

NUMBER 31.

HOOD'S SASSAPARILLA is sold by all Drug-
gists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Pre-
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Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—directed to his name, or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—must pay for the paper. If a person takes a paper from the office, he must pay for it. If a person takes a paper from the office, he must pay for it. If a person takes a paper from the office, he must pay for it.

We publish the full text of Gov. Dingley's Marooncock speech in this week's supplement. Gov. Dingley has the faculty of grouping facts and figures in the support of prohibition in a manner equalled by no other public man in Maine. He does not deal in sentimentalism, but presents the case in its economic and financial aspects. We are surprised, as many of our readers doubtless will be, to learn by this address how strong a footing prohibition has obtained in the Southern States. If you don't have time to read this speech during the week, save it for Sunday. It is good Sunday reading.

DEAD NEWSPAPERS.

When we look around for the Greenback newspapers which came into existence in this State a few years ago, like mushrooms, we are unable to find them. They have disappeared like mushrooms. It is difficult to recall even the names of all of them. There was *Chase's Chronicle*, which became something else before it died; *Thorn*, *Scissors*, the metonymy of the lot, which from appearing semi-occasionally has ceased to appear at all; three or four dailies and as many more weeklies, issued at Portland; the *Herald*, whose identity has been lost in the non-partisan *Farmington Journal*; the *Canaan Herald*, which has changed its politics but not its name; *Plaid's Bangor*, the *Freeholder*, which has turned its toes up to the daisies; the *Messenger* which has become a literary (?) paper; the *New Religion*, which carped at another State and then "went dead"; the *Prop. Age*, which has changed from Greenback to Democratic; *Perrigo's Candid Observer*, which has ceased to observe, and others whose names are quite forgotten. Democratic ventures in journalism have not fared much better. Within the past few weeks, the *Portland Register*, the *Ossipee Valley News* and the *Hancock County Bulletin* have suspended publication. The *Register* and *Bulletin* were avowedly Democratic organs; the *News*, while making no political professions, was Democratic in tone and sentiment. The fact that the past few years have been exceptionally prosperous ones for the press generally would indicate that those Greenback and Democratic journals have gone out of existence because they were not wanted. Their exit is also an indication of returning reason on the part of many who temporarily lost their heads during the Greenback craze. A default party has no need of newspaper organs.—*Belfast Journal*.

OPENING.—The Island House, Lake Thompson, Oxford, will be opened, Wednesday, Aug. 8th. There will be music by South Paris Band and Orchestra. There will be Swings, Boats, Croquet, Billiards and Dancing for those who wish to indulge. Steamers will run from Oxford Village and the Poland landing, during the day. We learn that every room in the large hotel has been engaged in advance.

TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING.—The Temperance Camp Meeting at Martha's Grove, Freeburg, will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 2. Efforts will be made to secure good speakers and to make the meeting successful.

Mrs. W. H. STICKNEY.

Pres. T. C. M. Assoc'n.

E. Brownfield, July 30.

GREEN CORN.—Mr. L. W. Jackson sends us his annual donation of green corn this morning, Aug. 6. Mr. Jackson had corn for his own table the latter part of July. He always has a fine field of corn, and brings it forward early as any person in town. We add, as an aside, he always pays a year's subscription in advance when he sends the corn.

REUNION.—Mount Mica Lodge will take its annual excursion to the sea shore August 14th. Peak's Island is the proposed point. Further particulars by posters and in next week's Democrat.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday: Early in the morning a passenger train on the Home, Waterville & Bangor Railroad collided with a freight car, and 22 persons were killed and 34 injured.—The village of Ossamecola, in Italy, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 4,000 persons killed, and the body of Captain Webb, who undertook to swim to near Niagara Falls, last week, was found.

Monday: F. Shaw & Co., the largest tanners in the world, and whose works are principally in Maine and New Brunswick, failed; their liabilities are placed at \$8,400,000.—James Carey, the Irish informer, was shot dead by a fellow passenger on the vessel which was conveying him to some point in Africa.

Wednesday: C. H. Wand, boot and shoe manufacturer, Boston, failed for \$700,000.—The big fair at Louisville, Ky., was formally opened by President Arthur.

Thursday: The Senate took place in the New Hampshire Legislature; on the third, Hon. Austin P. Pike, of Franklin, was elected by 181 to 132 for all others.—Another Boston shoe firm, G. C. & J. G. Finney, suspended with liabilities amounting to \$400,000.

Friday: There was no material change in the telegraphic strike; a small number have resumed work.—The Presidential party left Chicago for the Yellowstone country.—It is said there have been 14,000 deaths from cholera in Egypt during the past month.

TEMPERATURE LAST WEEK, AT F. A. M.—Sunday, 58°; clear; Monday, 54°; cloudy; Tuesday, 50°; clear; Wednesday, 52°; clear; Thursday, 50°; cloudy; Friday, 57°; rain; Saturday, 50°; clear.

Albert F. Richardson, A. M., has been shown preceptor of Freeburg Academy for a term of years from a large number of applicants. Mr. R. has been principal of the high school in Bridgton for more than ten years.—*Press*.

—Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the author of "One Summer" and "Aunt Serena," is preparing a new novel for the press. She is still in Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—Tax Sale, town of Roxbury.

Capitular by T. Hill Mansfield, Portland; Norridgewock English and Classical Institute; "Wanted" by Hudson M. Y. Co., N. Y.; "Divorces" and "Consumptives" all from Rowell's New York Agency.

Horatio Staples, Dry Goods Dealer, Portland, wants a boy about 20 years of age. This is a good chance for an industrious steady boy. Write him.

Notice of foreclosure by Nathan M. Small.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ALBANY, Aug. 3d, 83.—This week has been rather unfavorable for making hay, the showers Thursday afternoon found many farmers unprepared and considerable hay will be damaged. Some have finished haying, but a large portion have yet a good deal to cut.

A young man from Harrison who was working for Luther Abbott, slipped and cut himself quite badly on his scythe yesterday, 2nd inst., and had to be carried home.

J. Henry Briggs returned last week from Brooklyn, N. Y., that locality and the business in which he was engaged not agreeing with his health. He had worked in an iron foundry handling melted iron in ladles holding from 35 to 40 pounds he found to be quite warm as well as laborious business. In the establishment in which he was engaged they used daily eight tons of melted iron.

Drivers are quite plenty, paying from nine to thirteen dollars for yearlings, \$18 to \$20 for two years olds. J. H. Lovejoy sold the latter part of June, three two year olds for \$32 per head. They had been fed moderately on meal during the spring.

