

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, OCT. 1, 1872.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

"General Grant never has been beaten, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.



"As to the administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic and successful efforts."—Horace Greeley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON.

"The people of the United States know Gen. Grant have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them."—Horace Greeley.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large. SAMUEL E. SPRING.
1st Dist. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
2nd Dist. JOHN H. MCNULTY.
3rd Dist. JAMES E. KIMBALL.
4th Dist. JAMES E. KIMBALL.
5th Dist. MORDECAI MITCHELL.
6th Dist. WILLIAM MCNEILLY.

"I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be better qualified for that momentous trust [of the presidency] in 1873 than he was in 1865."—Horace Greeley.

The Way Maine was Carried.

The Oxford Register revels with delight in the statements of J. S. Pike, Esq., of Calais, who tries to tell himself and brother Fred, down in their recent terrible defeat in the 5th District, by crying out "Bribery, Cheating, Fraud," &c. It is the old cry of disappointed men, who get badly whipped at the polls. It is like the boy, who, because he couldn't whip his comrade, declared he would "make up mouths at his sister."

Mr. J. S. Pike over does the matter. His statements are preposterous, in themselves. He says Calais was thoroughly canvassed before election, and was found to be about equally divided, whereas it gave 300 republican majority, and money did it. That is, a hundred and fifty men, more or less, in that small place, were bought out right, in some cases at a figure as high as a hundred dollars, and twenty being the lowest. Now this charge rests entirely upon the statement of Mr. J. S. Pike, familiarly known as "Shap" Pike, one of the most reckless politicians in that section, and a brother of the defeated recalcitrant Fred. A. Pike, who showed his hypocrisy by keeping in the republican party and trying to get the nomination for Congress, and when he failed in this, scheming with his brother for the liberal and democratic nomination. We knew them both, personally, twenty years ago, when we resided in the District, and know whereof we speak. Their falsehoods have been denied and refuted, and have no weight where these men are best known—but supposing half of their charges were true of the city of Calais, and even the larger cities, what a violent presumption it is to say, as does the Register, that "the same appliances of bribery were resorted to in every other District in the State." If a class of men low enough to sell their votes like cattle can be found in the cities, it is well known that not many such can be found in the country. Every republican in his own town can judge for himself, and knows very well that the charges of bribery, coming from the disappointed democrats and liberal republicans, after a defeat, amount to nothing. The Register affected great honesty before election, and paraded the law against bribery in its columns, upon the "Stop Thief" cry, and if such terrible frauds were committed, why do not these gentlemen avail themselves of the law? The Grand Jury has had a session here, and in most every county in the State, and there has but one case been brought before it, that of a Clerk from Washington, who was allowed to vote in the town of Union, in Knox County, and he was not convicted.

The truth is, the overwhelming defeat of the coalition in our State is attributable to something besides fraud and buying up of votes. The move was a shameful truck and dicker trade of politicians which the people repudiated. There was no honesty or decent pretext in the cause of the democracy in supporting Greeley. It was incongruous throughout, and had no hold upon the popular heart. If the people had desired a change of administration of the national government, they saw no improvement in the coalition movement, which was got up by disaffected republican place seekers, and engineered by detested democratic leaders, supported by the whole democratic party and rebels of the South.

The defeat of the renegade abolitionist, Alonzo Garcelon in the 2d District, and the doubtful, second-rate sore-headed Lang in the 3d, and notorious Copperhead, cold blooded traitor Marcellus Emery in the 4th, and the hypocritical, malignant Pike in the 5th can be more easily traced to natural causes, such as the utter detestation of them by the democrats who know them so well, than to frauds and bribery, which are easily charged, but cannot not be proved.

—The Coalitionists effect to make light of the straight-out movement. Nevertheless, in Kentucky three Democratic newspapers fly the O'Connor and Adams flag. In St. Louis three German papers have hauled down the Greeley flag and go for O'Connor and Adams. The New York Irish World and Day Book are out for O'Connor, and O'Connor nominations for electors and Congressmen are becoming frequent in the West and South.

A letter from Col. Samuel Hamblen, of Tallahassee, Florida, formerly from Lovell, in our County, strongly shows up the weakness of the Greeley movement in that State, and substantiates the stories of Ku-Klux enormities. He also disproves the statements that the Southern States are so much in debt as represented, and denies that the debts are attributable to the frauds and stealings of Carpet-bag officials. Col. Hamblen was a student in Waterville College when the rebellion broke out, and enlisted as a private in the 3d Maine Regiment, Col. O. O. Howard. He served in different capacities during the war, being in charge of Fort Jackson, and Phillips, at New Orleans, when discharged, July 22, 1865. He has resided in the South since, and has had a good opportunity to judge for himself. He is a brother of Hon. J. G. Hamblen, of Lovell.

