

PARIS, MAINE, NOV. 22, 1897.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Business engagements make it necessary to call upon every person indebted to us, either for subscriptions or advertising to make immediate settlement. Such as heed this notice, within a reasonable time, may settle on the usual terms, at the office. As it is entirely optional with those indebted to us, to pay or wait, if we are compelled to send a man from house to house to gather up these little sums, we shall add to the bills a sum sufficient to pay the cost of collection.

W. A. PIDGIN & Co.
Paris, Nov. 2, 1897.

Retrenchment.

We publish the following communication because it emanates from an honest and influential Republican, whose views are entitled to weight, though we do not fully concur in all its strictures. It is private and public matters, is ripe in our country at the present time, and we sympathize with the writer's views as to the great need of an economical administration of public affairs. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that his strictures in relation to the revenue cutter are too severe, for we think our maritime and custom interests imperatively demand such a vessel on our extended sea coast. The assistance rendered to mariners whose vessels have become disabled, and could never reach port, coming on to our forbidding coast in the winter season, without the assistance rendered by the cutter, more than compensate for all the expense of the vessel. Besides, many lives are saved every winter by timely assistance, from this source, whose value cannot be calculated by dollars and cents.

MR. EDITOR:—Our State election has passed, and our majority being less than last year, some attribute it to one thing and some to another, no one of which is satisfactory to my mind.

The charge made by our opponents that the last and present Congress have used the people's money extravagantly, has more truth in it than we would desire. The tax payers of Maine are as loyal to-day as they have ever been, and they regard copperheadism with as little favor as ever; still they do feel that they are burdened needlessly with taxation.

We have watched with some care the appropriations that Congress has made since the collapse of the rebellion, and we can see no good reason for millions of dollars that have been appropriated.

If our military, naval and civil officers could live on the pay they were receiving during the war, where is the necessity, I ask, of doubling their pay after the war is over? Not only this, but they have gone on increasing new officers, till it seems to me that every other man is drawing pay from the National Treasury. As evidence of this we need not go out of our own District. Look at the increase of expense of collecting the revenue in Portland. Here is the revenue steam cutter "Mahoning," kept at an expense of \$5,000 per month. The pay of the Captain raised from \$1,500 per year to \$2,500, and all the subordinate officers in proportion. Now we would respectfully ask Collector Washburn what possible service this cutter has ever been in collecting the revenue? Can he point to a single case of its detecting smuggling unless notified from the Custom House? So far as I can discover this cutter is a needless bill of expense, and the service it renders is for the benefit of pleasure parties. The whole expenditure for the Portland Custom House in 1895, was about \$20,000. It is now \$80,000, and still more being called for. As in this District, so in others, I am told that in the County of Arrowsick alone the Treasury Department is paying out \$17,495 per year to "special" agents, special detectives and local officers for taking care of the revenue. Who will undertake to say that there is any necessity for such expenditures? In view of this, is it not time to demand of our servants, retrenchment and reform?

Let Congress continue these needless expenditures and, practically, repudiation comes, abhorrent as the idea may be to us. I hold the Republican party accountable for all these abuses, and to it alone, I look for a correction,—will it make this reform? For the last two years I have desired to see one Republican voice raised in Congress protesting against these appropriations, but I looked in vain; none was heard. If something be not done by the men who compose the Republican party in Congress to relieve the people of the burden of taxation that they are now laboring under, a change of members will as surely come as the sun rises and sets. Is it strange that there should be a falling off in our vote from last year?

When we pay a tax on every bunch of matches we use, and this goes to pay the increase of the custom's officers whose pay has been raised from three to four dollars per day, we have reason to complain! You do not hear the people complain of being taxed to pay the small pittance which is paid to our disabled soldiers and sailors. I would ask our Congressmen how many men in office, during the rebellion, resigned on account of the smallness of their pay.—Abolish needless officers, cut down salaries, till some one declines to serve on account of the smallness of the pay. What had we to present to the people in our late election but the treachery of Andy Johnson to the

Republican party? This alone saved us from defeat.