ALBANY, July 30.—The summer schools as far as I can learn have all finished, and as far as I know have given the best of satisfaction. Miss Adria Dresser is teaching at East Stoneham.

Farmers as a general thing are well along with their haying, and all agree that the harvest is the best for many years.

John F. Lord who was for some time time considered dangerously sick is better and able to do some work.

The potato bugs are very plenty.

ANDOVER, Aug. 2.—In one of our last week's items the name James D. Newton should read John D. Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Akers of Lawrence, Mass., are visiting their Andover friends.

Mr. O. Hill of Haverhill is in town.

J. W. Eaton, esq., whose lease of the Gold store we noted a short time since is settled in his new quarters. This store is very commodious and is much better for Mr. Eaton's large and growing business than the one he formerly occupied.

The last of a quantity (nine car-loads) of pine lumber for finish, shipped from B. A. Grover's mill to Lynn parties, was delivered at Bryant's Pond Station, this week.

White Cap is the rage just now. As is usually the case the industrious picker finds plenty of berries, while those who have but little sticktoitiveness come back with unfilled pails. In our opinion the blueberry yield of this year is about an average one.

A large quantity of hay was caught out in last Saturday's rain.

An interesting Sabbath-school concert was given by the members of the Congregational Sabbath-school, last Sunday p.m., at the church.

Grain and hoed crops never looked more promising in this vicinity than now.

The school at South Andover taught by Miss Lottie Elliott, of Ramford, closes this week. Miss Elliott is a first-class teacher, and makes all of her schools a success.

Mrs. Martha Dresser is at the Lake, taking charge of the culinary department of Dr. Whittier's "Birch Lodge."

The hay crop this year is about 25 per cent. larger than last, and fully 5 per cent. above the average.

BETHLE, July 29th.—Rev. S. Hooper, the pastor in charge of the M. E. Church, preached Sabbath a. m., from Numbers xiv-30. He preached well, and it was quite evident that it was the result of study and heart work. He took five minutes before the sermon to talk to the young people. His subject was character, and he made very plain the difference between character and reputation—one being really what we are, the other what people say we are. This is a good idea, and it would be well if all ministers would devote a short time every Sabbath to the interest of the young. The Sabbath-school is increasing and the Church is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for ten years. God rewards faithful efforts for good.

NOY DE PLUME.

Aug. 3.—Patrons of Gould's Academy should remember that the Academic Year has been lengthened by two weeks, according to the present calendar. The Fall and Spring Terms are each thirteen weeks long, and the Winter Term is ten weeks in length. The revised Course of Study is out, and differs from that of last year only in a few particulars. The English Course is partly elective, thus combining the advantages of a selected course of study and a prescribed one. The study of Civil Government has been extended through two terms instead of one, as formerly. Advanced Algebra has been inserted in the Course, thus making two classes in Algebra. The Business Course of two years runs through the year, instead of being omitted during the Winter Term, as last year. These few changes have vastly improved the school curriculum, and will undoubtedly meet the approval of the students. Everything indicates a large attendance next year, and non-resident students will do well to secure boarding-places at an early date.

W. H.

Several of our citizens have gone to Old Orchard to spend several weeks.

Summer visitors still arrive and all the boarding houses are full. Mr. Locke has now about twenty-five, all he can accommodate, with several families rooming at the H. R. Godwin house. Prof. Lyon and family from New York, arrived last week, having traveled the whole distance with his own team. Mr. Lyon has spent several summers at the Locke House.

We were visited on Thursday afternoon with a delightful rain, and all nature is wearing its loveliest aspect.

A beautiful display of northern lights on Monday evening.

We learn arrangements are being made for the veteran soldiers and their wives to make an excursion, consisting of the Me., New Hampshire and Mass. regiments, some time about the middle of September to Washington, thence to Harper's Ferry, Va., and then through Charleston, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Port Royal, and then

to Cedar Mountain where the memorable battle was fought under Banks, August 9, 1862; after which they will return home by way of Richmond, Petersburg, thence to Washington. The round trip to be \$35.

Mr. Abial Chandler, an old man eighty years of age, while on his way to visit his son-in-law, H. B. Godwin, last Wednesday, was thrown from his carriage by the horse running and was injured quite severely in the side and leg. He was taken to his home and his wounds cared for by Dr. H. E. Holmes of Boston, a guest at the house. The Dr. says it will be several weeks before Mr. C. will be able to be about.

We called on Mr. Jeff. Foster, one of our enterprising farmers, and we might say, one of the best farmers in town. Mr. Foster showed me a fine blood Jersey calf, a present from his brother in Waltham, Mass., a wealthy merchant of that place. If any one has a better calf on record let him trot him out. His daughter, an only child, and an accomplished young lady, has the charge of feeding the calf. Miss Foster proposes to exhibit the Jersey at the State Fair to be held in Lewiston, this fall.

Grain is looking well with a good prospect of a large yield.

The prospect of a good crop of potatoes has not been better for several years. Bugs have been very troublesome and a large amount of paris green has been used to prevent them from injuring the crop. Corn is growing fast.

BUCKFIELD.—Under the auspices of the Reform Club, a very pleasant entertainment was given at the Baptist church in Buckfield village last Sunday evening. The exercises consisted of excellent recitations by Miss Edna Atwood, Mary F. Bridgman, Rosette Tilton, Belle Bridgman; vocal solos by Mrs. Laughlin, director of the music in one of the churches of Boston, and Miss Kate Chad of Lawrence, Mass.; singing by a quartet composed of Oscar Hersey, esq., Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. Dr. Caldwell, Fred F. Foster of Weare, N. H.; remarks by Charles H. Prince, Geo. D. Bisbee, esq., Charles Foster, Charles W. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Robinson. The church was filled to overflowing. The exercises were more than satisfactory. The thanks of the club are due the Baptist society for kindly tendering the use of its church, on this occasion.—*Journal*.

CANTON.—from the Telephone. The lumber for Ellis's house on Main Street is being landed on the grounds.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson of Yarmouth, are visiting at Wm. Coolidge's.—Geo. Fuller, of East Boston, a nephew of E. Fuller, is at H. Adams on his countenance. He is visiting his father in New York, is reported ill from nervous prostration.—S. S. Vose and wife, formerly of Canton, now of Waterville, are visiting old acquaintances in town.—Miss Annie Rowe of West Great Works, is visiting her brother, J. W. Rowe, in this village.—Hutchinson & Russell have made some repairs on the front of the grist mill, raising the platform and re-shingling the roof over it.—Monday morning, Thos. Reynolds commenced work on his mine, with four men, and will mine for three years.

