine.

Mr. Noel Stevens, a former resident of this place, but now engaged in mining operations in Mexico, is spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Robert Hewey has leased the farm of L. M. Hewey, esq., for the coming year.

The fortunate possessors of sugar orchards are busy sugaring, but have not been favored with a good run yet. E.

BETHEL.—The sugar makers have not caught much sap yet, on account of cold weather. Some predict a poor season for maple sugar.

Rev. Mr. Pease preached at the Pine woods school house. Sabbath day, March 26, and will preach there April 15th.

D. M. Kimball has let his farm for one year to Frank Rich, of Greenwood.

Rev. Wm. Stevens has moved from Middle Interval to Swan's Hill.

The school in district No. 2, taught by O'Neal Hastings, closed Sat. eve., April 5, with a good exhibition.

Rev. David Garland preached at the M. E. church, Sunday, April 2, Rev. Mr. Pease at the Orthodox. Brother Garland preached a deep and practical sermon.

E. P. K.

FRYBURG, Apr. 5th.—The County Convention of The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Methodist church, Tuesday, April 11th, exercises commencing at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Stevens, President of the State Union, will speak to the children in the afternoon. In the evening Mrs. Stevens will give an address, followed by other speakers. Mrs. F. A. Bent, the lady cornetist, of Portland, will lead the singing with her golden cornet, which will be an attractive feature of the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Fryeburg Temperance Association Rev. Mr. Stone delivered an address. He treated the subject scientifically, showing the fearful and deadly effects of alcoholic beverages upon the human system,—and its terribly destructive power upon our physical well being. The lecture was received with much favor by all who were present. He will treat the subject still further, in the same line of thought, at some future day.

The Circle of the Congregational Society had a very pleasant gathering at Miss Page's on Thursday evening; a chorus rendered several selections of choice music, and with the large and select circle of people a most delightful evening was passed.

The house of A. R. Jeunness was thronged at a recent Sociable of the New Church Society. An oyster supper, (such only, as Mrs. J. knows how to prepare), social festivities, singing, music and dancing contributed to round out an evening long to be remembered.

The maple sugar time has arrived, but the supply of honey has thus far been quite small, at the present outlook does not promise a large supply this season.

The new grist-mill in connection with Nutter & Shirley's steam mill is now in full blast. They make excellent meal, of which they sell a large amount, together with corn, shorts, middlings, etc. M.

PARIS.—Mrs. S. U. Hawkes burned her face very badly last week, with hot water, steam and fat, by the breaking of a bean pot. Dr. Evans of Norway dressed the wound.

J. H. Rawson lost a horse last week. It died in a fit. old Jerry died during the winter, so he is two horses short.

Our plank walks are in daily requisition now, and prove a great convenience in escaping from the mud.

Rev. W. W. Hooper preached an excellent Easter sermon at the Universalist Church last Sabbath. He remarked that the resurrection of Christ was an historic fact, sustained by the positive testimony of many reliable witnesses; and by corroborative proof, in that certain other authentic historic facts would be unaccountable but for the resurrection. He declared that no man who had full faith in the power and permanence of virtue and goodness would doubt the existence of a future life. The pulpit was finely adorned with flowers, among them being six Easter lilies on a background of bright green ferns.

Our village schools will begin Monday, May 8. They are to be taught by Mrs. Paisifer and Miss M. Rose Giles.

SO. PARIS.—We recently saw in the harness shop of J. D. Williams, a fine lot new trunks in all sizes, styles and prices. He also has some splendid harnesses, robes and all kinds of fixings for teams.

A. M. Gerry, the Apothecary, has just purchased a new pair of druggists scales, so delicate in their construction that a speck of dust weighing the sixtieth part of a grain will disturb their equilibrium. In his back room a stuffed crane puts its head out of the chimney hole, as if it were a patent mechanical chimney sweep.

Our fellow citizen, L. F. Keene, esq., has accepted a position in a wholesale boot and shoe store in Boston, and thither he has gone. No young man in South Paris has a wider circle of friends or is held in higher esteem, and we trust this change will redound to his personal, as well as financial, "good and welfare."

