

The Oxford Democrat.

WEEKLY.

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 12, 1884.

GEO. H. WATKINS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, \$2.50; per half year, \$1.25; per month, 10 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. All payments in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All legal advertisements are given three insertions for \$1.00. Subsequent insertions at the rate of 50 cents per line. For longer advertisements, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—The Oxford Democrat is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the residence of the Editor, in the village of Paris, Maine.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the several cities, towns, and plantations in the Second Congressional District, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Oxford, Maine, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the XXXIX Congress, the following persons are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Oxford, Maine, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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be able to say that these things have been growing lower and lower as the years have gone by. We not only buy them cheaper ourselves, but we are placing them in the markets of the world. Instead of sending millions of dollars annually from our country to foreign lands as we formerly did, we are more and more every year becoming independent—feeding and furnishing our own people and having the balance of trade in our own hands. We make thousands of tons of railroad rails yearly in our own country. In July, 1882, steel rails were \$55.00 a ton in England and only \$48.00 a ton here, and if we had not been making them here, undoubtedly English rails would have been from \$75 to \$100 per ton. The opinion of the best judges in this country is, that had it not been for our tariff, we should have been unable to make rails to any extent here. Protection to home industry is necessary.

As Eastern folk are told of a man who had been a farmer and extensive grounds in one portion of which were fields of sheep and other animals. His possessions were not far from a mountain which was inhabited by wolves, hyenas and other ferocious beasts. To protect his grounds from destruction, high walls were built which the forest beasts could neither climb nor tear down. At first these walls created much discontent from the mountain at night and glare with light around the enclosure, but after many an effort, finding access hopeless, would retreat. Wearied with repeated trials and failures, they came to come and their unwelcome howls were no longer heard. The silence was so long continued that at last the owner believed that it was safe to pull down the wall. It was not, in truth, a handsome structure, and his taste had been so cultivated, that he could easily discern the greater beauty of the scene if the wall were removed. His neighbors, however, told him that if he did remove it the animals would surely return. But he thought otherwise. He believed they had been gentler, and that the fear of his neighbors were groundless. So the wall was removed—the wolves and their three companions returned and his flocks were destroyed.

Our tariff is a wall whereby the industries of our land are protected for the benefit of all who live under our Government. It is necessary in the beginning and wisdom teaches us that we should not pull it down until we are perfectly safe from the British lion and all other lions who are eager to come in and repeat the story of the English treatment of the Irish and the Turks, of the people of India and Japan. The wall has protected all the employer and employee. It has enabled the former to build factories, employ men and pay them the better to earn large wages and enjoy them. The profits of the success of this policy are visible to all who can see the thousands of our factories, the multitude of homes that belong to the workers, the lands they own, the money they have in the banks and by contrasting their condition with the lot of the laboring men across the seas. Why do the workers of Great Britain and other countries live so poor as if this be a bad country for the poor man—if protection be ruinous to him? The wave of immigration to this country is constantly rolling higher and shows no sign of subsiding. The truth is, his condition is immensely improved, and every new comer when once settled, begs his friends on the other side to follow. The arguments of the free trader fall as lightly on this class as do the snows of heaven on the mountain tops. This perpetual migratory movement toward our shores is the greatest triumph of our policy. The world ever before, and furnishes an argument in favor of maintaining the protective policy as conclusive and majestic as the rich fields of summer are a proof of the better presence of the sun—*Alfred B. Ellis.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Senate, after a week and a half of consideration, has finally disposed of the Blair Educational bill, which I have mentioned before. This bill, which is one of the most important of any brought before either branch of Congress, has now gone to the House to await consideration there. But because of the great accumulation of bills in that house, there now appears little chance of the favorable consideration of this important bill, unless consent can be obtained to set aside all other matters.

And as the responsibility for any failure to pass this bill will belong to the Democratic party. It has been urged by many prominent Representatives of that party, that the Senate bill ought to be taken up as it is to avoid the danger of having it fall between the two houses.

The Senate, on Tuesday, began the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which passed the House some three weeks ago. Senator Hale, of your State, has charge of the bill. During the discussion Wednesday, Senator Vest, the champion of free ships, took occasion to refer to his pet scheme. This brought Senator Frye to his feet in defense of a bill, introduced by him, similar to the Dingley Shipping bill. The discussion between the two Senators was sharp and interesting.