Maine has a delegation in Congress that commands respect, and whose influence is felt when they exert it. We demand of them that they shall so work as to lighten the burden of our tax payers and strengthen our confidence in them as public benefactors. A party that has safely carried us through the greatest civil war known can so legislate as to enable us to pay all our national obligations and not have it burdensome to a people such as we are.

Our members of Congress have been faithful in carrying out the views of their constituents in Reconstruction. Let them be equally faithful in retrenchment; then the people will gladly say to them: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

ONE OF THE TAX PAYERS.

DEMOCRACY RAMPANT. The late elections have unleashed the tongues of some of the copperheads who were silenced by Lee's surrender. Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat, said to have the largest circulation of any democratic paper in Wisconsin, recently said, in reply to the declaration of Gen. Sheridan that rebellion is a crime: "Rebellion a crime! Lie in your throat Paul Sheridan! Every hour justifies the acts of those who, from Bull Run to Richmond through four years of battle and blood sacrifices and struggles, labored, suffered, fought, died, for the cause of civil freedom! Every passing day proves the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence! Every revolving year makes the 'Lost Cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall?"

The special correspondent of the New York World, at Montgomery, Alabama, thus alludes to the Maine men in the Convention in session there. His rebel venom sticks out in his criticism: "Albert E. Buck, of Maine, is not otherwise notable than for the singularity of his *seigneur* in Mobile, which he 'represents.'"

M. D. Stanwood defies effort to locate him. It is thought, however, he is from Massachusetts, where he has a brother. He has been a cattle drover to California, and is credited with several negro disturbances more or less serious in the State.

B. W. Norris, of Maine, is a truly loyal man. He was a United States Commissioner, has bought a large plantation, and is a large man, with a large beard and a high forehead, and a wide nostril—two of them—that recent treason in every gale. Major Norris cannot abide rebel preachers, but the savor of a Union clerical is sweet unto his soul. Therefore he vigorously insisted to-day that none but a "safe" chaplain should be elected, and on that rock the convention split into adjournment.

Charles A. Miller, of Maine, wears the second of the two clean shirts in the Convention. He was for six years clerk of the Maine House of Representatives, and is an ex-Federal army officer, a major.

E. W. Peck of Tuscaloosa, is said by the correspondent to be an old Alabama lawyer and a good one.

The democratic qualification for office in New York city, seems to be of a nature with a majority of the voters. "The stream cannot rise above the fountain." Fernando Wood has nominated himself, as the democratic candidate for Mayor. In an address to "my friends," he says he shan't take the trouble to reply to the old charges made against him of embezzlement, fraud, and sundry other little matters. All that he can say is, he adds, that "the half has not been told." And the Nation intimates that this declaration of Wood that he is worse even than is generally supposed, will probably secure his election.

Mr. Stephen H. Branch also announces himself a candidate for mayor. In his card he speaks of it as a "curious fact" that he was once sent to "Blackwell's Island." A strong recommendation for many voters of that city. Not so was it with the "glorious democracy" of old.

The committee on assumption by the State of municipal war debts were in session last week in Augusta. They have full power to investigate and obtain all requisite information in regard to the expenditures of the cities, towns and plantations of the State for the purpose of establishing some equitable basis for the assumption thereof by the State. The committee is composed of C. W. Goddard, Nathan Dane, Anson P. Merrill, Hiram Ruggles and Chas. R. Whidden. Private contributions and donations, the furnishing of representative recruits, and such items, will not be considered in making up the expenditures.

One of the best farms, probably, in the northern part of the county, is the Bolster farm, in East Ramford, owned by A. J. Knights. He bought it about three years ago, for \$1700. It contains about 200 acres, and is well arranged. He raised this year, and sold \$250 worth of corn. One acre produced 225 bushels of corn, in the ear, or about 113 bushels, worth there 1.50 a bushel. He got 7.90 bushels Potatoes, which he banded to Bryant's Pond, and got 75 cents for. He keeps 50 head of cattle, and estimates the profits of his farm this year, at \$3000. Who can do better than this, in the West?

