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SWEET PHYLLIS.

A PASTORAL.

With cowslips in her golden hair,
In straightly hanging gown of blue,
A crook within her right hand,
A silver buckle on her shoe,—
She sits upon a daisied bank,
Her doxy flock are feeding near;
Her heart calls over, like a bird:
"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"

"My love a blue-eyed shepherd is,
He leads his flock on yonder lea;
I am a simple shepherdess,
But Colin came awooing me!"

Dear Colin stands amongst his flock,
And stares across the meadow gate;
He sees sweet Phyllis' gown of blue,
And leaves his lambskins to his fate.

"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"
Sweet Phyllis hears her heart repeat.
She starts and blushes, for she sees
Her own dear Colin at her feet.

A patter of little hoofs,
Through meadow-grasses crisp with dew,
A bleating at the meadow gate,
And Colin's sheep are coming too.

—Mary E. Watkins, in Sept. Century.

LAUGHING LILL.

BY MARGARET JOHNSON.

Laughing Lill lives on the hill,
Where runs the water to the mill,
And he the day or fair or gay,
She sings her merry roundelay:

"Come woe or come good or ill,
The stream goes dancing to the mill,
The robin sings, whatever the sky,
And so do I!"

The rain may fall, the wind may call,
And stormy clouds be over all,
But laughing Lill she carols still,
While sweeter grows her merry trill:

"Come woe or come good or ill,
The stream goes dancing to the mill,
The robin sings, whatever the sky,
And so do I!"

—St. Nicholas for September.

MISS LETTY'S ROMANCE.

From behind her small window, the
blinds of which were partly closed, little
Miss Letty Smith was peering with al-
most breathless interest at the strangers,
a man and a child, who were passing the
diminutive plot of ground she called her
front yard.

It was no wonder that she had paused
a moment, with her needle suspended in
mid-air, its half-drawn thread hanging
loosely in the seam behind it; for she
pursued the weary round of dressmaker,
tailor, seamstress and what not, to the
people of the village; and her back often
ached over her fingers, and her fingers
often ached over her work, as she put in
the endless stitches that were so many
way-marks in her long path of toil.

Who could blame her if her tired hands
had stopped thus to rest awhile, on the
edge of still more vigorous labor which
must inevitably follow as the result of
such a standstill?

But it was not for this that she had
stopped working just where her eyes had
arrested her busy hands, as a clock might
stop when it had suddenly run down.
No, it was because she was literally con-
founded for the moment by surprise, and
her mind was slowly groping its way
down, down among memories long since
covered with the dust of time—to the one
romance of her life.

She, worn, faded, and sorely tried by
the stress of circumstances, losses and
poverty, thought she had outlived it; but
here was a face, a form, that stirred feel-
ings within her which bewildered her,
and made her breath come and go with a
sob almost.

"Jim Hedges, as I am alive!" she
gasped at last, sinking back into her
chair and covering her face with her
apron to hide sudden blushes even from
herself, if she could. "And to think of
it undoing me this way! I wonder if I
shall ever see him or speak to him again?"

Though I don't believe I could speak to
him. I should choke, I think, if I
tried!"

After the sudden nervous tremor that
had overtaken her had somewhat sub-
sided, she jumped hastily up, and throw-
ing a shawl over her shoulders, ran up
the rickety stairs that led to the garret,
from the north window of which she
could better watch the receding form of
the man she had once loved.

"He's married, and that's his child, I
suppose," she nodded, resignedly. Poor
thing! All her life she had been used
to resigning everything lovingly to some-
body else; to watching joys she could
not share, and to witnessing loves and
sympathies in which she had no part.

So, even as her bounding heart claimed
this, her one and only love for itself, she
meekly gave him over to some other more
fortunate woman, and covered up its
throbbings with her old shawl, as if they
must somehow be sinful, and needed to be
stuffed.

The two strangers, the tall man and
the laughing, bright-faced child, turned
in, as Miss Letty thought they would, at
the gate of the old Hedges homestead.
It was vacant now, and had been for
many a year. Jim had left it when a
mere lad and gone out to an uncle in So.
America. Jim's sister had married and
removed to the far West, and the old
folks had died and been gathered to their
fathers.

After being let to one careless tenant
after another, it had run down, until,

hearing nothing from its owners and hav-
ing no instructions to repair it, the agent
whose business it was to rent it, closed
it and left it to loneliness and creeping
decay.

No one ever went there now but Miss
Letty, who had occasionally crept through
the gaps in its hedges to gather roses
from its straggling bushes, or to sit with
her sewing a long summer afternoon un-
der the shade of the vines of the neg-
lected back porch, reviving memories of
the old days when Lucy Hedges had been
her dearest girl friend, and Jim her op-
enly acknowledged boy-lover.

And now Jim's hand was on the gate,
and his child's step already upon the
porch! His ready key soon turned the
latch, and they both stepped over the
low silent threshold and disappeared from
her sight.

Blue and shaking with cold and ex-
citement, Miss Letty turned from the little
window and crept back to the warmth
and dumb comfort of her fireside.

"Oh, mercy me! oh, mercy me! oh,
mercy me!" was all she seemed able to
say for at least five minutes.

"To think that he has come back, at
last, after all these years, to his old
home!"

"I wonder if he remembers!"

Then she began to remember, with a
distinctness that was vivid, short, sweet,
interviews and shy, stolen kisses under
the moon or caught at between those old
foolish games that the young folks of
her time used to play at their merry meet-
ings.

"I wonder—if he remembers," she
murmured over and over again, as she
rocked steadily in an aimless, dreamy
maze, back and forth, back and forth,
before her little stove. Then it all came
back to her suddenly, that that was long
ago; that both were older now; that
everything, including themselves, had
changed with time, and that she was
wasting precious moments.

She caught up her work again with
energy, but found to her dismay that she
could not set a stitch. Her hands felt
cold and nervous, and refused to obey
her will for the first time since she could
remember.

"What a goose I am!" she ejaculated
and then, tremblingly:—

"Perhaps I had best change my dress
and do my hair. I don't suppose he'll
call; but then he might, and it's best
to be ready, anyway."

She slipped into her little room near
by, and hurriedly threw on her best
dress, a neat black alpaca. And then—
should she? No. Yes. Well, just
once! And on went the pretty bright
blue bow that was so becoming, and that
she had never worn but once—to their
church fair.

Then she damped, just a little, the
pale looks over her forehead, that they
might draw themselves into soft waves,
for her hair had that rare gift of natural
curl, when it did not have the crimp
teased out of it by her usual severe mor-
tification of such flightiness as well as of
everything else pretty, as though they
were unbecoming a maiden who was
self-supporting and a spinster.

She was really surprised at the result,
and smiled at herself as she added a
white apron, without which she would
hardly have felt "at home," she thought.

"I should at least like to look some-
thing as I did then," she apologized to
her glass, "in case he comes to see me."

She was ready at last, and went out
and sat down. But not to stay. She
could not rest. She could not be still.
She must move. Up and down, up and
down she paced, wringing her hands.

"Oh, I could bear it when I did not
see him. But I have seen him now, and
I cannot! I cannot! I love him yet!
Oh, James, James! Oh, how can I bear
it!"

All this she moaned, although she
knew all the while that she was foolish
to give away so to feelings which ought
to have been dead within her long ago.

"It is wrong, all wrong in me, I know,"
she sobbed, hysterically. "He belongs
to some other woman, now, and has for-
gotten me, or I would have heard from
him, just once, in all these years?"

She started. She had not heard any
one click the gate, but surely, there was
a tap at the door.

Hastily wiping her eyes, she glanced
out of the window, and saw her old lov-
er standing toying carelessly with the
gate, whilst the fair-haired child knocked
at her door.

With the glow still on her cheeks, and
the light of her late excitement still in
her eyes, she hastened to answer the call,
although her heart seemed literally in
her mouth.

"Please may we come in and get warm
—I and my uncle? We have been over
at the old house and we are so cold!"

Her uncle!

She could not answer at once, but
glanced at the figure waiting anxiously,
it now appeared, for her reply.

She could not seem to shape any words
with her lips, they quivered so; but she
held out one hand to the pretty child
and reached out the other to the stranger
at her gate.

With a quick step he came to her.
A quick clasp of the hand.

"Letty!"

"James!"

"I have waited all these years for this
moment."

"Have you, Letty?"

"Yes."

Between them they drew the wonder-
ing child into the house and closed the
door, that no passing, eye might witness
the emotion.

Miss Letty's weary hands might rest
after this, and happiness and change of
scene might do their best to restore the
bloom of which care, trouble, poverty
and hard work had robbed her, rather
than years; for James Hedges, who had
gone away a poor lad, had come back a
rich man, to share all these good things
with Letty, if she would have them.

"It all seems like a dream," murmur-
ed Letty, softly, that evening drawing
her hands thoughtfully over the soft
crimps she had that afternoon coaxed so
doubtfully. "And he loves me, too—
has loved me all this while, he says, and
but for his failure to get my answer to
his first letter, would have come back
long ago. Dear! how things do
come about!"

She laid off the black alpaca with a
peaceful smile, thinking how soon silks
would take its place, for he had told her
so. Not yet—she would take no gifts
from him—but by and by, when—though
she dared not think further in that di-
rection. She was shy, if she was old!

A pretty shyness, too, James thought,
as he came in next morning, attended by
his little niece.

"Not another stitch! Not another
stitch!" said he, sharply, as he saw that
she had resumed the toil from which he
intended to rescue her.

"Unless it be for me!" he laughed, as
she tried to release her fingers from his
strong grasp.

"Tyant!" she smiled. "You had
better be sure of me first."

"Exactly," said he. "When shall it
be?"

"Oh I didn't mean that!" blurted
the bride-elect, with a sudden new
consciousness of his meaning.

"But I did!" he persisted. "Come, let's
have it over with."

"Wh—wh—what she gasped, in as-
tonished surprise.

"I say let's have it over with. The
ceremony I mean," he reiterated.

"But," she hesitated, "I'm not ready."

"Oh!" with that indifference peculiar
to the usual masculine disregard to
the exigencies of wedding finery, a
shade of disappointment visible on his
self-assertive face. Then, brightening
up, he said: "We'll be married first,
and do our courting and getting ready
afterward!"

"Oh, what a man!" said Miss Letty,
really shocked.

"Can't we, Letty?" said he appeal-
ing to her youthful namesake, who was
watching some school-boys coasting down
a distant hill, and who seemed obligingly
oblivious to all this love-making.

"What is it, uncle?" said the young
girl, recalled apparently from her own
thoughts to the active region of their
plans and wishes.

"Can't Aunt Letty buy anything in
New York, ready-made? Come, you
have been at school there, and you ought
to know. Tell her!"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" began the willing
young oracle, vivaciously. "Why, you
can buy—"

"You go away, James, and leave us
to do our talking together alone!" said
Miss Letty rather sharply, for her. "I
want time to think; and perhaps, I ought
to consult our minister before deciding."

"A good idea I'll go and invite him
over!" said her impetuous admirer, tak-
ing himself off hat in hand.

"We take the first train out, you
know," he came back to say, as if to
clinch things. He did ask the minister
to some purpose, Letty found, when that
functionary arrived; for, amid his rather
flustered congratulations, she discovered
that he had come over to marry them.

"It's all right," said James nodding
to the minister confidently, as the little
woman's handkerchief sought to hide her
eyes for very confusion. "Go ahead."

"License ready?" said her visitor in a
business-like manner.

"Here it is," said her visitor prompt-
ly. "I looked out for that this morn-
ing."

So, before she knew it Miss Letty was
being married; in her old black alpaca
dress, with her thimble still upon her
finger, in that very little parlor where
she had struggled so long, alone, for a
scanty and hardly earned livelihood.

"Kiss your new aunt, Letty," said
the newly made husband, almost before
he had kissed her himself. "Now,
where's your trunk, little wife?"

"I haven't any said Letty faintly, for
she had never been on a journey, before
in her lifetime.

"All right; I'll send you over mine,"
said he, in a very matter-of-fact way.
"Can you be ready for the three o'clock
train? We'll go west first to see Let-
tie's mother!"

"But, just think of the things I have
to do! First there's unfinished sewing
to be sent home with my apologies; then
there are all my things here to look over
and pack before the house can be closed.
Impossible, James! It will take two
or three days at least to get everything
in order for such a trip!"

"Never mind, then. We will take a
week in New York first, and then come
back here and arrange to you heart's
content before we start on our travels.
Hey, how will that do?"

"Now you are talking sensible," said
Mrs. Letty, bestirring herself; as if there
was an idea at last that she could grasp
and meet heroically.

The minister with an unprecedented
large fee in his pocket, hastened home to
share his surprise and delight with his
wife, who was utterly unable to
contain the news without flying over to
impart it to a neighbor. So the news once
started fairly flew from door to door, un-
til the whole village seemed bubbling
with excitement.

But not before Mrs. Letty now was
fairly off; already miles away toward the
great city.

In the fall folks say they are coming
back to occupy the Hedges' homestead,
which has already awakened to new life
with busy sounds of noisy hammers
and saws.—Democrat's Monthly.

VIEWING HIS TREASURES.
New York Correspondence of Phila. Record.