—Hon. John P. Hale, the veteran Free Soiler and Republican, in a recent speech earnestly deprecating the election of Greeley, speaks thus of Charles Sumner: "I entered the Senate four years before Mr. Sumner, and enjoyed his personal friendship and friendship there, in 1851, up to the time I went to Europe, in 1855. I appreciate as highly as any man can the invaluable services he has rendered to liberty, but candor compels me to say that, from the outset, his influence in the Senate was greatly impaired by an overbearing egotism and an arrogance of manner well-nigh intolerable. His arbitrary and dictatorial nature renders him peculiarly liable to substitute his own hasty impulses for convictions and principles of public policy. I can, therefore, readily understand that Mr. Sumner might be betrayed by his wounded vanity and imperious temper into a temporary misjudgment. But that he could, under the influence of personal irritations, be so blind or so dishonest as to deliberately and persistently counsel the colored men of the nation to use their newly acquired right of suffrage to re-elect their lifelong enemies and oppressors in the control of the government, is to me the strangest phenomenon of these latter days."

WHAT THE OLD DEMOCRATS SAY.—A few days since one of the Greeley Democrats met Judge P.—of Boston, who is found in the Democratic faith, and does not agree with the Louisiana delegation at Louisville, who with sad hearts "foresee the death of Democratic principles." "Well, Judge," said the Dolly Vandeventer, "I suppose you intend to cast a good old Democratic vote for Horace Greeley?" "No, I don't intend to vote for Greeley." "Going to vote for Grant?" "No, I shall not vote for Grant." "What is your position then, if you don't mean to vote for Grant or Greeley?" "Well, I will tell you," replied the Judge, "When I was a boy, down in Maine, once or twice each year a tribe of Indians, some twenty or more in number, were in the habit of coming down the river and indulging in a glorious drunk. I always noticed, however, that they detailed two men to keep sober and watch their canoes, and now that the Democratic party is out on a rampage, a few of us chaps are watching the canoes."

—In his remarkable speech at Pittsburg, Mr. Greeley denounced meetings of Union soldiers of the late war as calculated to keep alive feelings of hatred towards the South. The same idea was put forth by Mr. Sumner in his parting epistle, as the central principle of the "liberal" movement; and the people of the country were exhorted to reject Pres. Grant because his "presence at the national capitol was a regimental banner recalling victories over fellow citizens."

—"Had we been among Mr. Greeley's trusted counselors," says the New York World, "we should have advised him to forego speech-making altogether during this canvass." When the political supporters of H. G. talk in this way, what is the probable sentiment of the general public?

—"Pseudo-heroism" is the name Greeley has invented for soldiers who favor the election of Gen. Grant. "An enormous fraud" is what he calls their Convention. "Fredericksburg without a fight" is the sneer he tosses at Gen. Burnside, than whom no soldier is more honored for his courage, or beloved for his noble character. While Mr. Greeley's organ has only these contemptuous terms for Northern soldiers, Mr. Greeley himself still feels a just pride in the military character and achievements of Stonewall Jackson and Lee as much as in those of Grant, Sherman, and Thomas.

—Greeley's prospects must be very gloomy when the New York Star, Howard's disreputable ring journal, gives him up. Here is what Howard says in a recent issue: "Well, I'm afraid Uncle Horace is gone up—not only gone up higher, but gone up in a balloon. He meant well, but the old thing won't work. It won't do in this land of the brave to know too much, and that's what's the matter. What he knows about this, that and the other has embarrassed the public that they have about made up their minds to go for him, but not the way he hoped."

—Mr. N. K. Sawyer retires from the Ellsworth American in a spicy editorial, headed "This Row Hoed Out." We lived in the County when Mr. S. bought the American, some 17 years ago, and can attest to his ability in bringing the paper up to its present standing. Though a Custom House officer, he declined supporting Mr. Hale for Congress, and the friends of Mr. H. are now forced to buy him out for \$8000. Mr. S. exhibited independence and pluck commendable in a good cause, and he retires from the editorial profession with the respect and esteem of his associates, whether right or wrong in his recent political course.

—The Presidential Contest will be settled in five weeks from to-day.

S. J. Court—September T., 1872.

DANFORTH, J. PRESIDING.

2nd WEEK.

John F. Haggard v. Clifford Wheeler. This was an action of trespass, alleged to have been committed on lot No. 27, range 1, in the town of Bethel. The southern boundary of lot 27 was identical with the south line of Bethel. The defendant was the owner of the northern part of lot No. 4 in the 1st range in Albany, and claimed that there was a curve in the line of Bethel northward, thereby making the south line of Bethel a crooked line. The plaintiff claimed a straight line, starting from the corner of Maxon and Bethel, thence eastward to the northeast corner of Greenwood, leaving a small part of Songo pond in Bethel. Verdict for plaintiff.

Orin Stevens v. Inhabitants of Ram-ford. Action of Assumpsit to recover the sum of \$90.50 for medical aid and medicines furnished certain alleged paupers in the town of Ramford. Defendants pleaded tender of \$75.00, and the general issue. Verdict for plaintiff for \$75.

Chas. H. Harris in review v. Canadian Express Co.