The METEORIC Display on the morning of the 4th inst., seems to have been very generally observed in this country, and accounts from Michigan, New York, Washington, Virginia, and South Carolina, all agree that no such exhibition had been witnessed since 1833.

State Temperance Convention.

The different sections of the State were well represented at the Convention held at Lewiston last week, the ablest and most influential laborers in the cause being present. The tone of the Convention was moderate, but decidedly in favor of sustaining the principle of prohibition. It was generally conceded that the Constabulary law needed amendment, and the sense of the meeting was to have the law perfected, and try it further.

The session commenced Tuesday Evening, and continued through the next day and Evening.

Attorney Gen. Frye, of Lewiston, made an excellent speech, stating that he had conferred with State Constable Nye, in relation to needed amendments. We append his remarks, and shall be glad to publish the proceedings in full, if our columns admitted of it.

Attorney General Frye said he supposed the members of the Convention had met as thinking, candid, judicious men. Any recommendations which the temperance men of Maine should make the Legislature, would be heeded. He had always held the prohibition enactments of the State, always theoretically, if not practically, a temperance man. He was no hypocrite. Always had thoroughly executed the law against great opposition of friends. He now stood, theoretically and practically upon the platform of the temperance men of Maine. He did not, however, favor the enactment of last winter in all particulars. The trouble with the old law, was not in the law, but with the temperance men of the State, who would not enforce, but opposed it. They did not favor its enforcement in Lewiston, but it was enforced—it was shown to be quite ample to suppress the liquor traffic. The new law enforces itself and stops the liquor traffic, when enforced. That is all the difference between the two laws. Abstractly, the improvement for the first offence is right, but there are cases where it will not work justly in practice. There are cases involving little guilt which must be prosecuted at the instigation of bad men; prosecution in such cases will always harm the temperance cause. There is no difficulty now to secure a jury which would convict under the old law; the Judges, too, are temperance men *par excellence*. He would suggest that the Judge should have the power to remit the penalty in exceptional cases. There is no temperance in the radicalism of the New York Tribune and Wendell Phillips. No real temperance man will abandon the temperance cause, unless he can get at once all his wishes. In all reforms the public sentiment must be gradually educated. If the present liquor legislation is modified or repealed, the temperance men must turn against the Republican party, which is the only party of progress, while the Democratic party is against all progress. He was, last winter, in favor of a constabulary with the old law. The State Constables should be limited to a small number. There are now about thirty, increasing the cost without increasing their efficiency, and thus producing a great outcry. He thought one State Constable with one deputy for each Congressional District, enough, with a fixed salary, say \$2500 for the chief, \$1500 for the deputy. We need none in this District, but York needs one. The present law he said, was one of the worst ever drawn; even Judge Davis, who drew the law, cannot interpret it. He did not believe in the law at the time and so was not careful in the drawing of it. Our liquor law should be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion; this cannot be unless the Constables receive fixed fees. The State Constabulary should not cost above \$5,000, instead of \$60,000, as now asserted. He did not blame the people of Maine for complaining. The Constabulary law does need amendment and fearfully too. The Convention should ask the Legislature for amendment. (Applause) do not go with a demand in one hand, a threat in the other. The temperance men cannot built from the party of progress; if they do, in God's name, where will they built to? Demand all you want, day in and day out, get it if you can; if you can't, take what you can get, and go on demanding.

The address of the Attorney General, which occupied about one hour, was received with marked favor. The chairman, Mr. Hishborn expressed the hope that the temperance cause in Maine might be tried out under her present Attorney General. This sentiment was loudly applauded by the Convention.

The report was laid upon the table for discussion.