I went with a friend to the vaults of
the Safety Deposit Co., on Thursday
last to view some of the treasures. You
know what these vaults are. Places where
blasted bondholders keep their stocks and
bonds and other valuables in their safes
with combination locks, that moth nor
rust cannot corrupt, nor thieves break
through and steal. While we were sit-
ting there I looked up and saw the stran-
gest and most forbidding looking person
coming down the aisle. He wore a high
pointed fur cap and a coat buttoned up
to his chin. A short thick beard and
moustache almost hid his face from view.

As he came nearer to me I recognized
Captain Costentenus, the tattooed man.
We could not help staring him, it seem-
ed so queer for one of Barum's curiosi-
ties to be looking after his stocks and
bonds. He did not seem to object, and
so my friend made some pleasant remark
to him in Italian. He was quite ready
to talk though he does not speak very
fluently either French, Italian or English,
but he speaks the two former better than
the latter. His entire conversation was
about money, showing he had a keen eye
for the almighty dollar. He has been
in the country six years, and receives
when on exhibition, \$100 a week and his
expenses. Then he sells his photographs
and a life of himself from which he makes
a good percentage. In six years he has
managed to save a good deal more than
his salary, and he has invested his money
judiciously. The only investment that
he has that does not pay is diamonds.
He is passionately fond of this precious
stone, and has some fine specimens in
his safe. He seems to have a savage's
fondness for ornament for he was loaded
down with jewelry. Around his neck he
wore a long massive gold chain, fastened
at the throat with a jeweled slide. There
was evidently a watch on the end of the
chain in his pocket. Then he wore an-
other heavy gold chain across his blue
flannel shirt, on which several twenty
dollar gold pieces were hung. On his
wrists were gold bracelets of curious
workmanship, and he wore twelve gold
rings on his hands, two on each third
and little finger, and two on each thumb.

His hands are very well shaped, and the
dark tattooing set off the bright gold of
the rings. A silken scarf of many colors
was tied around his waist. Altogether,
he looked like a pirate.

SHE WOULD BE A SAILOR'S SWEET-
HEART.—"Don't you think I would
make a good sailor, Mr. Peabody?" asked
little Miss Pinkness of a gentleman
companion at Mrs. Bangerhair's musicale
the other evening. "Yes, Pinkness I
really think you would be very good on
a smack!" Which remark caused Miss
P. to relax into silence and assume all
the colors of a good live circus poster;
and Mr. Peabody was afforded an op-
portunity to think of something to say to
the next girl he met.

PIGEON ENGLISH.

The journey over the Union Pacific
road is not filled with novelty after it has
been repeated fifteen or twenty times,
and yet when you consider the new peo-
ple and the shifting incidents peculiar to
each trip, it is always new. On board
our train, and occupying one section of
the Ogallala, was the Oriental gentle-
man with the self-cocking name, who
had been sent to Washington by the
Chinese Government on special business
connected with the affairs of State. He

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 29, 1882.

SIX PAGES.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—must pay for it. If he fails to do so, the publisher will not be responsible for its 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 refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is a crime, and evidence of fraud.

ELECTION MONDAY, Sept. 11.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Frederick Robie,

OF GORHAM.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

THOMAS B. REED, of Portland.
NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of Lewiston.
CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, of Bangor.
SETH L. MILLIKEN, of Belfast.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators.

ROCKLEY T. STARNES of Lovell.
JAMES W. CLARK of Andover.

For Sheriff.

JORDAN STACY of Porter.

For County Attorney.

JAMES S. WRIGHT of Paris.

For Clerk of Courts.

ALBERT S. AUSTIN of Dixfield.

For Commissioners.

FRANK Y. BRADLEY of Fryeburg.
GEORGE F. HAMMOND of Paris.

For Register of Deeds.

JOHN F. STANLEY of Paris.

(WESTERN DISTRICT)

SEYMOUR C. HOBBS of Fryeburg.

For Treasurer.

JARVIS C. MARBLE of Paris.

Republican Meetings!

HON. THOMAS B. REED,

WILL SPEAK AT

South Paris, Monday Eve., August 28th,
at 7:30 o'clock.

CAPT. C. A. BOUTELLE,

WILL SPEAK AT

Oxford, Tuesday, August 29th,
North Waterford, Thursday, Aug. 31st,
Bethel, Monday, September 4th.

At 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

Blaine and Gibson!

Mass Meeting

There will be a Republican Mass Meeting on the

Fair Grounds

of Oxford County Agricultural Socy., between
South Paris and Norway.

Friday Afternoon, Sept. 1st,
at 2 o'clock.

SPEAKERS.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
GEN. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye has many strong personal and political friends in Oxford County. We imagine that it is not necessary for us to tell them that their votes may send Mr. Frye back to the U. S. Senate for a long term of six years to come. That is one of the issues of this campaign. It will be necessary for Oxford County to do her best in order to achieve this result. It will not do to take personal considerations into the Representative Districts, this year; nor should anything that could tend to defeat a single Representative be tolerated in making nominations. Only seven districts carried by the Fusionists added to those held by them two years ago would give them control of the House, and a few more would give a joint majority, a member of Oxford Bar, and an old-time, life-long Democrat, says he shall vote for Robie, the Republican Congressman and the entire Republican County Ticket, this fall. He does not care to have his name mentioned, nor any great stir made about the matter, still we are at liberty to state the fact. His reasons for so voting are that Plaided has attempted to rebuke the Supreme Court, and to bring its opinions into contempt. He says Maine has an honorable and learned Judiciary; every member of the Court is known to him personally, and he has the highest respect for them and for their legal opinions. When Governor Plaided undertakes to rebuke such a body as that he strikes not only at the Court, but at every honorable man in the State. He does not care to see Plaided re-elected and supported by a fusion administration because that would place four new Judges on the Bench and "re-buke" the Court very effectively.

The *Argus* says that the Fusionists propose to challenge the votes of government clerks who come home to vote next September. All right, try it on, avail yourselves of every questionable method to reduce the Republican majority.

EMERY S. RIDLOS, a member of the Democratic County Committee for Cumberland County is out in a letter resigning his position, because he does not believe in fusion. "One by one the roses" * * *

MOST DESPERATE.

The *Argus* of Friday contains a lengthy report of Gov. Plaided's speech at Augusta, headed "Startling Developments," followed by over two inches of display lines of a distressing character. Gov. Plaided charged gross mismanagement in the affairs of Maine's State Reform School, declaring that boys were starved for trifling offenses; and that one poor sick boy was locked up in a close fitted room, from which he was released by death. He stated that the Council would not allow him to rectify the abuses and it was such actions which led him to wish to make a change in the Trustees of that institution.

We have not yet seen the reply which will undoubtedly be made by the management of the school. But the charges show that Gov. Plaided is in a most desperate strait. He has never before made public any such charge; he has never alleged any such reason for his removal of trustees; and has never entered any such complaints before the Council. If these abuses existed Gov. Plaided has carefully hidden the fact and thus neglected his duty, allowing the boys to suffer till this date, that he might make a dramatic campaign scene. No political capital can be made for Plaided on this point. He knew that no Council would dare to refuse to investigate, if such charges had been made before them, or refuse to remove the Trustees if mismanagement or inefficiency was alleged as the cause of removal, and his allegation that the Council refused to allow removals for cause is false. We believe the whole of the charge is false, and it will result in a more complete overthrow of this unholy political combination than has yet been anticipated.

This independent movement came to a head, last week, at Portland, and a ticket was put into the field. Hon. Warren Vinson of Grey (formerly a Mr. Besse of Paris) is the candidate for Governor, and four men were selected as candidates for Congress. One of them is Governor Dingley, the regular Republican candidate. We shall have a good, sensible letter from him, when he is "officially" notified of his nomination. Another candidate is Capt. Nash of Augusta. Mr. Nash is a good fellow; but has a personal, deadly enmity against Capt. Boutelle, which will carry him to any length. Another candidate is the venerable pioneer of Aroostook, Daniel Stickney of Presque Isle. The movement will have no strength in Maine, as there is no occasion for it. There is no "Boss" management in this State calling for redress. Every man does as he sees fit in political matters.

FOLLOWING close upon the letter of Sewell Goff, esq., of Mexico, comes one from Judge Gilbert of Bath, also denouncing fusion. Judge Gilbert was the Greenback nominee for Congress against Governor Dingley last year. He is a Greenbacker, and does not care to fuse with the Democrats, having previously been a Republican. The Democratic candidate for Congress withdrew last year and left the field to Judge Gilbert, but the Democratic voters left him sadly in the lurch. He owes that party nothing and therefore proposes to stand by the pure Greenback party, headed by Solon Chase.

SENATOR HALE made a good speech at Norway last Tuesday evening. He devoted himself largely to National issues—the tariff, protection, and Southern election frauds. He exhibited samples of the tissue ballots cast in South Carolina, and showed how easy it was to distinguish between the Democratic and Republican ballots, by touch, in drawing out surplus ballots. He gave a few minutes to State issues, and condensed the whole thing into a few pungent sentences in that time. Mr. Hale is an easy, graceful, candid, convincing speaker, and his addresses must do good in all sections.

FRIENDLY TO WORKMEN.—The Fusion party of Maine has made great claims of friendship to the workmen. Fusion orators have howled themselves hoarse over the depressed condition of labor, and the oppressions heaped upon laborers. All this time, the Republican party has kept aloof quietly in its usual way of doing all it can in the line of legislation to aid the laborer without taking the trouble to talk about it. Talk is cheap and acts are what count. That talk is cheap, is shown by the following incident related by the *Lewiston Journal* in its report of a Fusion meeting recently held in Androscoggin County.

Mr. T. M. Plaided, himself, was the concluding speaker. He said he didn't believe that God intended a man with a family should ever have to work for a dollar a day in this country.

Javan Witter, of this city, a Mexican war veteran, stood near our scribe, while Mr. P. was speaking. I worked for Tom in his tannery at Lincoln, eight years," said he, in an "aside" tone. "He cut me down from a dollar-and-a-half a day to a dollar a day, and I left. I didn't believe God intended a man should work for that price," chuckled the veteran.

As regards the two great parties they must be judged by all the tests applied to moral and social life.—Representative Dingley.

Correct. Look at the Credit Mobilier, Vice President Cox and associates, the whiskey ring, Gen. Babcock, McDonald, Joyce, McKee and associates, the Indian post traders' ring, Secretary of War Belknap and associates, the navy ring, Robeson, the Catells, the Secors and associates, the Freedman's Bureau and Freedman's Bank Swindle, the Boss Shepherd ring, the \$700 fraud of 1876—"fraud first found triumphant in America," shooting of the President, star route thieves, river and harbor steal, etc.—*Argus*.

Go back a little farther and see the Democratic robbers who stole the whole United States army and navy, who plundered the treasury, and then tried to steal the whole government, and to kill it with bullets. Jeff Davis, Floyd, Toombs and a score of that stripe belong to the Democratic party, and belonged to it, when they committed those gigantic thefts. Later, we see Garcelon & Co., in Maine, trying to steal the State government, and Governor Garcelon walking off with the State Treasury in his breeches pocket. If you wish to compare records we are with you again.

HALF FAIR.—The Grand Trunk R. R. has given half fare rates—or one fare for round trip to South Paris, from all stations between Gilead and Mechanic Falls, on any regular train, for those who wish to attend the Mass Meeting on the Fair Grounds next Friday. Blaine and Gibson will draw a crowd, and many more will attend since this arrangement has been made by our member of the State Committee, Hon. Geo. D. Blaine.

For the Democrat.

FUSION WILL DO IT EVERY TIME.

Mr. Editor:—Some men, claiming to be Greenbackers, have taken possession and control of the Greenback party organization in the county of Oxford. These men must remember that the good principles of the Greenback party cannot be fused nor used to assist Democrats to office. They must also remember that the true Greenback element will have a voice in the matter in September, that will rebound on them in thunder tones when the votes of September are counted. Greenbackers generally have come to the conclusion that every vote of theirs for County Officers shall count two in the fight to kill fusion.

I know what I am talking about.

A GREENBACKER.

MESSRS. HORNE OF NORWAY are advertising for laborers. Paris Hill M.T.G Co. is also advertising for workmen for the first time since it began business, and the agent, Mr. H. P. Morton says it is more difficult than ever to get men who are willing to work for what they can earn. A short time ago the country was full of men anxious to work at most any price. All must rejoice at these evidences of prosperity.

A MASS MEETING will be held on the Fair grounds between South Paris and Norway next Friday, Sept. 1st. The speakers will be Hon. James G. Blaine and Gen. Wm. H. Gibson. Mr. Blaine will draw a crowd. Gen. Gibson is spoken of as one of the best stump orators ever introduced in Maine.

OUR supplement contains a very able review of State issues as set forth by a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*. The author has had access to State records; knows what he is writing about, and fortifies his statements with figures and facts. We have put it in big type to make "good, easy reading," as Solon Chase talks about.

REV. MR. DEYO was advertised to speak for the fusionists at So. Paris, Friday night. The hall was lighted up, and kept open till a late hour; but as only fifteen or twenty gathered to make an audience, the meeting was abandoned. No heart in fusion, this year.

THE FUSION CAMPAIGN FUND.