The one inch of snow Friday made excellent sleighing for half a day.

Mr. John Stone of North Waterford, succeeds L. F. Keene as clerk at the Andrews House.

Briggs Bros. will run an ice cart this summer.

A. M. Whitman, esq., is confined to his house by illness. Mr. Elder is filling his place in the store for the present.

There is a great deal of sickness in So. Paris at the present time.

The creditors of C. M. Daley and C. M. Daley & Co., met on the 28th ult., and unanimously granted an extension of time on liabilities. The firm of C. M. Daley & Co. has dissolved, and Mr. Daley will continue to make shoes for Boston parties as

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

ONE OF OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS
BURNED OUT.

The New York *Daily Graphic* has an illustrated article giving views of the surroundings of the recent great fire in the works of the Pond's Extract Co., in Brooklyn. The company lost \$200,000, but keeps right on with its business after such a loss as would totally extinguish many concerns in this vicinity. We copy a few paragraphs of interest from the *Graphic* article:

The sketches which we present to-day of the present appearance of the Pond's Extract Company building, situated at Brooklyn, E. D., showing the havoc caused by the disastrous conflagration which occurred early on the morning of Saturday, the 18th instant, will, we believe, be regarded with considerable interest by our readers. With the exception of the recent memorable fire which destroyed the sugar refinery of Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, the one we now record was the most devastating as regards the amount of property destroyed, and, perhaps, the most terribly brilliant of any which have happened in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for many years past.

The building, which served as the laboratory, printing, lithographing, advertising, and shipping departments of the Company is, or rather was, too well known to the dwellers and sojourners in New York and Brooklyn for us to indicate its precise position. The large and imposing red brick edifice has long been a familiar object, especially by reason of the mammoth clock which, placed in a tower at the corner of the building, was conspicuous to the thousands who constantly cross the ferries converging to the foot of Brooklyn Broadway, or pass up and down the East River. This clock, which is "never to go again," was, we believe, one of the largest, if not the largest, in the States. The diameter measured fifteen feet, and so accurate were its movements that it was a real friend to all within purview, and many an errand watch was adjusted by "Pond's big clock." The skeleton, as seen in our sketch, is all that remains to remind passers-by of their loss. It was about the last thing to succumb to the fate inevitable, its gilded hands performing their task illuminated by the flames which were playing around.

Some of the firemen were in the lower part of the building the presses, weighing about seven tons each, fell with a loud crash. The danger which menaced the firemen was apparent to those outside, and fears were entertained for their safety. One of the pressmen was unfortunately killed, but the other was, fortunately for the men, checked in his descent and held suspended from the strong beams of the floor below, as depicted in our sketch, and nobody was injured.

The spectacle which presented itself to the crowd which watched the progress of the conflagration from the surrounding streets and in New York itself, especially when the flames were fierce, was very brilliant, and could the mind be divested of the consideration of attendant loss, was none presenting an interesting even sublime scene. When the roof fell in places, the flames sprang to a great height and cast a bright glow to a great distance the sight was indeed one of extraordinary grandeur.

Apart from the local interests excited by the destruction of so familiar an edifice as was Pond's Extract laboratory, it would be a wonder to us if the news were not read with some little concern by the hundreds of thousands dwelling in city or hamlet all over the States to whom "Pond's Extract" is a household word no preparation is better than to know how to prepare it, though far more widely known than this old established Family Remedy, which for nearly half a century has been before the public.