Committee on Permanent Organization reported, as follows: President, Hon. Sidney Perkins, of Paris, Vice Presidents, Hon. Woodbury Davis, of Portland, Hon. N. G. Hishborn, of Stockton, Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor, Gen. J. A. Hall, of Damariscotta, Rev. A. E. Ives, of Castine, H. R. Taylor, of Machias, David Dudley, of Presque Isle, Rev. B. C. Chase, of Foxcroft, C. A. Farwell, of Pittsfield, Rev. Zenas Thompson, of Waterville, Joseph Farwell, of Rockland, Hon. B. F. Tallman, of Richmond, R. Dresser, of Auburn, Hon. E. P. Weston, of Farmington, Hon. John J. Perry, of Oxford, A. Morton of Kennebunk; Secretaries, H. A. Shorey, of Bath, and Z. A. Smith, of Ellsworth.

Hon. Sidney Perkins, of Paris, said he thought one reverse—one example of license—was enough for Maine. Prohibition was founded upon God's eternal truth. For one he was not afraid of opposition; had been too long engaged in the temperance cause to be frightened. Temperance is the greatest financial question of the times. In 1890 the country consumed 90,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits; also 130,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. The first must have retailed for more than \$300,000,000; the second for more than \$400,000,000. Stop this liquor consumption, and money enough will be saved to pay off the National debt in 2-1/2 years. The people of the State will take no backward step.

J. S. Kimball of Bangor, said the amendments and constabulary act has done vast good in his part of the State. He had no doubts to make. He thought temperance should be kept out of politics. If there is to be repeal, let it be submitted to the people. Prohibition can thus be maintained.

The following Committee on Resolves was now appointed: Hon. B. M. Roberts, of Stockton; Rev. Mr. Ives, of Castine; Hon. Sidney Perkins, of Paris; Rev. Mr. Snow, of Auburn; Hon. B. F. Tallman, of Richmond; A. J. Potter, of Bath; T. H. Hery, of Paris; Hon. N. Dingley, of Lewiston; Rev. Mr. Munger, of Gardiner; Maj. A. C. Hewey, of Bath; Gen. J. A. Hall, of Damariscotta; R. Dresser, of Auburn; Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor; Cap. H. A. Shorey, of Bath; Daniel Allen of Kendalls Mills.

Joshua Nye, of Waterville, was called out and received with applause. He proposed to discuss the Constabulary law. He did not, by any means, regard it as perfect yet he was not now prepared to submit it to the Legislature elect for modification, as he was not sure of the complexion of that Legislature. He approved most of the views of the Attorney General. He did not believe there was to-day an open grogshop or bar in the State. The present law is effective; it does pay. He had some twenty-six deputies at a cost of \$25,000 or \$30,000. Will not cost the State more than \$30,000; but will save the State \$1,000,000. Read a letter from Judge Tapley commending the Constabulary law. Mr. Nye thought the opposition to the law was due to its effectiveness not to its cost. He believed that his deputies throughout the State had been faithful men. They were instructed not to prosecute, if the offending parties would cease selling upon first being notified that they must do so.

The resolutions were now finally acted upon and are as follows:

Resolved, That as the representatives of the temperance people of Maine, in Convention assembled, we affirm our uncompromising adherence to the principle of prohibition which has become the settled policy of the State, and we pledge ourselves to resist, by all proper means, and especially at the ballot box, any attempt to open the flood gates of demoralization, misery and crime, by a return to the license system.

Resolved, That the amendment of the act of 1888, ratified by the people of the State and bearing all the moral force of a constitutional provision, has made the prohibitory law efficient beyond our expectations, and cannot be essentially modified or repealed without disturbing the basis of our prohibitory legislation.

Resolved, That while we do not claim that the Constabulary Act of 1887 is perfect in all its parts, we are thus far more than satisfied with the experiment of that law and are prepared to stand by the principles on which it rests.

Resolved, that we recognize the law as only an auxiliary in the temperance reform; that the greatest and most permanent results, with the blessing of God, must come from proper moral restraints and the general inculcation of the principles of total abstinence, by precept and example.

Resolved, that we recognize, in the labors of Rev. L. J. Fletcher, Agent of our temperance organization, in the establishment of branches of 200 Cold Water Legions, comprising 10,000 children in this State, a work which promises the grandest results for our cause, by educating the rising generation in the principles and practices of total abstinence.