On a recent trip to Dixfield we noticed fine fields of corn on the farm of Richard McAllister, Canton Point; also on the farm of Hosea Yetten, Dixfield.—A stranger rode through the village on a bicycle, today. He was engaged in measuring distances from point to point, for use in a N. E. publication.—O. A. Hayford is reported improving very fast since he went to Harpwell. His friends here will be glad to see him come back with the glow of health and vigor on his countenance.

The telephone office at this station has been on the "strike." Between Saturday evening and Monday morning an electric current burned off two telephone wires, and scorched the paper on the ceiling near by.—W. E. Adams cut the thumb on his right hand, last week, while cutting meat with a butcher knife. The hand swelled and pained him so that he consulted a physician, who pronounced it blood poisoning. Last reports, improving.

HARTFORD, Aug. 2.—The following officers were chosen by the Crystal Wave Good Templars, E. Buckfield for their thirty-third quarter on the 26th ult.: W. H. Parks, W. C. T.; Miss A. B. Forbes, W. V. T.; F. S. DeCoster, W. S.; S. L. Parks, W. F. S.; R. Pratt, W. T.; G. V. Shaw, W. C. L.; Briggs, W. M.; I. Shaw, W. Gammon, W. G's. This lodge is the oldest lodge of Good Templars in Oxford County.

A party living on farms in Turner, including their wives visited Hartford Cold Spring on the 1st, and partook of a picnic dinner, including water from the spring, charged water and ginger ale. After enjoying social converse and a view of one of the most beautiful scenery of Old Oxford County returned to their homes better prepared for life's battles.

Aug. 1.—At the annual meeting of the stock holders of Hartford Cold Spring, Wm. E. Bicknell, Henry A. Bicknell, Stephen E. Irish, Edward Bicknell, were elected Directors. At the directors meeting, the old board of officers were chosen: Wm. E. Bicknell, Pres.; Henry A. Bicknell, Secretary, Edward Bicknell, Treasurer. The business since the start in April shows handsome profit.

HARPOON.—Gertie Chesley while riding into the barn on a load of hay, was carried off with a slide of hay and her arm was broken.—Much hay was damaged by the rainy week beginning July.—Ezekiel Merrill had seven acres of stout clover which was cut and it is fortunate he had bought the Richard Young place.

Miss Ida Foster, a past graduate of Bates College, was married to Ben Murch, a former classmate.—*Lewiston Gazette*.

NORWAY.—From the Advertiser: Mrs. Alice Fuller is at present the assistant at the Norway Savings Bank.—Next Sunday service at the Universalist church will be the last before the summer vacation. Miss Jennie Upton is at work in the National Bank. We presume Cashier Smith contemplates taking a vacation.—A belated copula has been put on the engine house.—The shoe factory is paying from 12 to 14 hundred dollars per month for "pan cakes" manufactured in this town.

—The shoe factory never looked better than it does this season. We suppose this is because it is under the charge of Mr. Ceylon Watson.—The Elm House is crowded with boarders. They have nearly half a hundred regular boarders besides their transient business.—F. C. Briggs was recently thrown from his seat cart with considerable force by one of the front wheels coming off. The cart was loaded with ice and it is fortunate he had not been hurt.

—Nathan Millett, esq., of the Millett neighborhood is in his 80th year, and was seen in the field the other morning swinging his scythe with the youngest of them. Mr. M. is remarkably smart and does a good deal of work.—Geo. A. Brooks has sold his interest in the farm of Jordan & Brooks of Harrison, and has purchased the interest of Mr. Jordan in the shoe business with Mr. Kimball. Mr. B. returns to Norway.

way, and now the new firm in the shoe business reads Kimball & Brooks.—Mr. J. W. Parsons has closed out his business and has vacated the upper mill. What grain and feed he had on hand he has sold to Mr. True of South Paris. Mr. P. has been in business here for a number of years, and as a honest man, an upright citizen and has made many friends. We have not learned what business he is going into or whether he intends to leave town. We should be sorry to have him leave town.—There was an attempt to break into the safe at the G. T. R. depot at this place Wednesday night. Entrance to the depot was effected by crawling through a ventilator and then prying up the ticket office window. The handle to the safe was considerably battered in attempting to tear it off. The burglars were probably frightened away or gave it up as a bad job. Nothing in the office was taken as far as Mr. Waters is able to discover.

OXFORD.—Summer Wardwell's little girl recently ate a lot of paris green, but the quality was so poor it only acted as an emetic, and she is out of danger.

So far as we can learn, the merits of the Hon. Enoch Foster, for the Chief Justice, as forcibly set forth in last week's DEMOCRAT meets with general approval in this section. Almost every one thinks he is the best man for the place. The Advertiser comes out, however, with one of its ambiguous editorials of which no living person can make either head or tail.

G. H. Jones has sold his valuable colt to John B. Doris, of Inter Ocean Circus fame—not to Davis for \$300 as reported. Mr. Doris sent a telegram to Jones from Portland on the 21st. Stopping in Portland over night he went to Lewiston, then came to Oxford by team, arriving four hours before his message. If the Telegraph Co. have a message to be sent in haste we should advise them to hire a small boy to carry it to its destination in a wheelbarrow.

From "Vox" we take the following: The best hay crop for 33 years.—Alpha Kavanagh and family have returned from a visit to Portland.—Immense quantities of blueberries are being imported from Casco and Otisfield.—Wolf & Reesling will put up 10,000 cases of corn in Casco, this season.—An artist from England has made a large sketch of the White Mountains from Geo. Robinson's hill, East Oxford, as a better view of the mountains can be obtained from that spot than anywhere else. (In plain talk this means if you wish to see the White Mountains to the best possible advantage, go to East Oxford—bosh.)

The bird that waits with patience always finds the highest worm. We have long been waiting for something to turn up which would shatter all Bro. "C's" fond hopes of Bethel's future fame. Ereka! Oxford has had four Fourth of July's this year, already. The second celebration came off last Wednesday. The balloon ascension was grand, raising the enthusiasm of the multitude to a pitch we have never seen equalled since Washburn's circus was here. A crowd which we were unable to number started in the mile race, but after the first few laps they began to grow beautifully less, and at the end they were equal to the fingers on our hand in number. 1st prize, Fred G. Cary; 2nd, Ed. McAllister; 3rd, George Heath. The fireworks, under the skillful management of W. R. Faris, esq., and Albert E. Robinson, Sec. of C. A., were as good as was possible to get from the rather poor quality sent them. On the whole, it was a good, lively time.