Of the five regular Appropriations which have passed the House, only one (the Military Academy) has passed the Senate, the Naval bill being the second. If more remain to be passed by the House, and more to be passed by the Senate, it is not nearly the middle of April, this clearly shows how behind-hand, not only the House but the Senate is, in its regular business. The Naval bill will probably occupy the rest of this week and perhaps go over to next.

The House finished the Indian and Agricultural Appropriation bill last week, making, as I have said, five in all. Monday was what might be called "field day," that is, individuals were recognized for the suspension of the rules and the passage of individual propositions. Conversely, of Ohio, again attempted to bring before the House his proposition to restore the duty upon wool. It will be remembered that the 47th Congress lowered the duty on wool to woolen goods. Notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats were in favor of a still further reduction, their opponents went upon the stump in the fall campaign of 1882 and declared to the wool growers that the only reason for them was to vote the Democratic ticket and thus place in power a party, which was practically pledged to a restoration of the duty on wool. By this means the Democratic party gained nearly ten thousand votes, it is said, and placed Hendley in the gubernatorial chair. Most of the Ohio Democratic Representatives were thus necessarily pledged to a restoration of the duty on wool. Conversely, one of them, took the proposition in hand and, as I have said, attempted to bring it before the House. The motion was sustained by those Democrats from Ohio, who felt themselves bound by their pledges, together with a few of their protection brethren, and many Republicans. But the opposition which included all the Democratic tariff reformers, and a few Republicans, was too great, and the motion was lost. Thus the Democrats were swamped in their own scheme.

The defeat of this proposition is very significant. In the first place it has lost Ohio to the Democrats. Nor do they attempt to conceal their disappointment at the prospect of the defeat which is in store for them; for Democratic Representatives from that State admit that it is all up with them, because they have not fulfilled their pledge.

Again, the defeat of this proposition is significant because of its bearing upon the Morrison tariff bill. The friends of the bill, that is, the revenue reformers, are disposed to find comfort in the defeat of the wool proposition. They claim that this vote was a good test of the disposition of the House towards the Morrison bill. But in all probability they are too sanguine, for many voted against the restoration of the duty on wool who will also vote against the Morrison bill. Because, they say, wool and woolen goods go hand in hand, and increase of the duty on one works an injustice to the other. In short, this vote has little bearing upon the tariff bill.

Last week the House was less disposed to legislate upon important matters, than ever. Wednesday a struggle arose as to which of the many pending special orders should obtain precedence of consideration. Mr. Dingley attempted to bring up the Shipping bill, but he was unsuccessful. His fellow Representatives attempted to bring up their bills but were likewise voted down. The House spent the whole day trying to find out what it should consider. Finally, by reason of a combination of motions to consider bills providing for the erection of several public buildings was successfully carried. The bills will probably occupy some time. And these, together with the Morrison bill will occupy several weeks.

Mr. Morrison has given notice that he will call up the tariff bill next Tuesday. As I said in my last, there is little doubt but that a sufficient number of votes will be obtained for consideration. The House will probably work itself into a high state of excitement over this bill.

I am told that there is little gossip in the halls of Congress over the Presidential question. However, this opinion is expressed that Blaine will be far in the lead of all the other candidates, Arthur and Logan being very close together and Edmunds fourth. What the outcome will be, no one dares to predict. The Democrats will cry for Tilden in spite of the declaration that he cannot be a candidate.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON.