Resolved, that the exigencies of the hour demand of every friend of temperance his utmost efforts, to maintain the high position Maine has achieved as the foremost State of the Union in the cause of temperance reform.

The public exercises of the students of the Paris Hill Academy, on Thursday Evening of last week, were quite interesting and creditable to all concerned.

Some very excellent declamations were given—those by Augustus L. Crocker, whose subject was Temperance; and Jarvis L. Carter, (aged about 16) selection from Lady of the Lake, obtaining the prizes.—Albert Bradford rendered Barbara Frolich in well, and Wm. R. Bradford, Bernardo del Carpio.

The select readings, by the young ladies, were excellent. It was difficult to discriminate among five or six, to award the two prizes—but Miss Lizzie S. Cummings received the first for her excellent rendering of "The battle of Iver," and Hattie Vose, (aged about 16) getting the second. She read the Norman Baron.

Miss Hattie Hubbard read "The widow of Gloucester" with fine voice and intonation; Miss Gertrude Brown read "Kathleen" exceedingly well, and Miss Alice Farrar gave much satisfaction in her "Waiting for the meteors."

The French Dialogue, by Miss Clara Forbes and Miss Agnes A. Robinson, and the Latin declamation, by Augustus L. Crocker, were very creditable performances.

The music, by Mr. Sidney Farrar, Mr. E. Marble, Mrs. Weeks, of the Hill, and Mrs. Howe, of South Paris, assisted by Miss Helen B. Parrie, at the Melodeon, added much to the interest of the occasion.

The audience testified their appreciation of the various parts, by frequent applause. The Committee to award prizes, was G. Vose, V. D. Parrie, and himself. Mr. Vose presented the prizes in a felicitous manner. The Committee stated, that had there been prizes enough, they would be awarded to Albert Bradford and Hattie Hubbard, and Mr. Ricker very generously wished additional prizes for them.

REBURY IN NORTH BRIDGTON.—On Monday, Nov. 16th, a man calling himself Isaac W. Bowen, hired with Mr. George H. Brown, of North Bridgton, to work at painting. Mr. Brown had in his pocket book, that morning, \$110, and left it in his coat pocket, where Bowen had access to it, but he did not miss the money till the next Friday, when he had occasion to examine the pocket book. Bowen staid but a few hours with Brown, alleging that he must go to his sister's, at Poland, and get his clothing;—but as he did not return, when Brown found his money gone, he suspected him and went in pursuit. He traced him to South Paris, where he found he had bought a watch of Richards, and a ticket for Portland. Bowen has several aliases, such as Chas. W. Parker, Charles W. Williams, and William C. Williams. He was brought up by the shakers in Poland, and has been in State prison for horse stealing, and pardoned out. For eight we know, he is still at large. He is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height and of tawny complexion.

Hon. E. F. Pillsbury is to be connected with the Saco Democrat on its removal to Biddeford, on the 1st of January, 1898.

Congress.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, is spoken of as likely to receive the appointment of chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Pike, of this State, is spoken of as the probable chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Speaker Colfax will not have the different committees arranged until next Monday. It is said that he will then recommend that the formal announcement be postponed till the regular session in December. He is of the opinion that not much will be done until the first of January.

Several of the Republican Senators and Representatives who have arrived in Washington are in favor of adjourning immediately after assembling, going home to spend Thanksgiving, and taking a fair start on the 2d of December.

Weston's Pedestrian Feat.

There is so much gambling in connection with Weston, that it is difficult to get reliable news of his progress, from day to day. He seems to be up to the time of his programme, but fails to accomplish the 100 mile feat. His third attempt was declared by telegraph to be successful, but the latest is, that he did not perform it. A special dispatch to the Sunday Chronicle from Ashtabula, Ohio, is as follows: Ashtabula, O., Nov. 17.—A. M.—Weston, the pedestrian arrived here at 11 minutes past 11 o'clock to-night, having accomplished the distance between Silver Creek and this place in 23 hours and 41 minutes—10 minutes ahead of time. He dined at Erie, where he received an enthusiastic reception. He had then made 58 miles in 23 hours and 10 minutes, and accomplished the remaining 42 miles in 10 hours and 31 minutes. He received a cordial greeting here notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. He expresses great confidence in his ability to reach Chicago on time.