Fifty years! How many have been the machines which this firm of the late appliances used to produce their name and sell their number? What a host have sprung into existence, and bought up by extensive and oftentimes very sensational advertising, have flourished for a brief period, and then they are known no more! The flat of a discerning public has consigned them to oblivion, they have been sold and found wanting, and this process is still going on with the same results. On the other hand, Pond's Extract, recommended, endorsed, prescribed by the most eminent members of the medical faculty, has grown and grown in public favor, increasing, increasing the area of its patronage year by year: its reputation world wide and well established: its virtues indisputable. The verdict of the people, the experience of every household, have awarded it the highest rank in the list of curative agencies, because of its enormous worth and that it does all it proposes to do. The predominance which it has attained has marked it out for imitation; this itself is the highest tribute to its popularity. What is there of worth and success that has arisen since its introduction, but has arisen quite a number of preparations which by the usurpation of manufacturers and some druggists have been offered to and pressed upon the intending purchaser of Pond's Extract "as equal to" or "same as" the genuine article. The sale of these imitations, and the consequent attendance with larger profits to the retailer, the eagerness for substitution is apparent. It is therefore particularly incumbent on the purchasers, if they would obviate disappointment to themselves, to be sure that they obtain Pond's Extract, and that the goods can be so good. The value of health are far too important to admit the purchase of a worthless article, simply because it is a little lower in price. The guiding motive should admit of one consideration alone—the power of cure, and that is the pre-eminent characteristic of Pond's Extract. Uniform in strength, it is to be relied on.

We understand that although the calamity occurred at a time when the orders for the Extract and toilet articles and specialties also manufactured by the Company were large, consequently entailing a little temporary embarrassment, every exertion being made to shorten the delay in their only. This, at least, as regards the Extract itself, the provision of new machinery for the manufacture of the toilet and specialty articles may probably delay fulfillment of the orders in this department for a week or ten days. It is also to be remembered that although this was the principal laboratory, the Company possessed other buildings wherein they carry on their manufacturing.

In connection with this subject, it would seem that the adage as to delays being dangerous may occasionally prove incorrect. A schooner with a cargo of Extract, shipped from the Company's distillery in Chester, Ct., was, by reason of the bad weather, delayed in the harbor for a few days before the fire, delayed in transit and arrived too late on Friday night to be discharged. A few hours earlier and that cargo would have been stored in the building. This is fortunately remediable for immediate supply, but the cabin, and the high pressure steam boiler, and the high pressure

favorite remedy.

One point we are glad to record, the safety of the books of the Company, the office—situated at the corner of the second floor—escaping, to a large extent, the destruction which overtook the remainder of the interior of that and the upper floors.

For the Democrat.

A VOLUME OF BLUNDERS.

FRYEBURG, Apr. 8, '92.

Mr. Editor: A new Gazetteer of Maine has just been published by B. B. Russell, 67 Cornhill, Boston. The work is by Geo. J. Varney, who, according to the title-leaf, is "author of a 'Young People's History of Maine,' member of the Maine Historical Society, etc." But whoever the author is, he ought to be ashamed of himself for offering such a book to the public, if for what he says in it about Fryeburg is a fair sample of the whole. The preface says that the "author is conscious that the book is not perfect,"—a statement which betokens no excess of modesty certainly, the article devoted to Fryeburg showing that the book must be such a tissue of errors as to be fit only for the wood-box or rag-bag. Let me specify some of the author's misstatements and choice English. He says: "North Fryeburg and Fryeburg Centre are small villages; and these, with another small village, Fryeburg Village and East Fryeburg are the post-offices: Fryeburg Centre post-office is another." I have quoted this passage exactly as it is given in the Gazetteer, punctuation included, and if anybody can tell what the author means, I fail to see how. He speaks of Daniel Webster as having taught the academy in 1801, whereas 1802 was the year Webster was here. The author says ('speaking of the academy'): "The new building was erected in 1806." A person would suppose from this statement that the present building was erected in 1806, whereas it was erected in 1852, the building which was erected in 1806 having been burned. He says ('speaking of the town'), not of the principal village in the town,—"Fryeburg has a Congregational church, a Methodist and a New Jerusalem church." No mention whatever is made of the Universalist church at North Fryeburg, and the above enumeration is given as embracing all the churches in the town. He speaks of Fryeburg village as being "in full view of the White Mountains," whereas not a glimpse of the White Mountains can be had from any part of the village. In speaking of the summer travel to the mountains he mentions the "numerous hotels and boarding-houses of the village," which is certainly a singular expression to make use of in reference to a village which boasts of but two hotels, and practically has no summer boarding-houses. Such an expression could properly be used in reference to North Conway, but in the case of Fryeburg it is decidedly inappropriate and misleading. He speaks of Martha's Grove Camp Ground as being "on the eastern bank of the western brook of the Saco." What is meant by that? Such expressions call for a key. He says the Fryeburg Intervals contain nearly \$10,000 acres (notice the sign for dollars) and that the intervals "are annually overplowed and fertilized by the Saco." As a matter of fact, the intervals are not overplowed more than once in six or eight years. He speaks of 'Ballard's and Evan's brooks,' whereas it should be "Ballard," and as for the other named brook, the oldest inhabitant hath not knowledge thereof. He speaks of Jockey Gap Hill, but where in the world he got the "Hill" addition to the name I can't imagine. It certainly could never have been heard from the lips of a resident of Fryeburg or vicinity, because the bold cliff never had by such designation, but always went by the simple name of "Jockey Cap."