The public library of Boston is an institution of which any city might be proud, containing as it does over 400,000 volumes and occupying a building completed at the cost of \$800,000. Notwithstanding the immensity of the collection its origin is comparatively recent and not until about thirty years ago was a real interest manifested and the work pushed to a purpose, although previous to that a few books had been given for the object of a free reading room. In 1852 a board of trustees was chosen composed of men of high literary attainments and broad views. Edward Everett being the president and their report attracted the attention of Joshua Bates, a member of the famous banking house of Baring Brothers, of London, whose youth had been spent in Boston, and he donated \$30,000 toward the purchase of books, if the city accepted the offer and the present structure was erected on Boylston Street, opposite the common. There followed large bequests of money and books. The library of Nathaniel Bowditch containing 2500 volumes was given by his sons and it is valuable collection of Theodore Parker to the number of 1000 was received, while in 1871 4,000 Spanish and Portuguese books and manuscripts were added—a contribution from the indefatigable student, George Ticknor. So much for the history of the library next to the Congressional Library at Washington the largest in the New World, and which is freely open to the public, rich and poor to share alike its treasures, since no pecuniary deposit is demanded. Now a glimpse inside may be of interest. On the first floor are the circulating room, the library hall containing books of large daily circulation, and two reading rooms where all the periodical literature of this country and Europe may be consulted. On the second floor is Bates Hall crowded with books in its sixty alcoves and six galleries, and here at all hours are gathered scholars and literati, poring over these volumes as if searching for the pearl of great price somewhere in the printed page. In the main hall, enclosed in a class case are some rare manuscripts and books around which I delight to linger. Here is a Palm-Book, the first book published in the U. S., and bearing date 1640. Here is Eliot's Primer, in its original binding, leather, then thought to be unique, and beside it the first edition of Eliot's Bible, the type having been set in part by him, similar to the Dingley Shipping bill. The discussion between the two Senators was sharp and interesting.

THE SENATORSHIP.

I hear the name of Hon. John P. Swamy of Canton, suggested as a candidate for a Senator from Oxford, and as his is the name I heard mentioned for that important position from the eastern part of the County, I rise to second the motion.

I know that almost any man can occupy a seat in the Legislature, and draw his pay, and it is doubtless very pleasant to do so. But if we want good laws we should select for law-makers only our ablest and best men, men who are in sympathy with the people, men who have the courage of their convictions, and ability to make their influence felt in shaping legislation and in the enactment of the laws by which we are governed.

THE SENATORSHIP.

A man of legislative experience is always to be preferred if he can be had, and none but an able, competent man should be selected for a Senator at the present time, or at any time. Our laws are often a blot and a shame to the State, because we select incompetent men for law-makers.

For the DEMOCRAT.

OXFORD COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

AT OXFORD, APRIL 11.

The school house in which the Association was held is an elegant two-story building, standing in a short distance from the road. In front is a large level yard, in which young maples were set out last spring. The lower story is divided into two rooms, for the use of the primary and intermediate schools. The upper story is all one room, and is used as a grammar school room, also as a hall, being the only large hall in the village. Here the convention is held. The room has been thoroughly cleaned, the sides adorned with pretty pictures in tasteful frames, and the whole presenting a neat and attractive appearance.

The morning was cloudy and the mud in the roads just awful. The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M. As Mr. H. W. Johnson of Bethel, the President, had not come, C. F. Whitman of Norway was made Chairman for the time being. Among those present were Hon. N. A. Luce, State Superintendent of Schools, a man of most genial appearance; W. M. Brooks, C. C. Whitman, Dr. A. L. Hersey, C. S. Cummins, and about twenty others.

W. M. Brooks opened the exercises by a paper on "School Tactics"—(1) Nature and purpose of; (2) Class movements; (3) Giving recess; (4) Helping pupils; (5) Dismissing school. Mr. Brooks has taught fifty-seven terms of school and has made teaching the one study of his life, consequently his paper was a valuable one to all teachers. B. M. Pratt and Henry Hammond, who were of the latter persuasion, both absent. So C. F. Whitman began the discussion, criticizing and expanding Mr. Brooks's paper for ten minutes. Freeman Andrews, an old teacher, followed with a few remarks.

Then Superintendent Luce made a motion to lay the paper on the table for future discussion and adjourn.

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H. W. Johnson, of Gould's Academy, Bethel, President of the Association, called the meeting to order at 2:10 P. M. A much

larger attendance than in the morning, the hall being about half full.

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Miss H. E. Hersey then made some most practical remarks. Among them, that \$7 will buy fifty volumes of the Franklin Square Library—the best works of the world's best thinkers. C. F. Whitman spoke briefly. H. W. Johnson told how he had used the *Boston Daily Journal* and other good papers in his school with good results. Adjourned.

Evening meeting opened at 7. The hall was crowded. Miss H. E. Hersey read a paper on "Successful Teaching." It was rather an informal talk than a paper, as she only used very brief notes. She gave a series of vivid word pictures of various successful teachers and their methods.