A Portland correspondent of the *New York Herald*, whose tone indicates that he is a strong supporter of the following statement concerning the "fusion" assessments made by the fusionists to secure a large campaign fund:—

"Governor Plaided has contributed a year's salary, (\$2,000) to the cause, and will perhaps give more. His father-in-law Hon. F. W. Hill, of Exeter, is wealthy and is a candidate for the State Senate from Penobscot. In the case of Fusion success he will probably be made President of the Senate and become acting Governor if Plaided goes to the United States Senate. He is understood to have contributed to the general fund an equal sum with the Governor. Judge, nominee for Congress in the first Congressional district (1st), but no districts in reality and all four Congressmen will be voted for on a general ticket, has clipped in two thousand, and so has Dr. Ladd, of Bangor, in the so-called third district. Much for the fourth has given a portion of his salary. This in the second, has given something, though small in amount. Candidates for the State Senate are assessed \$50 each, and those for the House are required to look out for the "floating" vote in their own towns."

The assessments of the Fusionists on their candidates appear to be from \$3.75 to 100 per cent. of their salaries—an assessment before which the 2 per cent. assessment which they allege Republicans have made, pales into insignificance.

This shows that the purpose of the fusion leaders in setting up a howl over the corruptness of the Democratic party, and the misdeeds of the Republicans, is to conceal their movements in raising an election fund to be launched in the State during the last week of the canvass.

THAT EXCUSE.

[From the *Argus*'s report of Senator Frye's speech at Alfred.]

Mr. Frye said he was opposed to the vicious River and Harbor Bill and had voted against it. If Congressmen March and Ladd had done the same thing the bill would not have passed over the President's veto. Mr. Frye probably knew that the bill would not pass, and that Messrs. Ladd and March were paired with two Republicans, one of whom was Representative Lincoln, of the 1st district. He knew that had been in their seats they would in all probability have voted against the bill, but he was not at all probable the Republicans would, therefore the result would have been the same. But Mr. Frye thought he saw a chance to get in a little cheap clap-trap.

The *Argus* reporter who penned the above has put his foot in Mr. Ladd was paired with Mr. Lindsey, who was ill at home, on questions, on which they differed. But on this question, the pair did not prevent Mr. Ladd from voting, provided he was opposed to the bill, because Mr. Lindsey, if illness had not prevented him from being present, would have voted against the bill and to sustain the veto.

Mr. March was not paired with anyone up to the time the veto was received. About the time the veto was taken he paired himself not with a Republican, but with a Democrat—Clark, of Missouri—who had not been present for months, and could not possibly be present to vote. But on this question, the pair did not prevent Mr. Ladd from voting, provided he was opposed to the bill, because Mr. Lindsey, if illness had not prevented him from being present, would have voted against the bill and to sustain the veto.

A STAGGERING BLOW.

The abandonment of Plaided and fusion by the Greenback weekly *Messenger*, must have been felt indeed as a staggering blow, when the *Commercial* deemed it necessary to devote a long and labored editorial to an attempt to parry its effect.

The style of opinion that those Fusionists and Greenbackers entertain of each other is conspicuously shown by the fact that whenever one of them ranges from the others immediately charge that he has been "bought up." During all the time that this *Messenger* has been hauling fish into the Fusion net, the *Commercial* indulged in no criticisms or reflections upon its character, even when we made it ago denounced its introduction as a Greenback campaign sheet into countless families, under the guise of an agricultural paper. The *Commercial* was anything but angry with it, but now that it has denounced Plaided's treachery and pulled down his name, the fusion daily charges its late ally with charges of venality.

The *Commercial*'s snappish assertion that the *Whig* published the *Messenger*'s leading article in "advance of its regular issue," is too silly for notice, as the issue of the *Messenger* was published in the post-office Tuesday afternoon, and numerous copies were in the hands of citizens on the streets, one of whom furnished us the copy from which we made extracts.

The fact is that the bottom is dropping out of the Fusion craft, which has already held together longer than could have been believed possible.—*Whig*.

THE obituary notice of John Irving, which we published last week, has set the older residents of Paris Hill to calling memories of the past. Mr. Z. E. Stone, editor of the *Lewiston Mail*, learned his trade in this office, and worked here with Mr. Irving. Mr. Geo. L. Mellen was also an apprentice, during the time Mr. Stone was learning his trade, but after Mr. Irving had left town, Mr. Mellen afterwards owned the *Oxford Democrat*. All these then young men served under Mr. Geo. W. Millett, proprietor of the paper and Postmaster. The boys had a hard time of it, serving three years, during that time going to work early in the morning and after lighting up time in the fall, working till nine o'clock in the evening. Mr. Millett was well known in Paris and was a prominent politician, serving in the Legislature, besides being Postmaster for many years. He is now—unless recently deceased—at work in a Massachusetts office. Mr. Stone has been a very successful business man. He went from Paris to Lowell, Mass., and worked on the *Vox Populi*, an old and well-established paper, which he afterwards owned. He is now a member of the firm of Stone, Batchelder & Livingstone, who publish the daily, semi-weekly and Saturday *Mail*. Mr. Stone is largely interested in the New England Telephone Co. When John Irving fell into distress in Massachusetts Mr. Stone was very kind to the companion of his apprenticeship, and rendered him material aid. He closed a long list of kindly offices by writing the obituary notice referred to above.

ANOTHER RECRUIT.

COLUMBUS HAYFORD LEAVES THE FUSION CAMP.

[Aroostook Cor. *Lewiston Journal*.]

"Columbus Hayford of Maysville, formerly a Republican, and a soldier of the late war, but for the last few years an active supporter of the fusion cause, has returned to his former political friends and party. Mr. Hayford represented this district a few years ago in the State Legislature, elected by the Fusionists. He was also run for County Commissioner by the Greenbackers. He is one of those farmers of Aroostook, who will never make a convert to orthodox Republicanism."

"The Bangor *Commercial*, Plaided's and Ladd's home organ, is the paper which advocates taking the duty off of hay and lumber, says the *Belfast Journal*, and its stirring remarks concerning the attempt to relieve our merchant marine from the burdens which are driving the American flag from the ocean shores, that it cares no more for the interests of our shipbuilders and owners than it does for the interests of the farmers."

A lifelong democrat, a man of highest character, and a member of the Baptist church, stepped into the *Journal* office to purchase a paper, and surprised us by remarking that "on principle he could not vote for Plaided this year, but should cast his first Republican ballot for Col. Frederick Robie." His reason for leaving the Democratic party is the action of Gov. Plaided in regard to Judge Libbey. That is a "local issue" which is going to make lots of Republican votes in Kennebec County this fall.—*Augusta Journal*.

THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT.

The only national bank President nominated upon either State ticket, is Joseph Dane, the Fusion candidate for Congress nominated last week by the Democratic and Greenback conventions at Portland. Mr. Dane is president of the national bank at Kennebec. According to Governor Plaided, he is one of the "race of idlers, misers and cowards, who will never take any chances with labor in the productive industries," so long as they can invest in untaxed bonds and loan money at usurious interest. Nice man for Greenbackers to vote for.—*Kennebec Journal*.

CHEAPER THAN PAPER.—Strange as it may seem gold money is cheaper than paper, so at last one argument of the Greenbackers has come to naught. The relative value of gold and coin and bank notes has recently been investigated in the bank of England. To manufacture a million sovereigns costs about \$10,000, or about a cent a piece. In fifteen years they lose in weight one-half of one per cent, or about \$2,000 and hence too light to be used as money. Their total expense as currency for the fifteen years \$35,000. The paper and printing of a million of one-pound notes would cost, it is estimated, four cents apiece, or \$40,000 at the outset, and during fifteen years they would have to be replaced at least three times over, or six times over, requiring an outlay of certainly \$100,000, and perhaps \$250,000 for the same period that a million sovereigns would remain in circulation.—*Gardiner Journal*.

The Democrats of the 1st Maine District endorsed Dane, the Greenback candidate for Congress.—*Wisconsin Standard*.

Mr. Dane is a hard money Democrat—a bondholder and president of a national bank. He was nominated first by a separate Democratic convention as a square Democrat, and was put on the ticket to give the whole thing a Fusion Bourbon taint. After he was nominated by the Democrats he was nominated by a convention that called itself "Greenback." Mr. Dane stands before the country as a Democrat, but is willing to vote for "Greenbackers" if Greenbackers will vote for him to pay for it. Our Western exchanges make a mistake when they talk about Mr. Dane as a Greenbacker; he makes no pretension of being a Greenbacker, but accepted the Greenback nomination of Fusion convention as a Democrat. Any Democrat is good enough Greenbacker for the Fusionists of Maine.—*Then Steers*.

The remark of Horace Davis, in the convention Saturday that it is necessary for the Greenbackers to unite with the Democrats in order to beat the Republicans did not possess the same force that it did two years ago. A successful farmer from one of the upriver towns, who has been a Greenbacker since the first five years, was heard to remark, as he left the Hall, "I don't join the Greenbackers to beat one of the old parties more than the other and I don't propose to become a Democrat for the sake of beating the Republicans, and there are a good many others in our town who feel as I do in this matter. If our only object is to beat the Republicans we are done with Greenbackism." We have heard several Greenbackers make similar remarks since the convention of Saturday.—*Ellsworth American*.

ONE NATIONAL BANK, OR TWO.—

The Portland *Evening* reports the following dialogue as occurring in a side aisle at the Portland Fusion convention that nominated Squire Dane for Congress:—

Said a Greenbacker this morning, to a Democrat:

"Some of our people might object to Judge Dane on account of his connection with two national banks."

And the Democrat replied:

"Just so. Joe Smith was connected with two banks in the past and the Greenbackers draw the line at one bank it seems."

A GREENBACKER FOR LADD, BUT A DEMOCRAT FOR VOTING.

There but two great parties. [Republican and Democratic.] Though a Greenbacker I am well aware if we go with anybody else our votes will avail us naught.—*Congressman Geo. W. Ladd in his Portland speech*.

ALL should hear Blaine and Gibson at the Oxford County Fair Grounds, next Friday. It will be a big time.

POLITICAL.

—Col. Jesse Harper of Illinois, Chairman of the National Greenback Committee, will speak in this State during August in the interest of the faithful Greenbackers. Mr. Harper says he doesn't "take any fusion" in his.

—There is more weeping in the Fusion camp. Recently the *Dirigo Rural*, a paper of Democratic tendency hitherto, came out for Robie for Governor, and advised its supporters to vote for the Republican ticket.

—Congressman Dingley has not been absent from his seat one day since he took the oath. Mr. Dingley has made a splendid record in Congress, and he ought to be and will be returned by a large majority.—*Hartford Chronicle*.

—Of the Republicans who voted on the River and Harbor Bill after the veto 64 per cent. voted to pass the bill over the veto and 36 voted to sustain the veto. Of the Democrats who voted, 73 per cent. voted to pass the bill, and only 27 per cent. voted against.

—There come reports from Maine to the effect that a leading Greenbacker in the Kennebec Valley has told Governor Plaided in very emphatic terms what he thinks of him, and after that he will give him his support. Two very prominent Penobscot Democrats are reported to have declared against him.—*Boston Journal*.

—Two years ago Prof. L. C. Bateman, of Searsport, stumped the district for Murch, and did good service for his candidate. But like many other Greenbackers, says the *Belfast Journal*, Mr. Bateman is disgusted with Fusion and its works, and has left the State for other scenes and duties.

—There is broad laughter throughout the State at the remark in Plaided's letter of acceptance that "the united opposition to the Republican party are opposed to all banks of issue, whether State or National." Will Squire Dane, President of the Alfred National Bank and Fusion candidate for Congress, please calm himself? Gov. Plaided is only talking to the Greenbackers in that paragraph of his letter.

—A correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, says of the Fusion rally at Portland, that "judged by any standard of oratory, political sense, or common sense, the speakers and speeches were insane, ridiculous, preposterous," and that a few more meetings of the kind "will make not a few converts to orthodox Republicanism."

—The Bangor *Commercial*, Plaided's and Ladd's home organ, is the paper which advocates taking the duty off of hay and lumber, says the *Belfast Journal*, and its stirring remarks concerning the attempt to relieve our merchant marine from the burdens which are driving the American flag from the ocean shores, that it cares no more for the interests of our shipbuilders and owners than it does for the interests of the farmers."

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Mr. William Bartlett, who announces himself as "a farmer of Penabum, Aroostook county, Maine, and a candidate for Congress," undertakes to pay to the school fund four-fifths of the Congressional salary, is a Greenbacker of long standing, who has become dissatisfied with training under Ladd and Plaided. It would be well for those worthless to "see" the *Journal*, where he will never take any chances with labor in the productive industries," so long as they can invest in untaxed bonds and loan money at usurious interest. Nice man for Greenbackers to vote for.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Maine Sentinel*, recently published what purported to be a speech upon the Geneva Award bill, delivered in the House of Representatives by Congressman Ladd. It now turns out that Mr. Ladd never delivered the speech, neither did he vote for the passage of the bill. The *Sentinel* had copied the words of the speech from a copy of the *Journal*, and had never by having his undelivered speech published throughout the State, is a small piece of business.—*Baldwin Union and Journal*.

That faithful Greenback-Fusion organ, the *Cumtrec Herald*, appears to be weakening in its faith. It remarks, with cruel disregard of others' feelings: "Should the Greenbackers and Democrats roll over in the face of the fusionists, the fusionists would be glad to get up and stop crying, wipe their nose, brush the dust off from their knees and go it alone." Well, Uncle Solon says the rag baby is going alone now, and John White says it has already got above creeping in this county.—*Whig*.