The above samples are sufficient to show that the Gazetteer is honey-combed with errors and that those who get their knowledge of Maine from it will, in the language of that elegant and classic writer, the late Artemus Ward, "know a great many things that ain't so." We learn that the author is preparing a new edition of the work. We trust and hope that local *ignoramus* will not be permitted to impart so much *mis-information* as they have in the first edition, if *Fryeburg* is a fair sample of the work.

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.—Unquestionably one of the most remarkable successes of any modern enterprise is that of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the celebrated Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and other remedies. Their business is enormous, and is due wholly to two causes: First, the unique and powerful Kidney and Liver Pills, which they do; and secondly, to the real value of their medicines. The former fact proves the importance of the newspaper columns in the success of any business, and the latter shows the eagerness of the public to secure those articles, be they medicines or otherwise, that possess real merit.

DIED.

In Paris, March 7, Mrs. Sarah P. Carter, aged 69 years, 3 months.

BONNER SPIRIT OF '76

This is gals bred Messenger and HAMLETON STALLION will make the season ending Aug. 15, 1892, at the stable of the subscriber, at \$15 to insure a live foal.

BONNER was sired by Robert Bonner, Jr., by Robert Bonner, by Hyatt's Bonner, by Ham and narrow strip by Bush Messenger, by Winthrop Messenger, by Imp. Messenger; grand dam a large bay mare by Quaker Kid; both the sinner and his dam were sired by Hiram Drew; grand-dam said to be thorough bred; Robert Bonner's dam by L. I. Black Hawk, grand-dam by Audubon.

BONNER was foaled June 5, 1870; stands 15 hands 2 inches high, weighs about 1,100 lbs.; is a bright chestnut color, with ears and narrow strip in face, and white hind outer, has a fine head and ears, neck of medium length, shoulders well sloped, short back, full over loin, with wide apron and powerful hind quarters, large and muscular limbs, with medium length, I know with the best of feet; is a good looker, and has a good way of going, and has awarded premiums three successive years at our County Fairs.

Being so well bred and so well handled it is in this section he is the fastest untrained stallion in the State, not that the best judges of horses, in this section, should give him the name of The Perfect Horse.

For further light, come and see the horse or address,

S. E. HUTCHINS,
Rumford, Maine.

LOOK HERE!

Window Frames at Wholesale Prices.

Common Pine 45c 7 30
Hard Pine and Oak 50c 7 30
Sash and Pine Frame Pickets, 25c 7 30
912-02 per 1000.

For Sale by


S. P. MAXIM & SON,
SOUTH BAY, N. Y.

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given to my son Elliott Rich his time and trade for and from and shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

J. G. RICH.

Witness G. Y. KEMPTON.



Farmers of Oxford County. We warrant to you
no. 1 this spring, the claims of:

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW,

AS THE
Best on Stable Land.
Best on Hilly Land.
Best on Hard Stony Ground.
Best on Heavy Clay.
Best on Loose Sticky Ground.

We know the above to be true, and trial is a
conviction you.

Any responsible farmer who desires to buy
such a plow has only to send to us, to study, to read
that our statements are true. If this plow fails to
make them good, it can be returned. Every plow
is warranted to do so.