Hon. W. J. Corbitt, of Gorham, spoke on "Memory Training." He began by saying he was not an eloquent man and did not wish to be one. But the reporter thinks that a man who can talk for one and one-half hours on so dry a subject in such a simple and graphic manner as to hold the interest of children, is eloquent in the highest sense of the word. He thinks we are pushing our children too fast—trying to put scholars of 12 in positions which can only be properly filled by those of 25. He says no scholar under 14 can understand algebra; and that we should cultivate the reasoning faculties more, and not learn as the parrot does.

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Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.
"I was taken sick a year ago," said a man, "and I was cured by a doctor. I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

"I should like to tell you," said the doctor, "that I had been cured of my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to take Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am now as well as ever. I had been told that Hop Bitters was a good medicine, but I did not believe it until I saw the result."

"The second man was as well and strong as when a child," said the doctor. "And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a nervous system.

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint," pronounced by Boston's best physicians. "I was cured by Hop Bitters."

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

"Do miracles," said Mrs. E. D. Shaw.

How to cure Sick—Examine your liver and

kidney, and you will find the cause of your

illness. The most reliable and certain way of

knowing the cause of your illness is to

examine your liver and kidney. Hop Bitters

will cure you of all liver and kidney

troubles. It is a powerful purgative and

will cleanse your system of all impurities.

"What was the result?" said the doctor.

"The man was cured of his liver and

kidney troubles. He was as well and strong

as when a child. He was cured of his

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OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

Communications for this Department should be sent to the editor, W. H. BAKER, East Boston, Mass.

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HOP PLASTER

For the cure of all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is a powerful antiseptic and will cleanse the skin of all impurities. It is also a good remedy for itching and burning. It is used by rubbing it on the affected part. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Price, 50 cents per lb.

LAME BACK

For the cure of all lameness of the back. It is a powerful antiseptic and will cleanse the back of all impurities. It is also a good remedy for itching and burning. It is used by rubbing it on the affected part. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Price, 50 cents per lb.

Horsford's Bread Preparation

For the cure of all bread diseases, such as bread mold and other eruptions. It is a powerful antiseptic and will cleanse the bread of all impurities. It is also a good remedy for itching and burning. It is used by rubbing it on the affected part. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Price, 50 cents per lb.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY H. WALKER MCKENNA.

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is invited. Address all communications to the editor, H. W. BAKER, East Boston, Mass.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT.