Seventeen years have passed since the war broke out. The Democratic party has held control of the House, the only chamber which can reduce taxation, six years of this period, over one-third. The only reduction of taxation made during this period, was on tobacco and guano. In the eleven years during which the Republicans have controlled the House since the war, it has remitted taxation to the amount of \$250,000,000, reducing the revenue to the amount of \$207,000,000, and proposes now to strike off upward of \$25,000,000 of taxes, and may remit as much more.

The *Lewiston Journal* says: Our advice from Aroostook county are that a Republican gain may be looked for from the election of the State. A gentleman from Oxford county reports numerous Republican gains in that section and general disgust on the part of Greenbackers who were formerly Republicans. There is much dissatisfaction over the Fusion party, and the Democrats are all parties of the State indicate that the Republicans are hard at work and confident of electing Col. Robie from 5,000 to 10,000 plurality—most estimates being the latter.

The Italian Government owns all the railroads in the peninsula; but it finds the investment a bad bargain. A commission which has investigated the matter reports that, while there is no reason for state ownership, there are no lower on the contrary, a state tax in Italy has made them higher, and on the average, in five European countries where railroads owned by the state and under private ownership are compared, the former average six to seven per cent of gross receipts applied to running expenses and the latter fifty-six per cent. In addition, the appointment of fifty-four thousand railroad officers in Italy, even by competitive examinations, is a grievous strain on the public administration, and the government is unable to meet the expense of the railway system. It is scarcely necessary to say that every reason there urged would operate with greater force here against Government control.

TEMPERANCE DEBATE.—The joint discussion, at Presque Isle, between Rev. Geo. M. Park, of Presque Isle, and Ira G. Hersey, of Bangor, on the question of the temperance party of Maine being in the past and is to-day a temperance party" came off in Johnson's Hall, Monday night. A large audience was present and close attention was paid to the arguments, throughout.

The debate resulted in a complete victory for Mr. Park, and a Republican side. Dispatches from Neal Dow were read, showing that Hersey's charges that Reed, Strout, Verill, and Locke, are rum men and drunkards, were base falsehoods. These dispatches were received with immense applause, and Hersey's charges on something besides mere newspaper gossip.

GRAND MASS MEETING

Lake Maranocook,

AUGUST 30th, 1882.

THIS IS TO BE THE

Grand Republican

RALLY

OF THE

CAMPAIGN!

The following speakers have been secured.

Hon. James G. Blaine,
Hon. Eugene Hale,
Hon. Warner Miller, of New York
General Selden Connor,
Hon. Geo. D. Robinson, of Mass.,
Hon. Seth L. Milliken,
Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.,
Hon. George B. Loring,
Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
Hon. Rob't P. Kennedy, of Ohio,
Hon. C. A. Boutelle,
Gen. John L. Swift, of Mass.

Speaking will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

BRASS BANDS

From various sections of the State will be present.

A Grand Band Concert

Will be given from 11 o'clock a. m., to 1 o'clock p. m., under the direction of

PROF. FRANK L. COLLINS.

Extra trains and low fares on all railroads in Maine.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, Derry, N. H., was partially destroyed by fire; loss, \$70,000.

Monday, Herbert Spencer, perhaps the most famous of English literary men, landed at New York; he will remain in this country for a few weeks. The cotton mill and mining strikes were virtually ended all over the country, by the surrender of the operatives and miners.

Tuesday, Lawyer McSweeney, for the star route defense, made a remarkable speech, the only one thus far furnishing interesting reading. A "select" company met at Portland, and nominated an independent Republican State ticket.

Wednesday, The British forces regained complete possession of the Suez Canal. The Tariff Commission was in session at Boston.—Hon. Aaron W. Sawyer, formerly Justice of the N. H. Supreme Court, died in Nashua.

The Oxford Democrat.

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MAINE POLITICS.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN GOVERNOR PLAISETT AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND THE PRECEDENTS.

(Cor. of the Boston Journal.)

AUGUSTA, ME., Aug. 12.

Both of the Conventions which have nominated Governor Plaistead have denounced the action of the Executive Council in reference to His Excellency's appointments as "odious, subversive of popular government and in violation of the Constitution." Governor Plaistead in his remarkable letter accepting the Democratic portion of his double nomination has devoted much space to defending his own action and in condemning that of the Council. Fusion orators reserve that vigorous and vituperative vocabulary which has never been mastered except by the Democratic orators and editors for the "seven Governors," who, if the statements of these orators are entitled to credence, are many times worse than the worst and most desperate men known to ancient and modern history. If they are to be believed, the members of the Council have entered into a conspiracy, of which the purpose to shake down our fabric of popular government and to bury the whole population of Maine (including Indians not taxed) in the ruins, is undoubtedly one of the most innocent of its manifold plots. Language has not yet been devised in which to properly portray their more complicated diabolisms against their race.

So much that is purely imaginary, so much that is entirely false, and so much that betrays both ignorance and malice has been said and written upon this subject, that fair-minded people are at a loss to know what to believe. As a matter of political history and general information, this subject should be carefully and candidly presented. In any event this would be important; it becomes an imperative necessity when Governor Plaistead and the leaders of the combination which support him have announced a purpose to make the differences referred to a leading issue in the campaign.

THE FIRST DIFFERENCE.

The differences between Governor Plaistead and the Council began as soon as he was qualified. For years it has been the custom for the Council to select a Messenger by the adoption of an order naming the man, the order being presented by some member of the Council. Major House had served the previous Council in that capacity, and the present one desiring to continue his services, an order to that effect was passed, but Governor Plaistead refused to approve it, because he desired to have his own son employed as Messenger and Private Secretary. The Council desired to retain House because he was familiar with the duties and was a deserving and needy soldier whose scars are the testimonials of his valor in the field. On the other hand the Governor's son, while a worthy young man, is incapacitated by deafness. Moreover, the Councilors felt a delicacy about having the Governor's son to wait upon them as a Messenger, who does his duty, should. Details are unnecessary. The Governor was permitted to have his son for his Messenger and Private Secretary, and upon the favorable reports of the Council he has been allowed to draw pay, while the Councilors have had no Messenger—a thing unknown in the history of the State. And yet at a doleful ratification meeting at Portland the Chairman said that "the Council had refused the Governor the courtesy of a Private Secretary." Inasmuch as the Legislature has made no provision for such an officer, the Council could not extend His Excellency that "courtesy." In striking contrast with Governor Plaistead's conduct in this matter was that of the Whig Governor Crosby in 1853, who had a Council composed of four Democrats and three Whigs. When that Council met, it proceeded to ballot for a Messenger, and John D. Richards, Democrat, of Ellsworth, was elected. Subsequently Mr. Richards resigned and Mr. Thomas of Eden, another Democrat, was elected. To this action Governor Crosby made no opposition, thus admitting the right of the Council to control the re-election of Messenger. The records of the Council for twenty years show a uniform custom of the selection of Messenger by the action of the Councilors. In addition to extending to Governor Plaistead the courtesy of employing his own son as his own Messenger, the Council has given him the benefit of the entire appropriation for that purpose (\$1000) after His Excellency had absolutely refused to sanction the employment of Major House to serve the Council. Indeed, Governor Plaistead went so far as to threaten to remove this wounded veteran from the ante-room should he continue to appear there to

wait upon the Council. In the interest of peace, and to avoid such a scandal, Major House retired from the position.

THE MATTER OF APPOINTMENTS.

It has been proclaimed from one end of the State to the other that the Council has obstructed public business by refusing to confirm the Governor's nominations for important offices. Indeed, the stress which the Fusion organs have placed upon this matter would give one the impression that the rejection of nominations was the rule rather than the exception. To Aug. 1st Governor Plaistead has made 983 nominations. Of these the Council has rejected 69. The 69 nominations rejected represent 35 different persons, of whom nine were Republicans who had been appointed to take the places of other Republicans who had been appointed to take the places of other Republicans whose terms had not expired, in accordance with what appears to have been a purpose to cause "mischievous" a word His Excellency has publicly used on more than one occasion. The only important offices that are vacant to-day are those of one Justice of the Supreme Court, two Municipal Judges, one Trustee and two Sheriffs. These vacancies cause no interruption of public business. The matter-of-fact citizen will conclude that a great deal of indignation and false statement has been wasted upon this topic. True, the Governor claims there is a vacancy in the office of Fish Commissioner. In this he is in error. The law provides for the appointment of one or two Commissioners. The Governor desires to put in one of his party friends, and insists upon it by nominating him repeatedly. The Council says one Commissioner can perform the duties, and declines to confirm the Governor's partisan nomination. The game and fishery interests of the State have not suffered from the action of the Council in this particular, and will not suffer.

THE REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

One of the chief causes of complaint against the Council is that it has refused to concede to the Governor the power to remove officers already in commission without its "advice and consent." Without giving a cause, without asking "the advice" of the Council, and without even seeking its "consent," Governor Plaistead has attempted to remove twenty-eight officers, some of whom are the most important in the State, subject to Executive appointment. The terms of most of these officers are a period of years unless sooner removed, or during the pleasure of the Executive, not to exceed a given term of years. In no case did the governor assign a cause for removal. Indeed, none could be invented, because the incumbents in every case were men of character and experience. The removals were attempted to make room for political friends. Governor Plaistead based his right to remove officers without the consent of the Council on the ground that he is the Executive referred to in the statutes, which provide that certain officers shall hold their offices "during the pleasure of the Executive," etc. The Constitution does not refer to the removal of officers; but it does declare that "the governor shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Council appoint certain officers." It also declares that "with the advice and consent of the Council the governor may remit" fines and sentences. In every case where Executive action is contemplated by the Constitution, the co-operation and concurrence of the Council is required to give it the force of an Executive act. The Constitution is silent respecting removals, because it assumes that when a new man is nominated to take the place of another whose term has not expired, the removal is sanctioned by the Council if the nomination is confirmed, and refused if it is rejected. The "advice and consent" of the Council in regard to the nomination of a successor to a man in office is implied in reference to the removal by its action upon such nomination. The assumption of Governor Plaistead, that he can remove any officer subject to Executive appointment and leave the place vacant is a novel one, and which is at the same time at war with the theory of governments, constitutions and laws. There could be no government without officers, and constitutions and laws create offices, give them powers and define their duties. The Plaistead doctrine that the governor can make vacant any number of offices and leave them vacant, nullifies constitutions and laws which create such offices, and is therefore designed to subvert government. That doctrine leads to anarchy.

After sending the Council two nominations for Reporter of Decisions, to take the place of Col. J. W. Spaulding, who had been in office only a year, and for whose removal no reason could be assigned, except that he is a Republican, Governor Plaistead notified Col. Spaulding that he had removed him from office. No cause was assigned, and no mandate of an autocrat could be more imperative. Col.

Spaulding replied, denying the authority of the governor to remove him without the "consent" of the Council, and requested the governor to submit the question of his authority to the Supreme Court. To this communication the governor made no reply. Thereupon the Council, in a courteous manner requested the governor to join them in the proceedings necessary to submit the question to the Court. This he declined to do, whereupon the Council, as the Constitution provides, made up the case and submitted the following question to the Court: "Has the governor the power of removal without the concurrence of the Council in manner as claimed by him?" The Court took ample time to examine the case and came to the unanimous conclusion that the governor has no power to make removals without the "consent" of the Council. The Reporter of Decisions was selected by the governor for removal because the act creating the office says that such officer "shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Executive." On this point, after referring to the use of the word in the Constitution and Statutes and by the Courts and early officials of the State, the Court declared that "the words 'the Executive' are employed to embrace in one general term both the governor and Council."

THE DECISION OF THE COURT IGNORED.

Despite this unqualified opinion of the tribunal to which the Constitution refers all disputed questions of law for arbitration, Governor Plaistead has refused to recognize the force which the Constitution gives to decisions. Until the Garcelon conspirators declined to obey the decision of the Court which blocked the way to their usurpation, the opinions of the Supreme Court had the binding force of positive mandates with State officers; but following the solitary precedent of the Garcelon cabal, Governor Plaistead has not only assumed the prerogatives of the Council, but has contemned the opinion of the tribunal created by the Constitution to interpret the law. It would be a no more flagrant disregard of the court if a Sheriff should refuse to enforce its judgment or refuse to serve its writs. Since that time Col. Spaulding has been recognized by the Supreme Court as its Reporter, but Governor Plaistead has refused to permit him to draw the salary he has earned. When the Council has made and passed a report appropriating money to pay all salaried officers, Governor Plaistead strikes out the amount voted to the Reporter of Decisions, thus changing and falsifying the report which the Council has signed and passed, and making it his own without the shadow of authority. And yet this Council which has been denounced as quarrelsome and captious, has permitted this high-handed proceeding to go on without attempt to resist it. Governor Plaistead in his letter of acceptance, makes no reference to the Spaulding case or the opinion of the court, which declares his assumption of the power to remove officers to be unconstitutional and which makes his attempt to do so an usurpation. This is well; having ignored the opinion of the court, it is easy to ignore its existence. It is the only way by which he could escape a confession that he is violating the Constitution and the laws as construed by the Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR PLAISETT'S COMPLAINT.