Durrell & Hawkes' store was broken in, Thursday night. It was not the work of burglars, but of bunglers. They along a stone through the glass in one of the doors and then reaching in pulled the bolts and swung open the double doors. They were very bashful and modest, and seemed to be afraid to take much for fear the proprietors would be mad. They tumbled over cases filled with choice laces and rich silks and then contented themselves with a few yards of cheap cotton cloth. They passed right by a large show-case of jewelry and took a few boxes of best cigars. After carefully examining the best stock of boots and shoes in town, they carried off a pair or two of cowhide shoes. A few dollars in copper completed their spoil, though to have a store packed from floor to ceiling with all kinds of goods, much may have been taken and not missed yet. We should advise these would-be burglars to quit and go to digging clams, or sawing wood or something better suited to their abilities. It was not the work of any of our townspeople, but of strangers who came in a team.

John Robinson has purchased a very handsome and spirited black colt. Good horsemen tell us it is one of the handsomest and most promising colts ever brought into town.

Tristram Hersey, formerly an Oxford County plow-maker, is in town, trying, so we are told, to establish an Order of the Golden Cross.

Newell Foster has sold out his livery business to E. J. Flood.

The brass band has begun to go—the wild wallings of musical instruments come peeping up from every street.

The enlarged steamer, "Island Belle," which has risen phoenix-like from the ruins of the "Big Ella," was launched from the Lake Street Dock, Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Merrill Brackett's hog recently presented him with a fine litter of pigs. Among them is one curiously marked with reddish-brown and black spots. It is very large, and quite a curiosity.

A son of W. A. Emery of Oxford, Jr. beyond his depth in the pond, one day last week, and being unable to swim, sank twice, before he was rescued.

PARIS.—A heifer belonging to Thomas Crocker, esq., fell through the flooring of Hammond & Cole's saw mill the other day. She was hauled up by means of a tackle and strange to state, was uninjured.

Percival J. Pariss, esq., of New York, is spending his vacation in town.

Mrs. J. C. Holt was stricken with paralysis last week. She is some better, at present, but is still unable to use the limbs on her right side.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Witherell of Lynn, are at the Hubbard House, having spent a month at that well known hotel. Among other arrivals are Gertie F. Whitcomb, Yarmouth; Mrs. Thos. Edes, Naples; Miss C. L. Goodridge, Deering; Miss C. F. Bell, Deering; A. B. Bell, Chicago; Mrs. M. L. Hunt, Hoboken, N. J.; Helen Hunt, Hoboken, N. J.; O. D. Stinchfield, Lewiston; J. D. Starbird and wife, Boston; Harry A. Fletcher and wife, Portland; Miss Lisle and child, New York; Miss Hadley, New York.

A little daughter of Geo. B. Shaw, recently dislocated her arm by falling from a fence. Dr. Morse is in attendance.

Rev. Henry P. Forbes, Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature, at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., is spending a portion of the vacation with his father, Dea. Elbridge Forbes.

There will be a parish meeting, in the Baptist vestry next Saturday to see about settling a pastor. It is hoped that every legal voter in the parish—this includes every new owner, over 21 years of age, both male and female—will be present.

W. K. Greene and family started for Orr's Island, Monday morning, to spend a few weeks on the coast.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane delivered a very acceptable discourse at the Baptist Church, last Sabbath. There was a very large attendance at the morning service.

Rev. Mr. Hooper will take his annual vacation during the remainder of August. His pulpit in this village will be occupied next Sunday by Prof. H. P. Forbes, of Canton, N. Y. The church will then be closed until the first Sunday in Sept. Rev. Mr. Hooper will be away until the 22d of Aug. at which time he will return. During his absence Rev. Chas. R. Tenney of Stoughton Mass., has kindly consented to answer any calls that might be made up in Norway, during August.

Hon. Hiram Hubbard lost his hay mare by sickness last week.

SOUTH PARIS, Aug. 4.—Fine hay weather today—the first good day of the week. Farmers generally are just finishing up their haying and find their barns filled to overflowing, some even being obliged to stack the last of their hay out of doors.

The workmen are making rapid progress on the new school house. The roof is on and tinned, and the masons have made a good start on the brick walls. Messrs. Cole and Briggs of Paris and Abbott of Norway have charge of the mason work, which is a guarantee of thorough and reliable work.

The many friends of Mr. James A. Holmes will regret to learn that he has been dangerously sick for nearly two weeks past with kidney trouble, which has troubled him at times for several years. It is considered very doubtful if he can recover.

At a citizens' meeting, held on the evening of July 28th, to consider the expediency of taking measures to induce the Paris Mill Manufacturing Company to remove their works to South Paris. It was voted to raise \$10,000.00 to loan the Co. for a term of ten years at six per cent. annual interest; three per cent. to be paid yearly to those loaning the money, and three per cent. to be deposited in Bank as a sinking fund to apply on the principal at the end of the ten years—thus making it in fact a three per cent. loan, which considering the present rates of interest makes a very good investment. N. D. Bolster, D. N. True and H. N. Bolster were appointed a committee to solicit subscription. There is a good prospect that the whole amount will be secured in a few days more, some \$6,000.00 being already subscribed.

Messrs. E. D. Pettengill & Co., of Portland, have commenced taking cucumbers at the railroad station. It has been a very favorable season for cucumbers so far, and present appearances indicate a very large crop.

As they have over thirty acres planted among the farmers of this vicinity, it is expected that the doctors will have a busy time of it during the next eight weeks plastering up broken backs and setting unjoined knees. One prominent M. D., who in fact really loves good hard work, was heard to aver that he would not pick an acre of cucumbers if any one would give him all of the proceeds.

Mr. Augustus King, of Massachusetts, formerly of South Paris, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Martin, for a few days.

Mr. Amos Swift of Eau Claire, Wis., is on a few weeks' vacation at the old home of his father, Mr. Otis Swift. He reports business very good in Eau Claire, which is a thriving young city of twenty thousand inhabitants, which has grown up in a very short time in true Western style. The lumber interests predominate in Eau Claire, and there are over twenty large mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber, over a million and a half of lumber is sawn from the log every day.