It would seem almost unnecessary, at this late date, to discuss this question. But observation teaches the fact that there are a great many different methods now in common use among our farmers, differing materially, not only in system and quality of food, but also in quantity. One farmer becomes impressed with the idea that all food over and above the amount necessary to sustain life, and perhaps, on a little growth, is wasted; and so increases his stock and feeds accordingly. When the time arrives for him to sell, he is obliged to take less for every creature sold than many other farmers get for stock of the same age, but he reckons his profits upon the feed not used and is content. Because, in his own mind, his duty has been fully performed in economizing food and solving the problem of just how little can possibly be used and still fall behind in actual weight. Many times this system of pinching is carried to such an extent that the animals become very much diminished in size from generation to generation. The number of New England farmers pursuing this course is not so large as formerly. Still, stock shows by its looks that many bars the rule still holds good. There may be cases where this rigid economy is necessary, but in nearly every instance the system is followed from mere force of habit or willful neglect. And, as can be plainly shown, is the cause of many failures, not only in stock raising but in every branch of farming. Parsimony is not economy, and cannot be so construed. Many a man dates his success in business to the time when he made liberal expenditures for some article that, perhaps, might not have been strictly necessary, or in liberal advertising, or in liberal feeding. If we are on the right road we should put forth every effort to call everything possible to our assistance, and this liberality will do more towards bringing forward this result than any other effort that we may make. The motto for every business man should be: "Strict attention to business and liberal outlay in every direction where his resources are concerned. Whether it be stock raising or farming solely for crops, or in mercantile pursuits or in professional life, the rule is still the same. When the time comes for the close feeder to strike his balance the result will plainly show him that something is wanting to make his manner of feeding profitable. And one of two conclusions must be arrived at,—either he has spent too much for food and thereby increases his expenditures unnecessarily, or his stock has not increased sufficiently on his hands to make a margin possible. And, upon a second thought, unless he is very set in his old ways, he will carry less stock and feed more liberally. If he is, he will purchase cheaper animals of smaller breeds, and thus seek to economize food. But, in the long run, his efforts bring him nothing but disappointment, and he sells out, or stays, and joins the band of chronic grumblers, eking out a mere existence at a business that he dislikes but which, in spite of neglect and abuse, will give him enough to sustain life. A more numerous class feed their stock bountifully. Asking themselves, how little can be given and still keep life in the animals; but how much the animal system use, or how large a quantity of nourishing food can I use upon my stock without waste by improper and incomplete digestion. Treating the animal more like a machine which it is for his interest to keep running at its greatest capacity. And really this is the correct view to be taken. An animal's value is large or small just in proportion to the amount of food it is capable of properly digesting and converting into milk, butter or flesh. They know that what food goes to sustain life, what is actually used to renew the wasted tissues and keep up the animal heat, is a necessity and is fed simply for the purpose of keeping the amount of capital good, and, if they stop there, their stock becomes just like so much money on deposit with only this difference, that constant expense is necessary to keep the amount good. But, after having given food sufficient to maintain the animal at a certain point, more is given there is a profit at once. And only from this extra food can any profit be expected. It is a wise provision of nature that animals will take themselves somewhat to their surroundings and become accustomed to the kind of care and food they receive. In this way certain types are produced which in time become distinct breeds. Stock was formerly supposed to run out from being kept too long in one place, but this is not the case. It is the result of close feeding showing itself in the offspring. Breeders take advantage of this fact, and by a system of careful, generous feeding, in time produce animals very much superior to the ones they started with. This fact being apparent ought to prove conclusively that success in stock-raising, one of the most promising branches of business for the Oxford County farmer, is only to be reached by a system of liberal feeding. One that will put growth or flesh upon the animal every day from its birth to the time it is fitted for the market. And besides the extra growth and consequent increase in profit there is another consideration that is often overlooked by farmers. Nearly all of the more nourishing foods produce much more valuable manure when fed in abundance than lighter ones, and animals fed on such food leave much more to be returned to the soil than when they are barely sustained life, and that of the coarsest, cheapest food. We were much interested in an excellent article in the New England Farmer, written by H. Reynolds, M. D., on "Which to Buy, Food or Fertilizer?" and from a table given by him take the following: After stating the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric

acid, and potash in the various kinds of food he gives statistics to show the amount of nitrogen left in the excrement, both liquid and solid, of animals. While it varies in different animals, being the greatest in sheep and the least in cows, it averages 83 per cent. And there is an increase in mineral substances "due to the fact that considerable quantities of these are taken in the drinking water," which gives an actual manual value to cotton seed meal of \$14.61 per ton, which amount is carried direct to the fields and can be placed on the profit side of the stock account. Under all these conditions there ought to be no one who will not feed liberally and keep his stock in a thriving condition under all circumstances. The practice adopted by some farmers of feeding the young stock the poorest food for winter grain is also a mistake. Just at a time when they are most disposed to grow they are cramped and starved and pinched, under the mistaken idea that they are made for the sole purpose of consuming what full-grown cattle will not eat. If coarse fodder must be given then let them receive a good allowance of grain. Then they will grow and thrive, putting money in the farmer's purse and at the same time become an ornament to the farm and a source of pride to their owner.

A SEED TUBE.

We notice an illustrated article, by F. Grundy, in the American Agriculturist, for April, describing an instrument designed to prevent seed from scattering as it is dropped from the hand. To use the writer's language: "It is merely a tin tube to hang upon the edge of the pail. The hooks go well down into it to give it a good grip. It is an excellent aid in sowing chemical fertilizers along the row." No one, who has been troubled by the wind blowing his seed far from the place designed for it, or has had his clothes and face and hair filled with fertilizer, but will fully appreciate this instrument. There is no patent on it, we believe, and it is so simple that any tin-man can make it,—thereby commending itself to every farmer. Much vexation and loss of time may be prevented, many times, by the use of some simple device like this. We hope some of our readers will try this, and report the result.

(New England Farmer.)

DO NOT ABANDON THE POTATO CROP.

A year ago at this time, potatoes were selling throughout New England at prices fully double