The governor, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination, says: "The Council had sought to dictate appointments to office," and to prove it, goes on to give a report of the Committee on Reform School, where it "respectfully advised" the governor to reappoint Albion Little as Trustee of that institution. It is the duty of the Council to "advise" the governor, and it did it in this case in the form of a report of the committee to which a nomination for that office was referred. It is difficult to see where dictation comes in here.

If Governor Plaistead has carefully read the Constitution he must know that two powers are necessary to make an appointment—the governor and Council. It declares that the governor "shall nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint." If the only duty of the Council were to confirm, why have a Council? And yet the political experts who made the Maine Democratic platform proclaim that the action of the Council in the rejection of nominations was in "derogation of the Constitution and subversive of the popular will." If the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that the prerogatives of the Council in the making of appointments are as well defined and are to be as distinctly exercised as those of the governor, have no weight with the governor and his Democratic admirers, their attention is called to a bit of political history.

A DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT.

In 1853, Hon. W. G. Crosby, Whig, was governor. Four of the seven members of the executive council were Demo-

crats, namely, E. L. Osgood of Oxford, Franklin Smith of Somerset, A. M. Roberts of Bangor, and Albert Pillsbury of Washington. Mr. Pillsbury was the Democratic candidate for governor that year. General Smith has since been the party candidate, while Mr. Roberts has repeatedly declined the honor. That is, these Democratic Councilors were representative party men. At one time Governor Crosby had occasion to nominate sixteen School commissioners, a Reform School commission and a number of important county officers to fill existing vacancies. Eighteen of the nominees presented to the Council by Governor Crosby were Whigs and twelve were Democrats. In presenting the names to the Council, the governor first submitted the names of the Whigs, one by one, and one by one the name of each Whig was rejected by the votes of the four Democratic Councilors. For this act they were applauded by the Democratic press of the State, while Governor Crosby was vigorously assailed for not having sought the "advice" of the Council before making the nominations. Furthermore, these Democratic Councilors were so indignant because Governor Crosby had not first consulted them that they prepared, signed, and caused the following protest to be spread upon the records of the Council:

"The undersigned, members of the Executive Council, not having been consulted by the Governor in relation to the Commissioners recently nominated by him for office, feel it their duty to protest against their appointment thereto."

Particular attention is invited to this case. The nominations were all made to fill offices which were vacant; the Democratic Councilors had exercised their authority by rejecting eighteen nominations and still they were not content. They must needs put themselves on record as protesting against the simple act of nomination without previous conference and agreement! Comment is unnecessary, except to add that the present Council has never assumed to go so far as to reprove Governor Plaistead for not consulting it before making nominations. It concedes to the governor the full and free exercise of his constitutional powers. The records of the executive council present numerous instances where Councilors "subverted popular government" by rejecting nominations. Indeed, during most administrations such instances are to be found. During the Garcelon regime, Col. Robie, to whose influence and contributions the establishment of the Normal School at Gorham is largely due, was recommended by leading men in both parties in Cumberland county for a vacant Trusteeship. Governor Garcelon nominated him, but the Council rejected the nomination "in derogation of the Constitution," to quote the Democratic platform.

THE FILLING OF VACANCIES.

Thus far during the term of Governor Plaistead twelve vacancies of what may be termed important offices and trusteeships have occurred by reason of expirations of terms of service. Of the twelve, ten have been filled and two remain vacant. Of the ten filled, six of the appointees are Fusionists, two are Republicans, and two are women—the four latter being of the least importance. Six vacancies have occurred by the expiration of the terms of Municipal Judges in as many Republican cities. The governor nominated Fusionists in every instance. Four of those appointed have been confirmed, and two have been rejected for reasons which every intelligent man would deem to be sufficient. But in the cases where the nominations have been rejected no embarrassment in the administration of justice can result, because Trial Justices are authorized to act in case of a vacancy.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The ninth resolution of the Democratic State Convention declares that "the action of the Council in rejecting nominations made by the Governor for numerous county offices, etc., is subversive of the popular will." The fact that the Council has confirmed all but seven of the twenty-five nominees to fill such vacancies makes it painfully evident that the Democratic constructor of platforms has, at least, three pressing needs, namely, a reliable newspaper, a retentive memory and a power to distinguish between the truth and the creations of an overworked and prevented imagination. The facts are these: By reason of the change from annual to biennial elections, the terms of sixteen County Commissioners, three Sheriffs, four Clerks of the Courts and two County Attorneys expired Dec. 31, 1881. It was suggested by many Democrats that the officers whose terms were expiring be appointed to fill the vacancies. The fact of an election was an indication that such persons having been once selected by the people would be acceptable to the majority in their respective counties. The fact that most of these offices were once filled by Executive appointment,

and that the Constitution has been amended so as to take that power from the Executive and confer it upon the people, shows that the people desired to control the selection of these local officers themselves—a fact which should have led the Governor, if he is desirous of consulting the popular will, to appoint men whom they had approved by an election. But His Excellency turned a deaf ear to all such suggestions. Hungry political friends in crowds were standing about clamorous for place and salary. For these twenty-five vacancies, Governor Plaistead nominated twenty-four Fusionists and one Republican, the latter because, incredible as it may seem, no Fusionist applied for the place. The Council felt that this action was unfair and in disregard of popular sentiment, which, as expressed in the last election, was Republican in ten of the sixteen counties. The nominees for the sixteen County Commissioners were confirmed, all of whom were Fusionists. This was done because there existed a slight doubt whether the several Boards of Commissioners, which by law are constituted of three men, would be legal if composed of but two. As county disbursements and assessments, the location of roads and large financial transactions devolve upon these boards, the Council confirmed these nominations in order to close the door to all doubts and questions relative to their validity. And yet these Councilors are denounced as reckless partisans, without regard to public welfare! In regard to other county offices, Fusionists were confirmed in counties where that party elected at the last election. The law deciding the duties of Sheriffs upon Coroners in cases of vacancy, and the Judges of the Supreme Court having authority to appoint Clerks of the Courts and County Attorneys where there are vacancies, the Council did not confirm the nominations of Fusionists in Republican counties to such offices in seven instances. In one instance the Court appointed the nominee of Governor Plaistead for one of these offices. It would be an insult to the good sense of the average people to even ask them whether the Governor or the Council has displayed the greater regard for the public welfare in the matter of county appointments. On the contrary, they will be forced to conclude that to carry his points and to carry out his exalted ideas of the one-man power he was entirely willing to run the risk of throwing the affairs of every county in the State into inextinguishable confusion.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE JUDICIARY.

The term of Judge Libbey of the Supreme Court expired last April. Of Judge Libbey is unnecessary to speak. He is known in every county in the State as a high-minded, dignified, impartial and learned Judge—one of those magistrates who give character to courts and inspire confidence and respect in the tribunals of justice. Judge Libbey is a Democrat of the old school, but Governor Plaistead had marked him for slaughter, because he had joined his associates in rendering a decision which paralyzed the conspirators who had determined to overthrow popular government in Maine; and because later he had signed an opinion to the effect that the Governor is not the entire Executive Department of the State. Two months before the expiration of Judge Libbey's term, the Governor nominated Mr. Putnam of Portland, to be his successor, and asked immediate action. To Mr. Putnam as a man and a lawyer there could be no objection, and under other conditions his nomination would have been confirmed, but the Councilors did not propose to be instruments of Governor Plaistead for punishing a high-minded Judge for discharging his duties with independence. For the first time in the sixty-two years which has been a State the single act of a Judge was made the real cause for driving a judge from the Bench. It was an attack upon the independence of the Judiciary, and if the Council had been in harmony with the governor, a step would have been taken toward making the highest court in the State the creature of the Executive. The Council promptly rejected the nomination.

Long before Gov. Plaistead had made known his purpose to rebuke Judge Libbey, members of the Bar and other citizens signed petitions addressed to the governor and Council urging his reappointment. These petitions were signed by 220 leading lawyers in ten counties. Among the leading Democratic lawyers who signed the petitions were Hon. Henry Ingalls of Wiscasset, Hon. A. P. Gould of Thomaston, Hon. John P. Donworth of Houlton, A. S. Rice, Esq., of Rockland, Hon. Emory O. Bean of Readfield, Henry Hudson, Esq., of Dover, Hon. W. H. McCrillis of Bangor, Hon. Nathaniel Wilson of

Orono, and ex-Mayor Laughton of Bangor. But petitions were of no avail. Had they been signed by a majority of the voters in the State they would not have swerved His Excellency from his determination to strike down Judge Libbey. The Council, to which the petitions were addressed, as well as to the governor, heeded them, and can justify their course in rejecting the nomination made to take the place of Judge Libbey on that ground if need be.

TRIFLING AND FACTIOUS.

Much has been said about the disrespect which the Council has manifested toward the governor, but it has never occurred to those making such complaints that from the first the conduct of His Excellency toward the Council has been factious, discourteous and arbitrary in the extreme. He has sent nominations once rejected back three, four, and even five times. This has occurred in half a dozen instances, and the names have been sent back after rejection without consultation or explanation. If such action is not discourteous, it betrays a petty spitefulness unbecoming a governor of Maine. Such action furnishes a contrast with that of Governor Crosby, who, when his list of nominations was rejected, did not again submit the same names. Again, Governor Plaistead has made nominations with the evident purpose of embarrassing the Council or of compelling it to do under the stress of circumstances what it would not do if left to act with freedom. Take the nomination for the trusteeship of the Reform School. When the term of Albion Little, one of the most efficient, untiring and useful trustees the institution ever had, was about to expire, the governor nominated D. W. True, Esq., of Portland, in his stead. Against Mr. True as a man nothing could be urged, but he had been nominated because he had made himself conspicuous in the Garcelon conspiracy by taking a seat in the Senate to which he had not been elected, and persistently retaining it. His confirmation by a Republican Council would be regarded as condoning that offence. After Mr. True had been rejected several times, and when Governor Plaistead was well aware that the Council would not confirm Mr. True for the reason above given, he sent in the name of Mr. True as successor of Mr. Little and nominated Mr. Little to fill a vacancy which he proposed to make by the removal of Dr. E. A. Thompson, another Trustee of long and valuable experience. When the latter nomination, involving a removal, was presented to the Council who is chairman of the Reform School committee expressed a doubt if Mr. Little would accept an appointment which would displace a colleague, and moved that the nomination lie on the table until the next meeting. The governor refused to put the motion, although there are numerous precedents in the Council record for laying the nomination on the table. Indeed Governor Plaistead had previously entertained such a motion. The Councilors insisted, whereupon the governor declared the Council adjourned without day and left the Council chamber. After the governor had retired, the chairman of the Council, in accordance with the standing rules, took the chair and put the motion, after which the Council adjourned to Aug. 15.

THE POWER OF THE COUNCIL.

The supporters of Governor Plaistead hold that because the constitution declares that "the governor, shall have full power at his discretion to assemble the Council," that body cannot legally assemble or do any business unless summoned by that official. This assumption of His Excellency practically puts it in the hands of the governor to nullify that part of the constitution which creates the Executive Council by refusing to call it together during the year. The doctrine ignores the provisions of the constitution as well as all precedents. All disbursements for current State expenditures must be made at stated periods. How could this be done without a meeting of the Council when the constitution explicitly declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury except by warrant of the governor and Council"? Suppose a cranky governor should refuse to call a meeting of the Council for months, and that body, accepting the theory that it cannot meet without the summons of the governor, did not assemble, how could the interest on the public debt be paid and warrants granting money for support of state institutions, etc., be made and paid? The law enjoins upon the governor and Council the assessment of certain taxes at specified dates. Shall the Council neglect that duty because it does not please the governor to summon them on that date? The precedents also fail to sustain the governor's assumption. The first Council which assembled after Maine became a state

held several sessions at which the governor was not present and adjourned to a given day. From that time to the present, such instances are numerous. The record of the Garcelon Council in this respect is full of precedents. March 7, 1879, the Council met the governor being absent, Mr. Foster took the chair. A pay roll was passed which was subsequently approved by the governor; an order was passed submitting the mileage of members of legislature to the Supreme Court; the record of a previous meeting was corrected; and an adjournment to March 12 was voted. April 25 the record shows that Governor Garcelon was absent, but the Council passed an order providing for the appointment of a Pension Agent, changed a standing committee, voted to investigate the Liquor Agency and adjourned to May 20. Like instances are numerous in other administrations. In his letter to his Democratic friends Governor Plaistead claims that he not only has power to assemble the Council at his pleasure, but also to keep and hold it and adjourn it at his pleasure. He has a wonderful facility for construing the constitution so as to centralize all power in his own person. Here is what the constitution says:—The governor, "with the Councilors or a majority of them, may from time to time, hold and keep a Council." It is the governor and Council who shall hold and keep a Council, not the governor, unless the governor is permitted to arrogate to himself all the powers of the governor and Council. During the sixty-two years that Maine has been a state, the Chief Magistrate has been honored with such men as King, Lincoln, Fairfield, Kent, Parris, Crosby, Wells, Hamlin, the Morrills, Washburn, Coburn, Cony and Chamberlain—the first jurists, the most experienced and able public men, and the most sagacious business man in the state; but all of these illustrious men were unable to make the discoveries which Governor Plaistead has made in two years, namely, that the governor is clothed with power to abolish the Council and that he can remove officers which he cannot create. Another term, with similar discoveries, would enable His Excellency to so modify the constitution and eliminate co-ordinate branches of the government that the governor alone with the assistance of a military staff, would be enabled to assume all its functions, and to exclaim, "I am the State."