Capt. Woodbury, who has been quite sick, has recovered sufficiently to sit up a part of each day.

Several people in this vicinity are so afflicted with rheumatism as to be wholly incapacitated for doing any work whatever. Mr. I. D. Fauce seems to be the worst afflicted, as he has not been able to do any work since last winter, and quite a part of the time has been hardly able to step on his feet at all.

Mr. A. E. Shortell expects to move into his house the coming week.

Mr. Chas. F. Jackson has just returned from a business trip to Montreal.

What with summer company and commercial travelers, in addition to its regular every-day business, the Andrews House has been quite full of late.

The installation services of the Rev. E. C. Ingalls were held at the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, August 1st, with a very good attendance; many friends from abroad were present.

The workmen are busily engaged setting up the Fruit Evaporator of Messrs. Holden & Pierce, of which mention was made last week or two ago. The present indications are that they will not find apples very plenty in this section.

Last Wednesday, Geo. Boutelle, an employee in the pulp mill of True, Wilson & Morgan, at Jackson's Mills, caught his hand in the machinery mangleing it as to necessitate the amputation of three fingers which was skillfully performed by Drs. E. B. Holden and H. E. Jones.

Mr. J. M. Cummings of this place has probably the largest livery stable business of any man in the county, with two stables here and two in Norway; between 70 and 80 horses in the four stables.

Several families from this place are spending a short vacation in tents and cottages on the Poland camp ground.

C. K. Smith has moved to Norway and accepted a situation in the boots and shoe store of J. F. Allen. Mr. Corson has taken Mr. Smith's rent.

There are at present about twenty vacant rents in the village.

ROXBURY, July 31.—A. A. Jenne fell from a scaffold in his barn July 27, and dislocated his shoulder. It did not prevent him from working after a few hours, though he will be minus the use of one arm for sometime.

A Sabbath school was organized in Dist. No. 5, Byron, July 22nd. Supt. Mrs. M. A. Blossom; also one in No. 7, Roxbury. Supt. W. H. Howe, assistant. Miss Robert Reed.

EAST SUMMER, Aug. 2.—The past week was decidedly unfavorable for securing the hay crop which is unusually abundant. Visitors to Black Mountain are numerous just now. Blueberries are reported as being quite plenty.

Twenty-four persons left this place last Thursday for a trip to Old Orchard.

Rev. Mr. Rice has returned from a brief vacation to Auburn and Old Orchard. His labors continue to be held in high esteem at East Summer. When the new church in process of erection is completed he will probably occupy the pulpit every Sabbath. A goodly number attend his ministrations at the hall where meetings are regularly held.

Walter Stetson principal Calais High School with his brother Charles H., recent graduate of Bowdoin, are visiting the old homestead. Charlie has accepted a good position as teacher in Lewiston High School.

SLOCOM.

THE DANGER OF OVER-EXERCISE.

A STALWART MAN BECOMES WEAKER THAN A CHILD AND THEN RECOVERS HIS FORMER STRENGTH.

(Waterloo, N. Y., Observer.)

In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed than ever before since the time of the American games.

A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors possibly because there are fewer specimens of well-developed manhood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physical power a few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Waterloo. His muscles, which showed unusual development, were as hard as wood. At his request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found it wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by an iron man was fully made manifest.

"Have you always been so stalwart as this?" inquired the news gatherer.

"Not by any means," was the reply. "When a young man I was always strong and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possession of me on one occasion that I attempted to lift a box which four men found it impossible to move. I succeeded in placing it on the wagon, but in two minutes from that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I began to grow weak and sickly. I believed that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a general debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. My back was very weak. I had no appetite, and at times loathed food. My lips were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were entirely open at the top and it pained me the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 208 pounds to less than

The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 50.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

NUMBER 31.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

FALL TERM

BEGINS
Tuesday, Aug. 28th,

W. W. MAYO, A. M.,

Principal.

Agnes M. Lathe, A. B.,

Preceptress.

English Literature, History and Science.

Nellie L. Whitman,

Mathematics.

Hattie T. Mayo, B. L.,

Modern Languages and English.

Commercial Department.

Hattie P. Bailey,

Music.

Handwritten note: "Handwritten note: will be furnished in this department until a permanent teacher is secured for the place."

A Catalogue, just issued, containing the courses of study, accounts of expenses, and other information, will be sent on application.

The school has four regular teachers, gives fifty minutes to each regular, has four full courses of study of four years each, a commercial department, and an unclassified department for those who cannot pursue a regular course. The classes for the Fall term will be: Latin—4 classes, Greek—2 or 3 classes, French—1 or 2 classes, Algebra—3 classes, Arithmetic—3 classes, Geometry, English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, English History, U. S. History, English Analysis, Grammar, Reading, Book keeping and Penmanship, one class each.

This is the term for beginning Latin, French, Algebra and Geometry and there may be a class beginning Greek.

The expenses are very low; a statement of the expenses of some of the students the past year is given in the catalogue.

For any information or to engage board or room, address the Principal.

Hebdon, Me., July 25, 1883.

Bridgton Academy,

NORTH BRIDGTON, ME.

Fall Term of twelve weeks, commencing

Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1883,

under the following management:

J. F. MOODY, A. M., - Principal.

MISS E. F. BURLINGTON, Teacher of Greek and Mathematics.

MISS HELEN M. STAPLES, Teacher of Modern Languages and Latin.

MISS A. CHADBOURNE, Principal of Commercial Department, and Teacher of Industrial Drawing.

MISS LOUISA M. ROBINSON, Teacher of English and Education.

REV. N. LINCOLN, Chaplain.

MISS LAZZIE K. BARNETT, Teacher of English.

MISS G. BRAY, Assistant in Languages and Mathematics.

MRS. E. A. M. TURNER, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MRS. J. F. MOODY, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS LILLIE GIBBS, Teach of Vocal Music.

This school offers greater advantages and at lower prices than any other institution in the County. Young ladies get excellent board and tuition for about \$10.00, and young gentlemen for \$15.00 per week.

For full particulars or catalogues apply to the Principal, Secretary, or Rev. N. Lincoln.

Geo. K. CHADBOURNE, Sec'y.

No. Bridgton, July 24.

GOULD'S ACADEMY,

BETHEL, MAINE.

Academic year begins

August 28th, 1883,

under the same board of instruction as last year.

Send for board circulars to

H. W. JOHNSON, Prin.,

BETHEL, MAINE.