This dispatch now turns out to be a lie. He is said to have walked 24 miles in four hours, on one day. His feet were so badly swollen at one time that he could proceed no farther, thus failing to make the hundred miles.

On Monday he left Conneaut at two o'clock and arrived at Ashtabula at 4:42 o'clock. He left Ashtabula at 5:42 o'clock, stopped for breakfast at Geneva (Union House) arriving at 8:02. He left Geneva at 8:30, and arrived at Cleveland at 12 o'clock Monday night, having performed 70 miles in 24 hours. He left Cleveland at 2:50 P. M. Tuesday, according to a dispatch received that night, which is the latest.

The Weather.

Intelligence from all parts of the State show that winter has set in uncommonly severe.

It commenced snowing here on Friday night of last week, and some six inches fell. The weather was so cold the snow would not tread, but runners went better than wheels for several days. The thermometer must have been as low as 20 degs. we think.

The Portland Press says: Sunday and Monday night of this week the weather was the coldest that it has been known to be for many years before, at this time in the fall. At sundown each evening the thermometer stood at 20 deg above zero. It is called cold weather in December when the "anchored ice" forms and runs in the rivers, and this is generally after a continued coldness for a number of days; but the extreme cold of Sunday and Monday caused this line to form and run so as to impede business in many of the manufacturing villages. The mill pond at Bar Mills on the Saco river, froze entirely across on Sunday night, which was something very unusual.

The Kennebec river is frozen over at Kendall's Mills and there are some twenty-five large rafts imbedded in the ice.

About six inches of snow fell at Lewiston on Saturday and the slighing, says the Journal, was indifferent. On Monday the mercury stood at 15 degrees above zero.

The Bangor papers were fearful that their river would close, there being every indication of it. They had slighing on Sunday. The harbor is full of vessels. Many cargoes of goods are on the way there, and the closing of the river so soon must be attended with great loss and inconvenience, especially to lumbermen, who are entirely unprepared for cold weather. The docks are full of lumber and many vessels are now loading.

As we write, the weather is moderating, coming on southerly.

REBURY IN NORTH BRIDGTON.—On Monday, Nov. 16th, a man calling himself Isaac W. Bowen, hired with Mr. George H. Brown, of North Bridgton, to work at painting. Mr. Brown had in his pocket book, that morning, \$110, and left it in his coat pocket, where Bowen had access to it, but he did not miss the money till the next Friday, when he had occasion to examine the pocket book. Bowen staid but a few hours with Brown, alleging that he must go to his sister's, at Poland, and get his clothing;—but as he did not return, when Brown found his money gone, he suspected him and went in pursuit. He traced him to South Paris, where he found he had bought a watch of Richards, and a ticket for Portland. Bowen has several aliases, such as Chas. W. Parker, Charles W. Williams, and William C. Williams. He was brought up by the shakers in Poland, and has been in State prison for horse stealing, and pardoned out. For eight we know, he is still at large. He is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height and of tawny complexion.

Hon. E. F. Pillsbury is to be connected with the Saco Democrat on its removal to Biddeford, on the 1st of January, 1898.

Norway Items.

The Directors of the Norway Savings Bank have decided to erect a building, in which to place their new Burglar Proof Safe. The foundation of said building is now nearly ready for the edifice, which is to be two stories, and when finished, an ornament to the village. It is to be on the site of the old hay scales, near Dennison's store.