In strict compliance with the precedents, and upon the assumption that it is a constitutional body which cannot be abolished or shorn of its power by the governor, the Council met on the day to which it had adjourned. It was of the utmost consequence that the Council should meet at that date, because \$50,000 of the state debt matured at that time, the payment of which should be provided for. The Council met and passed the order which must precede payment, attended to routine business and adjourned.

The warrant which the Council had made for the payment of the matured installment of the state debt Governor Plaistead refused to sign, leaving the State Treasurer to assume the responsibility of providing for the \$50,000 of maturing obligations, which he did on his personal account. To this date Gov. Plaistead has refused to sign the report of the Council authorizing the payment of the \$50,000. Consequently it is not yet legally paid.

THE PENSION CLERKSHIP.

The disbursement of the appropriation for the relief of needy and deserving soldiers and their heirs devolves upon the Governor and Council, and is under the direction of the chairman of the Pension Committee. The selection of a person to do the clerical work was in earlier years left with that chairman, as he is particularly interested to have a competent man. Councilor Campbell has attended to that business for two and one-half years past, and Major Gallagher, an accurate and pains-taking clerk and ex-soldier, has performed the clerical work since 1871, except a part of the year 1879, until April of this year.

His long experience and familiarity with the duties make his services valuable to the State and acceptable to the Council, a fact which however, did not have weight with the governor. Mrs. Sarah S. Sampson of Bath applied through her friend for appointment as Register of Deeds for Sagadahoc county that officer having resigned—but the Governor desired that office for a fusion friend, and, in order to make a little political capital, nominated Mrs. Sampson for Pension Agent. As there was no such office under the statutes or Constitution, the Council declined to act upon the nomination and further declined to agree to her employment in the clerkship. The Gov. positively refused to agree to the further employment of Major Gall-

gher or to recognize his work. The Council were exceedingly desirous to retain Mr. Gallagher, but in order to avoid a suspension of the payment of the much needed pensions they agreed to a proposition made by the Governor to place the matter temporarily in the hands of the Secretary of State. As the result of this petty interference the clerical work is performed at disadvantage by an inexperienced clerk. Had the Council been as tenacious of its rights as the Governor was of his assumptions, the pensioners of Maine would have been without their pensions for the year 1882.

A FALSE CHARGE.

The Governor's organs assert daily that the Council constantly takes pains to show its contempt for that official, and has lost no opportunity to interfere with the proper conduct of the public service. The charge is false. The Council on the contrary has treated Gov. Plaisted with personal courtesy. It has never failed to consult his convenience relative to the time and manner of performing certain duties. It has simply resisted his encroachments when it was necessary, and in many things has yielded rights established by custom in order to prevent confusion in public business. Indeed it has gone beyond ordinary courtesy in allowing bills presented by him for the compensation of members of his somewhat numerous military staff, not only when on actual duty, but, when they have attended His Excellency on occasions of receptions and balls. Republican Governors have not been accustomed to present such bills for payment, but there is no accounting for the peculiar manifestations of Fusion economy, which must be so gratifying to the "plain people."

CONCLUSION.

The cases above noticed cover all the charges which Gov. Plaisted's friends have made against the executive Council. They are matters of record, and this statement of each case is sustained by that record. These facts show that the Council is not guilty of any attempt to interfere with the prerogatives of the governor, or of any violation of the Constitution or of any discourtesy toward that official. On the other hand they do show that the Council has constantly yielded power conferred upon it by the Constitution and established by a long line of precedents. Candid people will see that the charges of the Plaisted conventions and organs and the complaints set forth in His Excellency's recent jeremiad are groundless and frivolous, and that his attempt either to play the role of a martyr would be a pitiful if it were not a contemptible failure.

Not so with Gov. Plaisted. He has shown himself trifling, capricious, exasperating and arbitrary in his treatment of the Council; he has denied that body rights which its predecessors have always enjoyed; he has denied its right to meet and adjourn in defiance of precedent and law; he has usurped the functions of the Council by attempting to remove officers without its "consent"; he has given to the Constitution the most forced and unnatural construction in order to justify his high handed proceedings—interpretation which no other Governor except Garcelon has ever been forced to put upon laws and constitutions. Nor do his inconsistencies and reckless disregard of laws, popular opinion and co-ordinate branches of the State Government end with the Council. He has ignored the popular sentiment of the people by driving from place a wounded soldier, in order to provide for his own son; he has time and again, ignored the popular preference for official appointments in his own party by paying no heed to petitions; he has permitted \$30,000 matured State debt to remain unpaid nearly a year in order to maintain his construction of the Constitution, which makes the Council a puppet of the Governor; he is in contempt of the supreme Court to day for treating an officer as removed which that tribunal declares he has no authority to remove; he has assailed the independence of the judiciary by refusing to reappoint an able and upright Judge for no other cause than that his opinions have not sustained His Excellency and his friends in their unconstitutional and lawless designs. In short he has permitted neither constitution, law, precedent, nor co-ordinate branch of the Government to stand in the way of his ambitious purpose. In view of his exercise of the one-man power, one may exclaim with Cassius: "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed? That he has grown so great."

POLITICS DOWN EAST.

A Carmel correspondent of the Bangor Whig says: "Politics are quiet in all the 'camps,' but once in a while a straw floats by and gives an observer an idea which way the tide is setting, which is unmistakably toward the Robie camp."

"There are several in town that voted in opposition to the Republican party in the last election that have declared they will not vote the Fusion ticket this year. The farmers are quietly thinking over the matter and many have concluded not to support the party that aims to take the duty from the chief articles which they raise and thus bring them into direct competition with cheap foreign labor. The soldiers, too, are giving the subject more solid thought than ever before, and it is not an uncommon thing to hear some of the old veterans who have voted the opposition ticket for years declare they will be found this year with those who have stood by them; that they will support the party with which they fought."

"The people are fast getting their eyes open and will not be blinded by any more chaff, and if the State will do as well as Carmel in proportion to the vote at the last election, it is safe to predict that the Fusion candidates will have a quiet and reflecting life for the next two years, by at least ten thousand."

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The grand opening of the Second Annual Exhibition-Fair of the New England Manufacturer and Mechanics' Institute is announced to take place in their mammoth Exhibition Building, on Huntington Avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, September 6. The exhibition promises to far surpass the brilliant display of last Fall. Exhibits from 27 States of the Union, and from three foreign countries, will completely fill the immense building. The genius of the Inventor, and the skill of the Mechanic will be displayed in a thousand forms. Illuminated water displays, cascades and fountains will add a charm to the busy interior. The great Southern Railroad Exhibit, a repetition of the Atlanta Exposition, will undoubtedly prove of much interest to our agricultural readers. The ore, minerals, woods and field products of the South will be fully represented.

Another attractive feature of the Exhibition-Fair will be the great electric light display by Professor Edison and others. One thousand incandescent lights of Professor Edison's system, and one thousand arc lights of other companies will illuminate the vast interior each night.

As before stated, the opening ceremonies will take place on Wednesday, September 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., Governor Long presiding, assisted by the Governors of such other States as are represented by extensive exhibits. Mr. Edward Atkinson will deliver an address, and Reeves' American Band, of Providence, will entertain the occasion with choice musical selections. Exhibitors are notified to have their exhibits in complete order on the evening of September 5, as no work on exhibits will be permitted on the day of opening. A grand gala day is expected on the 6th, and a large, enthusiastic attendance is anticipated.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We regret to have to open our weekly budget of Maine political points with the remark that Gov. Plaisted has again been caught with cream on his whiskers. Hardly had the ink got dry on that virgin executive forecast on which the recent letter of acceptance and plea for civil service reform was written, when a leaky fusion correspondent in an unguarded moment betrayed important secrets of the fusion State committee. We have no need of excellent critiques of the assessment business, "blood money," and so on, and we were ready to reform their vicious practices but now comes the news that Gov. Plaisted's father-in-law has been assessed \$2000 and that the son-in-law of his father-in-law has paid in an equal sum, or a year's salary as Governor! Squire Dane, the banker, is confessed to have promptly paid in an equal assessment. Congressman Ladd bravely meets another \$2000 assessment, while Murch demurs and forks over a smaller sum—obviously feeling that his chance for re-election will not guarantee so generous investments. Mr. Thing is also assessed and forks over, while each of the fusion candidates for the Senate is assessed \$50! Evidently, the fusionists contemplate no civil service reform, this season. What can they be doing with so much money, however? Obviously the friends of civil service reform have an impatient leader in his excellency. A Journal reporter was talking with a prominent democrat, yesterday, who denounced the assessment business and said that the liberal assessments which the crooked Greenback State committee seemed to be making, would spike the civil service reform talk on the fusion stump. "It reminds me," says he "of a story that I heard, the other day. In a town in Maine there was quite a religious revival, a few years ago, which began under the Methodist auspices. But when the converts came to seek church membership, most of them went to the Congregational fold. This so disturbed a good sister that she remarked, 'If I had known how this thing would turn out I never should have prayed as I did.'"

"Do you see the point?" continued the Democrat.—*Levinston Journal.*

CAPT. C. A. BOUTELLE.

The Waterville Mail speaks of Capt. C. A. Boutelle of Bangor, in the following fair and candid manner, after making his acquaintance at the recent soldiers' reunion at Waterville:

Capt. Boutelle, of the Bangor Whig, who was here with the soldiers on Tuesday, is a younger looking man than we expected to see, considering the twenty years nearly that have elapsed since the war in which he played a part, and the same may be truthfully said of the surviving soldier generally, notwithstanding the hardships they endured. Another thing is true of Capt. B. He is a much milder mannered man than he has been represented by those wicked opposition editors, who take great pleasure in rousing the tiger in him. He believes in calling things by their right names, however, and if a man says that which is not he frankly calls him a liar; but he is evidently a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, and not the severe martinet and quarter-deck tyrant he has been represented.

—Edgar Allan Poe's house in Richmond, Va., is to be turned into a hotel.

ONE DOZEN Card Photos. Free.
To any one who will bring me a card photo, taken by any photographer in the State of Maine, which is better than I can supply.
My aim has ever been to furnish the very best class of work.
Work that cannot be excelled anywhere in America.
at Prices far below the usual rates.
PHOTOS, from \$1.00 to \$2 PER DOZ.
Call and see specimens of people you know.
J. K. CHASE,
Artist in Photography,
Oxford, Maine.

Bridgton Academy.
The Fall Term of twelve weeks commences
Tuesday, Aug. 29,
FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.
J. F. MOODY, A. M. Prin.,
and Teacher of Natural Science.
MISS HELEN M. STAPLES,
Teacher of Modern Languages and Latin
MISS E. F. PURINGTON,
Teacher of Greek and Mathematics.
A. W. STARBIRD,
Principal of Commercial Department and Teacher of Industrial Drawing
MISS LOUISA M. ROBINSON,
Teacher of English and Elocution
MISS LIZZIE E. BARRETT,
Teacher of English
REV. N. LINCOLN. — Chaplain
MISS NELLIE E. GIBBS,
Teacher of Vocal Music.
MRS. J. F. MOODY,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.
MISS A. M. CHADBOURNE,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

The advantages offered by this academy to those preparing to teach, to those desiring for general or to those desiring for a general business education, are unequalled, while the expenses are reduced far below the average of other institutions. For circulars or general information address the Principal or
Geo. E. Chadbourne, Secretary,
No. Bridgton, July 25th, 1882.

GOULD'S ACADEMY,
BETHEL, ME.

NEW BUILDING!
NEW FURNITURE!
MODERN CONVENIENCES!
The fall term of this well established institution will open

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1882,
Under the instruction of

HENRY W. JOHNSON, A. B., Prin.,
(Class of 1879, Harvard College), and
MISS FANNIE O. PHILBRICK, Preceptress.
(Graduate of Tilden Ladies' Seminary, and late teacher of Mathematics and Languages in Lebanon High School, Lebanon, N. H.)

Three Courses of Instruction are offered.
English and Scientific Course.
Classical Course.
Business Course.

No expense has been spared to make this one of the finest English and Classical Schools in New England. None but experienced teachers of recognized ability are employed, and the instruction will be fully up to the needs of the times, by the most approved methods, and as thorough and practical as it is possible to make it.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
1. Location. 2. Fine Building. 3. Low Rates of Tuition. 4. Professional Teachers.
TUITION.
English Branches, \$4.00. Languages, \$5.00
MUSIC AND PAINTING EXTRA.
—Send for circulars to—
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Prin.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY
AND
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
FOUR FULL COURSES OF STUDY.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
E. H. COOK, A. B.,
Vassalboro', Me.

J. U. P. BURNHAM,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
COTTAGE STREET,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Photographs and Views, All Sizes.
PLEASE CALL.

PRINTS!
1,000 Yd's best quality
LIGHT PRINTS
6 Cents per Yard.
Summer Dress Goods,
AT COST!
FOR THE NEXT
30 DAYS.

RENFREW GINGHAMS,
AT 12 CENTS.
POLKA SPOT CAMBRICS
AND PRINTS.
IN BLUE,
BROWN AND BLACK.

We are agents for CLAPP & BAILEY'S Remnants of lace 2 to 10 yards in each kind at 10c. per bunch, So. Paris.
N. D. BOLSTER,
SOUTH PARIS.
AUGUST 1, 1882.