HOME SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

WATERFORD, ME.

The fifth year of this Family school opens.

Wednesday, August 29, 1883.

Fall Term twelve weeks. Board, tuition and fuel, per year of thirty-eight weeks, \$10.00. Additional and alterations are now being made in the building occupied by the school, which will render it pleasant, commodious and convenient. Address

Miss H. E. DOUGLASS, Prin.

FRYEBURG ACADEMY.

FALL TERM

of this institution will begin
Wednesday, Sept. 5,

and continue twelve weeks.

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON A. M.,

Principal.

Miss Kate F. Stone,

Preceptress.

Miss Hattie A. Pike,

Vocal Music.

Miss Clara Mason,

Instrumental Music.

MISS MINNIE T. MORGAN,

Drawing and Painting.

D. Lowell Lamson M. D.,

Telegraphy.

Mr. Richardson has had charge of Bridgton High School for the past ten years. Miss Stone is a graduate of Gordon Normal School.

Arrangements have been made by which students may be transported daily for the whole term from stations on the P. & O. Railroad at the following rates:—From Brunswick or Conway Center, \$2.00; from Biddeford, North Conway or Inter-valle, \$2.00; from West Baldwin, \$1.50; Biddeford or Bartlett, \$1.50; from Biddeford, \$1.50. The studies will be arranged to accommodate those boarding at home and coming on the train.

Fryeburg Academy has just been selected by the government of Bowdoin College as one of its three fitting schools, Hallowell and Washington Academies being the others. Students fitting for Bowdoin will be examined at the Academy, thus saving the expense of a trip to Brunswick.

The Academy has the largest and finest Telescope in this section and a Library embracing six hundred volumes. Ten thousand dollars has recently been added to the fund.

Board in good families only \$10.00 per week. Rooms for those who wish to board themselves can be obtained at reasonable rates.

Tuition—Commons, \$5.00; Higher English, \$6.00; Languages, \$7.00; Music, \$10.00; For Board, \$10.00; for Fuel, \$1.00; for Laundry, \$1.00; for Sewing, \$1.00; for Miscellaneous, \$1.00.

For Board, \$10.00; for Fuel, \$1.00; for Laundry, \$1.00; for Sewing, \$1.00; for Miscellaneous, \$1.00.

Send for circular to the Principal or to

Rev. E. M. FRENCH, Secretary.

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Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 7, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT.

Newspaper Decisions.

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

THE AMENDMENT AND PROHIBITION

ADDRESS OF HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,

AT THE TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING

AT LAKE MARANOCOOK, JULY 28TH,

1883.

Mr. Dingley said in substance: One year from next September the people of this State are to vote on a prohibitory constitutional amendment. For several reasons the result of this vote will have an important influence on future legislation bearing on dram shops.

IMPORTANCE OF AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE.

The reasons which led many thousand petitioners to ask the legislature to submit this amendment were first to strengthen the principle of prohibition by making it the settled constitutional policy of the State, and secondly to lift the prohibitory principle above party issues and complications by making it a part of the fundamental law of the State beyond the sphere of partisanship.

Whatever difference of opinion might have existed as to the expediency of submitting the amendment, now that it must be voted up or voted down every prohibitionist must reach the conclusion that the continuance of our laws prohibiting dram shops is largely dependent upon a decided affirmative vote. Practically the vote on the amendment is a poll of the voters of the State on the question of prohibition or license.

The significance of the vote both at home and abroad lies in this fact. If a decided majority vote in favor of the amendment it will be regarded everywhere as the settled conviction of the people of Maine that the prohibition of the dram shop by law is a wiser policy than license, and the result will greatly strengthen our prohibitory laws and give new impetus to their enforcement.

If, on the other hand, the majority vote against the amendment, it will be claimed and held everywhere as an expression of the people of Maine against prohibition, and give such an impetus to license sentiments that nothing can successfully resist the demand that will at once come up for the substitution of license for prohibitory laws.

It is because of this fact that it becomes so important to secure a decided majority of the popular vote in favor of the amendment. The form of the amendment is, for this reason, of little consequence. The prohibitionist who votes against it because he thinks it does not go far enough, or because he doubts the expediency of a constitutional provision on the subject, or for any other reason, will find that the practical effect of his vote is for license. With this view of the situation clearly in mind, no one can fail to see that a strong affirmative vote will greatly strengthen the policy of prohibiting dram shops, and tend to lift it to a position where it will be regarded as well settled as the policy of prohibiting gambling places; while on the other hand a negative vote will stamp prohibition with popular disapproval at once nullify it, and probably lead to its overthrow.

It is important, therefore, that the friends of temperance in Maine should at this time promptly meet the assaults on our prohibitory policy which have recently multiplied in view of the approaching poll of votes on the question of prohibition and license, and should candidly and thoroughly discuss the relative merits of the two policies of dealing with dram shops.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

Happily, said Mr. Dingley, in approaching a consideration of the drink problem, there is entire agreement between all good citizens; all men who can lay any claim to friendship for temperance, on two points: First, that the evils which arise from drinking practices and from the dram shops which pander to drinking habits, are of so immense magnitude as to loudly call for the co-operation of every true man and woman in the use of every possible means of prevention or mitigation. And secondly, that while these evils cannot be entirely overcome, yet they are in large measure preventable or remediable by human agencies.

There is a further agreement that moral agencies, such as temperance inculcations and education at the fireside, in the church, the public school, the press, and all other means by which individual and public sentiment is formed—what is commonly meant by the term "moral suasion," must be our great reliance in furthering the temperance movement.

LAW AS AN ADJUNCT OF MORAL SUASION.

There is a large and respectable class of men who insist that moral suasion is the only practicable remedy for the gigantic evils which arise from drinking practices and grog-shops, and that law cannot afford us any aid. "Men," they tell us, "cannot be made virtuous or temperate by law." While there is an element of truth in this statement so far as it relates to the inward desire and purpose, yet it is untrue so far as it includes the external temptations which so often overcome desires and purposes to lead virtuous and temperate lives. It is here that law comes in to remove or mitigate temptations which obstruct the victories of moral suasion. Indeed, the only justification of any interference by law with the liquor traffic, whether by license restriction or otherwise, rests on this assumption, and all who favor license restrictions, as well as prohibition, practically concede that law is an essential adjunct of moral suasion in the work of promoting temperance.

LAW AND PERSONAL LIBERTY.