School District No. 8 and 10 have, during the past season, enlarged, remodeled and improved their School Houses, and made them both attractive and convenient. In No. 8 there was a warm contest whether to build a new house or repair the old one. Those in favor of repairing carried the day, and now have a new house with an old but sound frame, second to no other district in town. It is to be hoped that the minority, seeing what a beautiful and convenient house they now have, and how much in taxes they have saved by the operation, will feel to drop all former differences, and all take hold together and make their School what their School House is, second to no one in town.

The Lodge of Good Templars of Craig's Mills visited the Lodge of Norway, on Monday evening, 11th inst., and a good time generally followed. After the usual compliments were over—speeches were made, applications were read, and all went home full of friendly feelings and new zeal in the cause of Temperance.

Mr. Barrows closed his school on Friday of last week, by a public examination, which was attended by a large number of the patrons of the School. This first term of his administration has been a success in numbers, discipline and proficiency. On Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week the School gave a Literary, Dramatic, Scenic and Musical Exhibition in Concert Hall, which was well patronized, and gave universal satisfaction.

The Free Masons, with their wives and daughters, gave Sylvanus Cobb and his family a parting supper at the Elm House, on the eve of the 4th inst. Mr. Cobb had been a veteran in the Lodge for 14 years, and the craft testified their respect for him and his family by a complimentary supper. His home now is in East Boston. All or nearly all regret his leaving Norway. Men with such large souls are rare in this degenerate age.

Our editorial friends of the Lewiston Journal, Portland Daily Press and Star, Bath Sentinel and Times, Bangor Whig, and Jeffersonian, with whom we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, have extended to us a courteous hand, in very complimentary terms, for which we return our thanks. Our other exchanges also notice the change of proprietors in the Democrat, and all accord to the paper a standing and influence which we are pleased to notice.

Our predecessors, Genl. Perry, and Mr. Pidgin are also very flatteringly alluded to. In justice to them, and to show the people of Oxford County, the estimation in which the paper, and those connected with it, are held in other parts of the State, we may sometime call the choicest of these, to lay before our readers.

It will be seen, by notice in another column, that there have been some changes in the time for holding Probate Courts in this County,—leaving out the February and April Terms at Paris, and changing the time for the Circuit Courts in the West, to May and October, and appointing a Court in October at Hiram, to accommodate those towns in the extreme western part of the County. All parties doing business at Probate Court will take notice of these changes.

Thomas O. A. Brewster, Judge Abbot, Thomas M. Hayes, formerly of this State, and many other distinguished citizens of Boston have petitioned Governor Bullock to pardon all persons who are now restrained of their liberty as a penalty for violating the prohibitory law. They take the ground that the people of Massachusetts, by their votes at the late election, have expressed their disapprobation of the legislation by virtue of which these men are imprisoned. Drawn here in Maine, says the Press, we have an old-fashioned way of waiting for the assembling of the Legislature, before a statute is repealed. But in Massachusetts, it seems, they think of changing all that.

CHARLES DICKENS arrived in Boston on Tuesday. His first reading will be given in Tremont Temple a week from Monday. The sale of tickets began Monday with a rush for the choice of seats. Hours were consumed in waiting for the procession, which was a very long time in passing a given point. The crowd was augmented by a not inconsiderable sprinkling of Artful Dodgers, willing for once to turn an honest penny by selling out their well earned place in the line. Nothing like it has been seen this side of the San Francisco post office, nor there since 1843.

We notice, as announcements for Thanksgiving week, that Ball will be given in different parts of the county. At Cummings' Hall, Ramford, on Wednesday Evening; at Norway, on Thanksgiving Evening; at the Fenwick; where Base Ball Club—at Trull's Hall, West Paris, and at Jackson village, West Sumner, same evening.

We learn from the Portland Press, that two hundred and sixty-two towns have already sent statements of the water power within their limits to the Secretary of the Board of commissioners of the Hydrographic Survey. Other reports, some of them very elaborate, are in course of preparation.

See advertisements of Winter term of Norway Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

ham's land,	159	100	6 00
Woodman Trust & Co., for the Benson stand at Front's Corner,	1 14	325	19 50
CLARK & CLARK			