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS \$15 to \$40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 16 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our factories are in Lowell, Mass. and in Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and list of agents.
M. N. LOVELL
17 Battle Square, BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.
Whereas my wife Elizabeth A. Cummings has left my bed and board, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account.
CARVER A. CUMMINGS.
Greenwood, August 18.

W. A. Frothingham, Agent,
So. Paris, Maine.

Mr. Frothingham is introducing the White Sewing Machine into this section. It is one of the best, simplest and most desirable machines in the market. It is made in nine different styles and at many prices. It has all the modern attachments, and will be sent on trial by Mr. Frothingham. He also furnishes circulars. A little child can run it.

W. A. Frothingham,
20th Paris, Maine,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
—
Mr. Frothingham makes a specialty of Fine Boots for Ladies. He has a large stock of nice goods in this line. Also the celebrated
Fine French Kid Boots,
of A. F. & J. M. Smith. Also Shurtlett's standard goods, manufactured at So. Paris.
A full line of
SUMMER GOODS.

TOILET ARTICLES
of all kinds,
Sponges, Chamols Skin, and
Fishing Tackle,
and hundreds of articles too numerous to mention, in fact everything usually kept in a
First-class Drug Store
Physicians Prescriptions a Specialty.
S. L. CROCKETT,
REGISTERED DRUGGIST,
NORWAY MAINE.
June 24th 1882.

Read! Read! Read!
We wish to give notice to the people of
BETHEL AND VICINITY
that we have opened a
DRY GOODS
—AND—
Grocery Store
on Main Street, next door from O. H. Mason's Hardware Store and near Methodist church, and we cordially solicit a share of your patronage. Our motto is low prices and ready pay.
J. H. CHASE & CO.,
BUY YOUR
Doors, Windows, Blinds
MOULDINGS,
Stair Rail, Balusters, Newels,
ASH AND PINE SHEDDING,
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
BRACKETS, PICKETS, &c.
—OF—
S. P. MAXIM & SON.
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
—PRICES LOW.
N. B. Every description of House Finish for which we are known for our
—Painting, Matching, Band Sawing and general jobbing attended to.

Seeing is Believing.
—THEY CALL AT—
NOYES' DRUG STORE
and examine our large and well-selected stock of
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
Vases, Dolls, Baby Carriages,
Boys Wagons & Velocipedes,
FISHING TACKLE OF ALL KINDS,
Paints, (Mixed and Dry)
OILS, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES,
Hair Brushes, Toilet Soaps,
Portemonies, Perfumes,
Trusses, Sponges, Bird
Cages, Hammocks,
Room Paper,
Borders,
and hundreds of other articles to numerous to mention.
We defy Competition. Why?
Because we buy in large quantities for cash and are willing to do give our customers the advantage of this great benefit.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL
before purchasing elsewhere and we will guarantee you satisfaction.
Remember the old and reliable establishment,
NOYES' DRUG & BOOKSTORE,
Norway, Maine.
By buying your
Drugs, Medicines
and other goods usually kept in a first-class
Drug and Book Store.
Remember the Place!
GERRY'S
SOUTH PARIS.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STEVENSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WARRANTED
PURE PARIS GREEN
—AT—
Gerry's Drug Store
SOUTH PARIS.
CARDING MILL!
The subscriber wishes to inform the readers of the Oxford Democrat, and ask them to tell their neighbors that he will have his
Wool Carding Mill,
in operation on the old site
NORWAY VILLAGE,
About the first of July.
The old mill and machinery were destroyed by fire, and he has put in a full line of splendid machinery for the purpose of completing the carding business as it is possible to make it.
GEORGE A. COLE,
NORWAY MAINE.

Non-Resident Taxes
In the town of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1881.
The following list of taxes, on real estate, of non-resident owners, in the town of Buckfield, for the year 1881, is hereby committed to public auction, on the 25th day of Aug. 1881, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June 1882, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given, that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town of Buckfield within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold at public auction, at the School House in said town of Buckfield, on the last Saturday in February, 1883, at one o'clock, afternoon.

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In the town of Roxbury, and County of Oxford, for the year 1881.
The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Roxbury for the year 1881 is hereby committed to L. D. Lovell, Collector of said town on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1881, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 1st day of May 1882, by his certificate of that date and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town of Roxbury within six months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will be sold at public auction at the School House in said town of Roxbury, on the 10th day of January, 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M.

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1882.
Special Announcement
TO ALL IN WANT OF FINE
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS, CAPS,
Gents' Furnishings, &c.
For the Next Sixty Days.
We have a large stock of
Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING,
Bought at the Lowest Cash Prices
and will be sold at Prices that will be
Sure to Please the Closest Buyer.
Style, Make and Fit Par Excellent.
ELLIOTT'S
Clothing Emporium,
MAIN STREET,
Norway, Maine.

Again to the Front.
Crockett's
NEW DRUG STORE.
I am pleased to announce that I am back again in old quarters in the
New Hathway Block
and that I have a larger and better stock than
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Books
Stationery, Room Papers,
Bird Cages, Croquet
Hammocks, Baby
Carriages,
Children's Carts and Wagons,
Cigars, Tobacco and Confectionery,
—Also—
TOILET ARTICLES
of all kinds,
Sponges, Chamols Skin, and
Fishing Tackle,
and hundreds of articles too numerous to mention, in fact everything usually kept in a
First-class Drug Store
Physicians Prescriptions a Specialty.
S. L. CROCKETT,
REGISTERED DRUGGIST,
NORWAY MAINE.
June 24th 1882.

Read! Read! Read!
We wish to give notice to the people of
BETHEL AND VICINITY
that we have opened a
DRY GOODS
—AND—
Grocery Store
on Main Street, next door from O. H. Mason's Hardware Store and near Methodist church, and we cordially solicit a share of your patronage. Our motto is low prices and ready pay.
J. H. CHASE & CO.,
BUY YOUR
Doors, Windows, Blinds
MOULDINGS,
Stair Rail, Balusters, Newels,
ASH AND PINE SHEDDING,
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
BRACKETS, PICKETS, &c.
—OF—
S. P. MAXIM & SON.
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
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Boys Wagons & Velocipedes,
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Paints, (Mixed and Dry)
OILS, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES,
Hair Brushes, Toilet Soaps,
Portemonies, Perfumes,
Trusses, Sponges, Bird
Cages, Hammocks,
Room Paper,
Borders,
and hundreds of other articles to numerous to mention.
We defy Competition. Why?
Because we buy in large quantities for cash and are willing to do give our customers the advantage of this great benefit.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL
before purchasing elsewhere and we will guarantee you satisfaction.
Remember the old and reliable establishment,
NOYES' DRUG & BOOKSTORE,
Norway, Maine.
By buying your
Drugs, Medicines
and other goods usually kept in a first-class
Drug and Book Store.
Remember the Place!
GERRY'S
SOUTH PARIS.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STEVENSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WARRANTED
PURE PARIS GREEN
—AT—
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CARDING MILL!
The subscriber wishes to inform the readers of the Oxford Democrat, and ask them to tell their neighbors that he will have his
Wool Carding Mill,
in operation on the old site
NORWAY VILLAGE,
About the first of July.
The old mill and machinery were destroyed by fire, and he has put in a full line of splendid machinery for the purpose of completing the carding business as it is possible to make it.
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Non-Resident Taxes.
In the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1881.
The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners, in the town of Stoneham, for the year 1881, is hereby committed to Jonathan Bartlett Collector of taxes of said town, on the 28th day of June, 1881, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 1st day of May 1882, by his certificate of that date and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town of Stoneham within six months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will be sold at public auction at the Store of W. H. Kligue, in and town of Stoneham on the 30th day of Dec., 1882 at two o'clock P. M.

READ THIS
—JUST OPENED AT—
M. M. PHINNEY'S,
NORWAY VILLAGE,
40 Pieces Renfrew Gingham at 12 1-2 cts.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS ONLY 25 CTS.
Paisley Gingham (Something New) only 12

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—A small dwelling house and out-buildings situated on the river road in Albany, were consumed by the 15th. This falls very heavily upon the occupant, Mr. Frank Richardson. At the time of the fire he was in the field and knew nothing of it until all was gone. He lost all his clothing except what he had on; all beds, bedding, and household effects with but very few exceptions. Also his sufficient to keep a cow and horse. His wife was in another town to attend the funeral of a sister, and there was no one in the house. The fire must have been set by some tramp. No insurance.

ANDOVER, Aug. 24.—There was a frost on last August, Monday morning. Just rain enough to lay the dust.

Dr. Abner Barnard and wife of Minneapolis, Minn., have been in town. The Dr. formerly practised his profession here.

There were 43 guests at the Andover House, Tuesday.

BARNABUR, Aug. 23.—To the wife of Wm. C. Robinson, a daughter.

Mr. M. T. Newton resumes his medical studies with Dr. Kendrick of Litchfield, this week.

Miss Mattie F. Brooks of Norway, is teaching the Fall Term of school in Dist. No. 4.

Dr. H. V. Poor and wife, from Brookline, Mass., are in town.

Rev. Mr. Cummings of the M. E. Church, exchanged with Rev. Mr. Williams of Guilford Sunday.

J. H. Wardwell, esq., has hung out some new and attractive signs, and what is better, he has a store full of attractive goods.

Miss Emma F. Newton has resumed her studies at Kent's Hill.

Repairs on the Chapman bridge will be commenced in a few days.

Farmers having grain they wish to have threshed can be accommodated by hauling it to the new stable of Messrs. E. S. & O. B. Dorr.

Dr. Barnes had a call to visit Ivermore, professionally, last week.

The Misses Abbott, of Lawrence, Mass., are visiting their friends here.

Rev. Mr. Brown of Brookline, Mass., occupied the desk at the Congregational Church, Sunday.

A topover and runaway occurred near the Merrill bridge, last Thursday evening. Fortunately, there were no very serious results.

Work has commenced on the new steam mill. The site was laid today.

Bethel, August 15.—Farmers have mostly completed their haying and the crop is good.

The corn crop is fully up to the average.

Bethel, August 6.—The mercury rose to 105 degrees in the shade. Saturday the mercury touched 100 degrees in the shade. It went up to 152 in the sun. The temperature of the water in the river was 86, the lowest for thirteen years.

Bethel is alive with city visitors. Waterson Mountain House is full of young, handsome, and able lads, and there are frequent frolics. The house was never so large. Mr. S. B. Twitchell has put up a large boarding house at Mayville in its utmost capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell are very extra-satisfied to all who stop with them. H. R. Godwin, esq., proprietor of the Mountain Grove House has now 20 boarders; Lock House close to 30; Bartlett House, 20; Valentine House, 20; Appleton House, 18; Elm House, 20; Bethel House, 40. The two Grover houses at West Bethel have 40 boarders; Russell House, 15; Towns Cottage, 20; and several other houses have from 10 to 15.

Two ladies boarding at Mayville hired a team of Mr. Gibson of the Elm House, and while passing Kinland bridge the lady driving made a sharp turn to pass down Bethel street and the carriage was overturned, the occupants, three ladies and a small child, were split. The horse, a splendid one, ran with the carriage on its side from the Dudley house to the railroad crossing near Mills Brown. The horses had legs coming in contact, while running, with the force wheel cut off very close just above the fetlock. The owner valued the horse at \$150.00, but is now worth \$75.00 now.

A party of ten boarding at the Mountain Grove House, left the 19th at 10 a.m. up train. Wednesday, for Mount Washington. Among the party are H. J. F. Gilmore and sister of Parkette, R. H. F. Gilmore is president of the First National Bank, of that city; his sister Jennie is one of the first singers in the New England States. Her voice is very sympathetic, rich, full and sweet, and the execution of her music she gave strong evidence that she had been brought up in a good school. Last Sabbath she sang in the M. E. church, Miss Green of Chelsea, presided at the organ.

The family of Dr. R. G. Wiley, Mrs. Daniel Hastings and children, and Mrs. W. C. Straw, have been spending several weeks at Old Orchard.

It is now estimated that there are five hundred city boarders in Bethel. Every boarding house and hotel are full to overflowing.

We are having very hot and dry weather now. The mercury has been up in the 90s. Many pieces of corn and potatoes are drying badly and if we do not have rain soon vegetation must suffer very much. Grain of all kinds is looking badly but needs rain.

Dr. George M. Twitchell and wife, of Portland, are spending a few days with their friends at Bethel.

The Second Congregational church in Bethel was well filled with a cultivated and highly appreciative audience Friday evening, to listen to the Mid-Summer Concert given by Bethel Artists assisted by Prof. William N. Chapman of New York, a native of Bethel, Miss Stone of Deering and Miss Margaret on the violin. The concert opened by piano duet by Mrs. Jacob Norton and Miss Alice Gould from the 12th Mass., "Gloria," by Mozart, followed by a vocal solo "I'm Afloat," by W. Swift.