It is claimed with much persistence that while license restrictions of the liquor traffic are proper to protect society, yet that the prohibition of the dram-shop is an unwarrantable and unconstitutional interference with the personal liberty of the citizen to use what he pleases, so long as he does not injure his neighbor. But why do not the restrictive features of a license law which prohibit the sale of liquor by ninety-nine hundred of the citizens, and forbid that hundredth from selling after midnight and on Sunday, interfere with the personal liberty of the citizen as well as prohibitory laws which prohibit the sale before midnight?

But neither prohibition nor license touches the personal liberty of the citizen to use liquor. It is the business of selling liquor which each forbid—the latter at certain times, and the former at all times. This distinction between interfering with a business and avoiding direct interference with the personal liberty of the citizen runs through our laws. The law prohibits the sale of diseased meat and toy pistols, but it does not forbid anyone from using these articles.

The well established principle of interference by law with a practice or business from which the community is liable to injury, is this: Regulation when the business or practice is such as to make it feasible to guard for the most part against incidental evil results—as for example the sale of poisons and gunpowder; Prohibition when the evil results are so constantly occurring and so inevitably connected with the business as to defy regulation that will prevent serious injury to society—as for example the keeping of gambling houses and lottery establishments, the sale of toy pistols, etc.

The Supreme Court of the United States stated the constitutional and common sense principle very clearly in their decision affirming the constitutionality of prohibition, when speaking through Chief Justice Taney, they said in substance, that any State may regulate the liquor traffic, or prohibit it altogether if, in the judgment of its legislature this is necessary to protect society.

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE.

The real and only question at issue between prohibition and license is as to which legislative policy will better protect society against the temptations of the dram shop, and tend to diminish drinking practices. This is a practical question which must be solved by an appeal to comparative results. And in considering results, it must be borne in mind that no law does or can extirpate the offense or evil against which it is aimed. The test of success of any statute is whether on the whole it restrains or mitigates the offense or evil so far as any law can. And in determining this, it will be found that there are the same difficulties in enforcing the restrictions of license as those of prohibition, growing out of the fact that the victim of the dram seller endeavors to protect his destroyer, while the sufferer in the case of other offenses takes the lead in prosecuting the offender. As a rule prohibition is as well enforced as those restrictive provisions of license which give it any value.

The extent of enforcement of either will depend largely on the activity of the temperance sentiment; and wherever there is sufficient of such sentiment to secure prohibitory laws, they are more likely to be enforced than license, for the reason that they endeavor to remove the

temptations of the dram shops, and therefore commend themselves to the public conscience, while license proposes only to restrict the right to offer these temptations to an authorized class.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION.

1. The rapid progress of the prohibitory policy during the little more than thirty years since it was first embodied in legislation, in the face of the fierce opposition of selfish interests, affords much proof that its practical workings must on the whole have been beneficial.

It must be borne in mind that forty years ago license prevailed everywhere. It had been tried for 200 years, and its results were known to all. Commencing 37 years ago in Maine, although it is only 32 years since the principle was made effective by search and seizure provisions, prohibition has steadily made its way with fewer reverses than was ever before known in the case of any cause where such interested opposition was arrayed against it. The prohibitory policy was overthrown in Maine four years after its embodiment in the law of 1851; but the license law which was substituted, after a trial of two years fell under the weight of an overwhelming popular condemnation, and prohibition came in again to stay.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan also tried full State prohibition, and under the influence of an immense foreign vote went back to license. But in Massachusetts prohibition by vote of municipalities has been steadily gaining ground, until to-day in nearly half of the State the dram shop is again prohibited by law. New Hampshire and Vermont have shown no signs of receding in their support of prohibition, while two States of the far West—Kansas and Iowa—have joined the prohibitory column by overwhelming popular votes, although in the latter State the full fruit of the victory has been deferred by legal technicalities.

But prohibition is making its most rapid stride by commencing with municipal or county prohibition of the dram shop either by direct enactment of legislatures, or by municipal or county vote under authority of local option laws. In this way considerable progress has been made in prohibiting dram shops in Indiana, Connecticut and Nebraska, as well as in Massachusetts and Iowa—the ultimate goal being prohibition in all of these States. It is in the South, however, that prohibition has been making peculiarly rapid progress during the past ten years. This has been due to two causes—first, the fact that this section of the country has not felt the chilling influence on temperance of foreign immigration, and secondly to the special danger to Southern society involved in the free supply of liquor to the freedmen. Under these influences, more than half the counties of Georgia and West Virginia, a large part of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and several counties of Maryland and Texas have adopted county prohibition. Within the past few months Florida and Missouri have adopted laws which will enable a majority of the tax payers of the several municipalities to prohibit the dram shop.

To sum up, twenty of the thirty-eight States now recognize the principle of prohibition—five (including Iowa which has so voted) by general prohibitory laws applicable to the whole State, six by general local option laws authorizing any county or municipality to prohibit, and nine by laws applicable to special counties. And in all the States in which local prohibition has been tried, the public sentiment is daily increasing for general prohibition; while in all the other eighteen States there are active movements for local or State prohibition.

Such unexampled progress of a new principle, encountering so bitter opposition from gigantic selfish interests, affords evidence that it is based on truth.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF PROHIBITION.

2. Wherever prohibition has been tried long enough to bear fruits, it has been found a potent educational influence against drinking habits. Whatever business the law frowns upon it makes disreputable, and whatever it licenses and protects it adds respectability to. This direct influence on the business itself indirectly affects the practices which the business furthers.

It has been objected that any apparent educational advantage of prohibition over license as an educational influence, is offset by an alleged tendency of the former to foster hypocrisy by substituting secret for public drinking. In reply I observe that a law and public opinion which lead men to avoid public drinking, must inevitably operate in the case of multitudes to induce them to reform altogether. There is an element of self-respect in the great mass of men which operates powerfully to induce them to avoid practices

which the state of the law and public opinion makes them disinclined to practice in public. Such a condition of things is strong proof that prohibition is a success.

If in the case of many, drinking is secret and unavowed instead of being public and avowed, the community—especially the young who are influenced by example—are the gainers rather than the losers. It is not hypocrisy for a man to drink in secret and conceal this habit from the world, out of respect to what his conscience tells him is a better and more commendable course of life; or when a drinking man favors laws prohibiting the dram-shop, simply because he does not want his children to be subjected to its temptations. Even if it were in some particular cases, it should be borne in mind that hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue, and the only way to banish it is to abolish virtue. Would objectors to prohibition introduce license and popularize public drinking habits in order that there may be no occasion for some drinking men to conceal their practices and lead their friends to believe them free from such habits?