PRICES.

No 19 Light two Horse,	\$13 00
No 20 General Purpose,	14 00
No 40 Heavy two Horse,	15 00

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL.

PARIS, MAINE, 1881.

I have given the 20 and 40 Oliver Chilled Plows
you sent me a trial in both Hard Stony, and
Soft Sticky Soil. They both worked to my satisfaction
with LIGHT DRAFT. Sold them both to one
man who likes them very much. Yours Truly,
Signed, J. H. HAMMOND.
Member of the Maine Board of Agriculture for
Oxford Co.

THE BEST YET.

WHITMORE'S CHILLED SWIVEL PLOW.

We offer this plow the above plow. Knowing it
to be just what has been needed for a long time
and with confidence that it will suit all.

Any responsible farmer who wishes to buy a
swivel plow, can have a two days trial, and if
this plow proves a better swivel plow than is
ever used or can buy for gearwearing for old ground,
rocky land or the most sticky land in the country
he can return it.

PRICES.

No. A, 76 Steel Cut and	\$17 00
No. A, 76 Chilled, ditto,	15 00
No. B, 76 ditto,	13 00

Paris, Maine 1881.

The Swivel Plow you sent me, I have given a
fair trial. It did better work than any
swivel plow I ever used.

I told one of my neighbors who had started for
the field with a PETERHILL SWIVEL PLOW that
I would like to have him try a new plow. If
he would not use his time, as his team (one
pair horses) could not haul it. He came for the
plow that day, and his team hauled it with ease,
the 76 inches deep, and it is much wider. He liked
the plow very much.

J. H. HAMMOND.

Member of the Maine Board of Agriculture for
Oxford County.

We have a stock on hand, and can repair, and
should be pleased to receive a call from you. Cir-
culars and prices I send to any address desiring
them.

MASON BROS.

Sole Agents for Norway and Paris.
M. JONES BROS.
Norway Maine.

E. COREY & CO.,

IRON and STEEL,

Heavy and Light Ware,

AND

CARRIAGE WOOD WORK

125 & 127 COMMERCIAL ST.,
PORTLAND.

All Best Prices

are sold for Seven
Cents that I have
at H. N. BOLSTER'S,
South Paris.

Flour of best grades, Fall
ground very low, at

H. N. BOLSTER'S

SOUTH PARIS.

A good stock of
Boots, Shoes, and
Rubber Goods for
all Classes and ages.
H. N. BOLSTER, South
Paris.

Norway Cigar Manufactory,

NORWAY, - MAINE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE HAVANA and DOMESTIC Cigars

Manufacturers of the celebrated brands,
"Royal" and "Oxford River."

Spring Styles of wool- ens, for suits, for gent's wear, just received, and the same cut and made to order.

H. N. BOLSTER, South Paris

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth
\$5 free. Address STINSON & Co.,
Portland, Maine

HORSES WANTED.

J. M. CUMMINGS,

Of South Paris wishes to immediately purchase

EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY

LIVERY HORSES

For his stables at South Paris, and NORWAY. Fer-
rises having desirable stock should see him at
once.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The firm of Cole & Look having been dissolved
all persons owing to the said firm are requested to
have been used in this vicinity, giving in every in-
stance the very best of satisfaction.

It is well known that the best trial and oil, mixed
in the usual way will in a short time lose its
gloss and rub off or chink. Rubber Paint is guar-
anteed not to crack, scale, or peel.

We are aware of a great prejudice against mixed
oil paints but we confidently recommend this, be-
lieving it to be the most beautiful durable and
economical paint in the market.

Remember that the best trial and oil, mixed
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S. M. COLE,
M. T. LOOK.

North Woodstock, March 23, 1881

USE ONLY

RUBBER PAINTS.

S. P. MAXIN & SON, AG'TS

SOUTH PARIS.

N. B. We desire to call special attention to the
SUPERIOR QUALITIES of this paint. During the
past two years over FIFTY THOUSAND gallons of this
paint have been used in this vicinity, giving in every in-
stance the very best of satisfaction.

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