Wright; piano solo, "Concert Polka," Miss Edith Philbrick; vocal solo, "King David," Mrs. Jacob Norton; vocal duet, by Mrs. Jacob Norton and Prof. William N. Chapman of New York, completed the

first part of the programme. All the parts were performed with exquisite taste and loudly endorsed. Prof. Chapman devoted his whole time to music, and has charge of the large organ in the Church of the Covenant, New York city, and is a composer not unknown to fame. Mrs. Norton, his sister, is a favorite with the people of Bethel and summer visitors. Miss Alice Gould and Mr. Wright were repeatedly recalled in the second part of the programme, Miss Gould singing the "Shadows" and Mr. Wright "I'm Afloat." Miss Margaret handles the bow like a master, and Mr. Chapman made the piano and organ speak like things of life. The young ladies did credit to themselves and their teachers. It is a most enjoyable occasion.

Mr. Eli Barker sold his gray colt to Mr. Walker of Norway, for \$500.

Mr. T. B. Kendall sold his Black Hawk colt to Prof. Chapman of New York, for \$250.

The corn factory starts up Monday, September 4th. Corn is shipping forward rapidly.

August 27th.—Rev. Mr. Spaulding of Cambridge, Mass., Presbyterian, preached at the Watersport Mountain House Sunday, at 6 p.m. Mr. Spaulding is an eloquent speaker and was listened to by a full house.

BROWNFIELD, August 26.—Ex-Governor Dingley addressed the citizens of Brownfield, Wednesday evening, August 23. Notwithstanding it was the first meeting of the campaign, the Town hall was well filled with attentive listeners. After speaking one and one-half hours, he was urged to go on. At the end all felt well paid for the time spent.

Dr. J. P. Sweet's residence was entirely consumed by fire last night. Contents mostly saved. Insurance \$2000. Cause of fire unknown.

BRYANT'S POND.—Mr. Cole of Boston Y. M. C. A. supplied the pulpit at the Baptist church last Sabbath.

Amos Dudley is repairing in a thorough manner his house, lately purchased of O. C. Houghton.

BUCKLE.—The season has passed with the usual changes and influx of summer visitors in our pleasant village.

James F. Jewett, of the firm of Wellington Brothers & Co., Boston, has passed a pleasant vacation at the old homestead, in connection with which he has a fine, large farm, formerly the Dostine Spaulding farm.

Capt. C. H. Prince, late Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., has returned to his home in this village.

Frederick Cummings, Esq., of Boston, is spending a few days here with his sister, Mrs. Ingraham.

William Crescy and wife of Minneapolis, are spending the summer with their friends in this vicinity. Mr. Crescy has been west twenty-five years, where he has acquired a good property. He was once postmaster and proprietor of the hotel here.

Rev. Mr. Richardson and wife of Lincoln, Mass., are stopping at the Buckfield House.

Rev. H. C. Munson, of Canton, is announced to preach at the Methodist church Sept. 10, in the afternoon.

Buckfield, with four church edifices, has no settled minister, though services are held in three of them.

Outdoor temperance meetings are held every other Sunday in the yard of C. A. Chase, in the south part of the town.

The selectmen have just completed the tax for 1882. The rate is fifteen mills on a dollar.

Gilbert Tilton has sold the Morrill house, which he purchased last spring, to C. C. Spaulding, who will use it for a store house.

Herbert Tilton has sold his interest in the Brass block factory to C. Withington & Sons.

FREYBERG, Aug. 25.—Times in Freyberg have been unusually lively this week a large number of notables have been in town among whom are Hon. Chas. Cole M. C.

On Monday the 21st the temperance camp-meeting commenced with a large attendance. The meeting was addressed by J. K. Osgood, and a large number of other speakers. Meeting closed with the election of officers as follows: President, Mrs. W. H. Stickney; Vice Presidents, E. T. Nutter, E. R. Staples, J. B. Cole, J. H. Hersey, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, Mrs. G. F. Giffey, Mrs. M. B. Nutter, Mrs. Mary Emerson, Mrs. P. A. Bradley; Secretary, Edward E. Hastings; Treasurer, Seth W. Fife; Executive Committee, Mrs. W. H. Stickney, Geo. L. Kimball, F. F. Shirley, Auditing committee, W. K. Stickney.

On Thursday the 24th, Washburn's monster circus exhibited in town.

Hon. Eugene Hale, Maine's honored statesman and orator, addressed the citizens of Freyberg upon the issues of the day. His address was of two hours length. His principal points were in portraying to his hearers the evils of the administration of H. M. Plaiside, which the citizens of this town as well as the state are well acquainted with. At the close of his remarks the audience listened to some beautiful music from the Watson family.

GRAFTON, Aug. 21.—Frost on the night of the 13th and also the night of the 20th. Died in North Newry, Aug. 9th, at the residence of Frank C. Bennett, of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Olive A., infant daughter of Milton and Joanna Howard, aged five months. Twice within a year has death entered Mr. Howard's family and taken the idol of his family and it was with sad hearts that we left little Olive in the grave-yard; but we know "it is well with the child".

Will the Mountaineer please copy.

DOLLIE DART.

HEBRON.—Senator Hale addressed a large and intelligent audience at Hebron Academy, on Wednesday evening Aug. 23 on the political issues of the day. His speech was a most candid and honest discussion of the duties resting upon the voters of the State, and one which would have a tendency to draw the opposition to the Republican party. Mr. Hale formerly attended school at Hebron Academy and he was most heartily received upon this occasion, by the present students. At the close of his address, by request of the audience, Hon. George D. Bisbee, of Buckfield made a few well chosen and appropriate remarks.

School began last Tuesday, with sixty

scholars. There are still others expected.

Mr. Hale's speech, last Wednesday evening, was the best political lecture I ever listened to.

Abiel S. Bowman fell and broke his leg in two places above the knee, last Wednesday.

C. J. Prescott, A. M., of Orange, N. Y., was in town last Tuesday, and Wednesday. He had charge of the school here in '96. He has spent the summer at Freyberg. His friends here were glad to see him.

H. N. Bearce's family are having a hard time with the whooping cough but are doing well.

NORWAY.—Pay roll at the shoe factory for the week ending August 19, \$2,135.45.

A. J. Rowe, clerk at S. L. Crockett's is taking his vacation on the old homestead.

Prof. C. I. Smith of Yale College is visiting his brother, Clarence M. Smith of this village.

H. D. Smith, cashier of the Norway National Bank, has returned from his vacation.

J. C. Bennett & Co., purchased of Nathan Millett a few days since, ten or a dozen very fine beef cattle. They were secured for home consumption.

E. L. Winslow at the Falls grocery, is taking a short vacation. Poland and the camp-meeting is the attraction. George Wilson is now seen on the wagon.

Oliver Hatch, who has been clerking for W. H. Whitcomb for the past three years, has gone with his mother to Red Wing, Minn., where he will engage in teaching. Many friends here wish his success.

Whitcomb & Locke have purchased a lot of Gen. Beals, on Cottage St., near the depot on which they are shortly to build a new house.

D. S. Sanborn, of Sanborn Brothers, shovel handle manufacturers, has gone to Staunton, P. Q., to look after their business in that place.

George W. Hobbs is having the upper story of his variety store finished off into a dwelling. Workmen are already remodeling the rooms, and putting them into into shape for house-keeping.

James Sheeran, who has been suffering at Bryant's Pond for weeks with rheumatic fever, has a short recovery. His health is renewing his business relations with John F. Allen.

Belle Dutton is teaching the fall term of school in the Lake District, Upton. Miss Dutton is an excellent scholar and graduate of high honors at the Norway High School, one year ago. She taught her first term in District No. 4, this summer where she met with good success.

Henry Upton, esq., has a garden, and in it some sun-flower stalks which can't be beat. The flowers, the double ones, take second place to none in the county. This stalk in question is over twelve feet high. The seedling grape, in the front yard is loaded with fruit. The clusters are of fine size and closely packed. Those grapes hanging to the vines will help no one in the grape in the elm tree front of the Spire house.—Advertiser.

PARIS.—Messrs. Hutchinson & Newell propose to add thirty feet to their store, to accommodate their rapidly increasing business.

A valuable horse—one of a truck team belonging to W. E. Perkins, fell through the floor of his stable, Tuesday night. The animal was fearfully cut and galled, but now promises to recover. The halter cut its throat to the windpipe and his hind quarters were pretty well skinned.

He was the hardest looking live horse we ever saw.

James S. Wright and family are visiting Mr. Wright's father at Jay, Franklin County, Me.

Mr. H. F. Morton, agent of the Paris Hill Mfg. Co., has lately discharged some workmen for drunkenness and is therefore spiteful to the thanks of our village people.

Some of the factory hands with other young men of the village had got into the habit of sending to Boston for liquor, and also of purchasing hard cider in the farming districts. On this stuff they have become drunk on Sundays and other holidays, to the shame of our beautiful village. Mr. Morton now discharges every man who is known to be drunk, and the people will supplement the work by prosecuting those who illegally so do.

Hon. H. O. Stanley of Dixfield, State Fish Commissioner, was in town this week, visiting his brother, J. F. Stanley, our popular Register of Deeds.

Jacob Daniels has been laying a lot of new plank walk around the corner of Lincoln and Tremont streets, under the direction of W. E. Perkins, road surveyor.

We noted last week, that Deacon Forbes was shingling his house. He is now treating it to a coat of paint, and making other improvements.

James Chase had a long hunt for a Jersey heifer which went crazy after the birth of her first calf. She took to the woods and was lost for several days. Friday night she was housed by the assistance of neighbors, who had rendered great assistance in the hunt.

W. E. Garland, who has been a sufferer from diabetes for several years, was buried last Monday. He had been about the village as usual, apparently in good health until Friday, when he was taken down and died Saturday night.

Lucy Larcum, the poetess is now visiting the Hubbard House to spend a part of her summer outing.

The exhibition and sale of the Mount Mica minerals heretofore mentioned is expected to take place Thursday and Friday of this week.

Prof. E. A. Daniels and wife are in town, and leave for Brooklyn, N. Y., this week.

The Academy opens today with G. L. Dunham as Principal.

The village district primary school will begin next Monday at the school house, and continue eight weeks. Miss M. Rose Giles will teach.

A CARD.—My sincere thanks are hereby expressed to my neighbors and friends, who so kindly assisted me to find my runaway Jersey cow.

JAMES L. CHASE.

ROXBURY, August 24.—Miss Emma M. Witherly of Mexico has been engaged to teach in No. 3; Miss Sadie H. Goff in No. 2.

Politically speaking we are excited pretty much our whole length. The town has not had a candidate for representative from the Republican party for a score of years.

Pastures are drying up fast. Potatoes need rain; other crops are not suffering so much. The hay crop has been lighter than last year.

REMPOD.—At the Universalist church at Rempod, Sunday, the vocal and instrumental music was by Mrs. George Virgil of Hanover, and Mrs. C. Blanchard, of Rhode Island. It was good.

It is said that lately the bones of a man have been found in Whitecap, Remford. Farmers are generally doing haying. The

crop is about one-fifth less than last year. For a few days it has been cold cloudy and windy.

Feed in the pasture is poor and cannot recover, and stock must come to the barn poor and early; therefore hay next spring must be high. Drivers are paying 15 per cent on the price of cattle last year.

The temperature was 42° Monday morning.—Journal.

WATERFORD.—Not long since we received a check for \$20.25, from L. A. Stanwood, formerly of this city, which he has owed us some seven years. He stated also that he had sent checks to all whom he owed, whose account he considered correct. He went through bankruptcy some years since, not to get rid of his debts, but that he might not be harassed by his creditors till he was able to pay them. This honest settlement of bills he was not legally bound to pay is an exhibition of practical Christianity as pleasant as it is rare. Mr. Stanwood was made a deacon of Plymouth Church last winter, and we have some other debtors which we wish they would make default of.—Gardner Journal.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.—Most of the farmers have closed up haying and have harvested a fair crop in excellent condition.

Mr. Daniel Perkins passed to her eternal rest two weeks ago after a distressing illness of one year and eight months. She was seventy-two years of age, and had been a member of the Baptist church for over fifty years.

The Methodist society at this place have organized a sewing circle which seems to be in a prosperous condition. It met at O. T. Larvey's last Wednesday, and after enjoying the usual socialities of the occasion, the members partook of a bountiful supper which none but thrifty farmers could furnish.

We are now about ready for politics, but no speakers have as yet passed this way; still we Republicans are all ready for the 11th of September, and with the eye of prophecy can see a glorious triumph over the enemies of national prosperity.

FEELIX.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.—I. W. Andrews is taking advantage of the dry weather to repair his mill dam. I saw some fine cloth covered caskets at his place. He proposes to keep pace with the times, and does it.

DIED.

In North Water rd, Aug. 12, Lorenzo D. Bonney, aged 41 years.

In Water rd, Aug. 22, Mrs. Ruth Briggs, wife of Andrew, aged 47 years, 5 months, 15 days.

In Woodstock, July 28, Mrs. Esther Chase, wife of John, aged 72 years, 10 months, 17 days.

In Woodstock, Aug. 11, by Alden Chase, Mr. J. M. Jones, aged 55 years, 1 month, 17 days.

MARRIED.

In North Water rd, Aug. 14, by Rev. J. S. Richards, Mr. James A. Waterford and Miss Heredia Brown of Albany.

In Woodstock, Aug. 11, by Alden Chase, Mr. J. M. Jones and Miss Mary A. Tobie, both of Woodstock.

In So. Paris, Aug. 19, by Rev. I. C. Sprague, Mr. J. M. Jones and Miss Mary A. Tobie, both of Woodstock.

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