TESTIMONY OF THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

3. It is strong presumptive proof that prohibition seriously diminishes the sale and consumption of liquor, that the liquor interest everywhere and under all circumstances opposes this policy, and favors license instead. This interest knows what the truth is in the matter, and if it was the fact that more liquor is consumed under prohibition than under license, as it claims for effect, we may rest assured that it would champion prohibition.

The fact that the liquor interest stoutly opposes, and for eight years has defeated every attempt of the friends of temperance to have Congress provide for a careful official investigation of the liquor traffic and the working of prohibitory and license laws, shows that the men engaged in this business know that official statistics would show in a very clear light that prohibition is far more effective than license.

The friends of temperance desire simply to know the truth; to have the fullest light in order that they may pursue the course which is clearly the most effective to restrain the temptation of the dram shop.

INFLUENCE OF OPEN TEMPTATIONS.

4.—It is conceded that prohibition generally succeeds in banishing dram shops from public sight, but it is claimed that it only drives them to hidden corners. If this were all that is gained by prohibition, it would be a great advantage, for the temptations offered by an open dram shop, given a certificate of respectability by law, and offering those temptations to the weak and inexperienced as they are compelled to pass by, are much more dangerous than the temptations afforded by a secret dram shop, forced to hide in secret corners, which nobody encounters unless he is seeking for them.

REDUCTIONS OF DRAM SHOPS.

5. But the evidence is conclusive that prohibition not only for the most part closes open dram shops and compels the traffic to hide, but also that it diminishes the number of places in which liquor is sold in any manner as a beverage. Taking advantage of the fact that prohibition will high drives even the secret dram shop and drunkenness from the rural sections, but is not able to prevent secret dram selling, or any other offense, in cities where it has opportunities to hide, one trick of the liquor interest is to ignore the country and confine their comparisons to cities, and even in the case of these to select a particular city in which, for exceptional reasons, the worst showing is made. Even when they compare States, they select as their license example a State in which local prohibition exists in a large portion of the counties, as for example West Virginia or Georgia.

Inasmuch as in most Southern States the practice of home distillation of whiskey, thereby lessening the number of dealers, any fair inquiry requires that Southern States be compared with Southern States and Northern States with Northern; and that States, including both country and city, in which license wholly prevails, be compared with States in which prohibition wholly prevails.

The last Internal Revenue Report shows that in the four Northern States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Kansas, in all of which the prohibitory law is in force, the number of retail liquor dealers (mainly secret dealers) averaged in 1882 one to every 620 inhabitants; that in the four Northern States of Massachusetts, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska, in which local prohibition prevailed to some extent, the number of liquor dealers averaged one to 335 inhabitants; that in the fourteen Northern States in which license wholly or nearly wholly prevails, the average number of liquor dealers is one to every 210 inhabitants. In other words, there are three times as many dram shops in the wholly

license States, as in the wholly prohibitory States. It appears also that as soon as local prohibition is applied to municipalities or counties here and there, the number of drinking places begins to decline.

In the South, there are no wholly prohibitory States, although West Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee have applied local prohibition to such an extent that it has extinguished the open dram shops in many counties, well nigh closed them in others, and in connection with the practice of home distillation of whiskey, which extensively prevails, has reduced the number of dealers to one for every 636 inhabitants. But in the four Southern States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Delaware, and Missouri, in which license practically wholly prevailed in 1882, (although the latter has recently enacted a law which may be made prohibitory by localities,) the number of liquor dealers averaged one to 300 inhabitants.

A comparison of prohibitory counties with license counties in the same State shows the beneficial results of prohibition still more clearly. A gentleman writing from Massachusetts says that the number of dram-shops in those counties where the towns have adopted the policy of prohibiting dram-shops, is not one-half the number in counties mainly license. The Savannah News says that many counties in Georgia which were notorious for drinking places and drunkenness under license, have under prohibition become the most orderly and free from grog-shops of any counties in the State. The South-east Texas, published at Jasper, Texas, says that the adoption of prohibition in that county has greatly improved the people. Judge McConnell of Tennessee, in a letter to the National American, says that in his circuit of eight counties under prohibition, there is not a single saloon, and the law has so improved society that it has been completely revolutionized.

REDUCTION OF SALES.

6. These facts show that prohibition diminishes the sales in still greater degree even than it reduces the number of places in which liquor may in some manner be obtained. Nothing is clearer than that any traffic which is under the ban of the law, and which finds itself able to exist only by dodging the police and doing business in hidden places, must effect less sales than when it is conducted under the protection of the law, and in open places where it can keep large stocks and expose its wares to attract the public. The better the facilities for obtaining liquor, the more will be consumed, and vice versa. Indeed, a large proportion of the dealers in liquors in wholly prohibitory States who pay the U. S. tax and appear in the reports, do business with a stock of only a few concealed bottles or gallons, and under such difficulties that five of them cannot sell as much as one open licensed establishment. The fact that in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Kansas, the receipts of the United States from the taxes on the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, were only seven cents per inhabitant in 1882, while the receipts from these sources in wholly license States were \$1.80 per inhabitant, is, to say the least, very suggestive.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.
7. The books of the Internal Revenue office for Maine show that for the present year 813 persons have paid the U. S. tax as dealers in liquors. As the tax is only \$25, the penalties for non-payment very severe, and the U. S. detective service very vigilant, it is believed that this covers every person who intends to sell liquors however secretly. It covers also nearly two hundred of the druggists of the State, a large proportion of whom claim that they never sell liquor as a beverage, and also a large number of small dealers, and all secret dealers outside of seventeen places, who are doing a very small business under great difficulties—while fifty years ago there was in Maine one licensed dramshop to every 225 inhabitants. The average number of dealers in Northern wholly license States is one to every 210 inhabitants, or nearly four times as many as in Maine; and in not a single wholly license State in the North is the number less than one to 250 inhabitants. In New York and New Jersey there is one dram shop to every 180 inhabitants, in Rhode Island one to 200, in Delaware one to 250, and in California one to 95. The average for the whole Union is one to every 300 inhabitants.

Thus it will be seen that even counting all persons who paid a tax as dealers (and the number of those who sell as a beverage is much less), and there are only one-fourth as many liquor dealers per thousand inhabitants in Maine that there is on the average in license States. When it is borne in mind that dealer in

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