This was on trial four years ago and a verdict rendered for details; a reward was granted and the case now comes up for trial the second time. Plaintiff alleges he sent a package of money, containing \$348.37 from Newry Corner by his father, John Harris, to the Express Co's Agent at Bethel, June 11, 1866, directed to 1st National Bank, Portland; that the package arrived the next day in Portland, and when opened by the Teller of the Bank it was \$300 short. Plaintiff contends that all the money was delivered to the Bank in Portland that was delivered to his Agent at Bethel; much evidence on either side was introduced, very conflicting in its nature. Verdict guilty \$122.80.

Hammons v. Virgin, Foster.

THE PRIZE TAX CASE.

State v. Demas F. Bishop, Petitioner.

Indictment for Assault and Battery and false imprisonment, on the 28th of August, of Daniel Hall, Collector of Paris, while engaged in the discharge of his official duties.

The only witness for the government, was Daniel Hall, Collector, who stated that he had a school tax of about \$80.00 against debt, which he had repeatedly called for, but could not get; that on the 28th of August he called on debt, and demanded the tax or property to be turned out; asked debt, if he had any choice what property he took; he said he had not; he went into the barn, and was taking out the horse, when debt shut the door and locked it; finding he could not get the horse out he looked around and found a trap door, which he lifted, and found stairs leading into the cellar, which he went down and then got out; debt, taunted him, and said "You didn't get anything, did you? I'm bound to hinder you all I can as long as you and I live." Debt was first Selectman, who made the tax and signed the warrant.

Debt took the stand, and substantially admitted Hall's statement, saying that his horse was exempt from attachment, and he shut his stable door to save the horse; he had no oxen at the time, and only two horses worth about \$250. On cross examination admitted that he did not state to the officer that he claimed the horse as exempt from attachment.

Mr. Harlow, for debt, put in some law and argued that there was no assault, as there was no intent to do violence, and that there was no imprisonment, because Hall had a way of getting out of the barn, and that Hall's Warrant as Collector did not authorize him to take property exempt from attachment.

The Co. Atty. in reply, denied the inferences of Mr. Harlow, and claimed that debt had no right to use force in preventing an officer from taking property even if the property was exempt from attachment; his remedy was to replevy it; that debt should have claimed that the horse was exempt from attachment, at the time, to avail himself of the benefit of it. The Statutes of the State do not justify such a course as debt resorted to against an officer in the discharge of his duties.

Judge Danforth, in his charge, said the first question was, was the property exempt from taxation? If he had no oxen, two horses, not worth over \$300, are exempt. Then, if exempt, did debt waive his right, by not claiming to have his horse exempted? If exempt, and not waived, debt had a right to close the door, but he had no right to restrain the officer; that would constitute an Assault and Battery. It might be a simple assault, if the officer was not in the discharge of his official duties rightfully.

The Jury found the debt, guilty of a simple Assault and Battery. Fine one dollar and costs.

Foster, Co. Atty. E. G. Harlow.

SMITH'S RAILROAD.

Rail Road Commissioners v. P. & O. C. R. R. Co.

This is a petition for an Injunction against the defendant Co. to prevent them from running their trains over said road, because they had not complied with a former order of Court placing an injunction upon said road prohibiting them from running their cars over the same. The R. R. Commissioners testify that the road is in a dangerous condition and believe it not safe for public travel over the same.

F. O. J. Smith, Esq., appeared for the road, and claimed that they had not sufficient notice to have a hearing upon the points in issue, at this term. He wanted to show, by Engineers as competent to judge as the Railroad Commissioners, that the road was safe.

Mr. Smith contended that it was perfectly safe, as the rotten timber in the bridge was supported by sound timber, and that the bridge supports 80 to 100 tons without a quiver.

Judge Danforth said he would hear testimony as to the condition of the road, and desired the Commissioners to state as to the safety of the bridge. After consultation, Mr. Blake replied for them, that they declined taking the responsibility of saying how much longer the bridge could be used safely. It might be used for months and no accident happen, and it would not surprise them to hear any day of its falling through. Many sleepers on the track were rotten and unsafe, and the road was washed badly in some places.

After some sharp sparring between Mr. Smith, who is as adroit and fertile in expedients as ever, and Mr. Blake, one of the best lawyers at the Penobscot bar, it was finally agreed that the Court should pass an order, requiring the road to be put in safe condition immediately, and that a hearing upon it, to see whether the order had been complied with, be had on the first day of December term.

In the meantime the public use of the road at their own risk. Nature places an injunction on the road as soon as snow dies, anyhow.

Foster, Co. Atty. B. J. Smith.

N. P. Ryerson v. John E. Carlow.

Land trespass. After testimony was out the plaintiff took judgment for one cent and costs.

Foster.

Gibson.

Charles Davis and Henry Clark were arraigned Monday morning and pleaded guilty to two indictments, for breaking and entering in the night time the store of Chas. Mason in Bethel and committing larceny therein; on Thursday, when the Criminal Docket was taken up they were brought into Court, and received the sentence of Court to each one year in the State Prison.

Foster, Co. Atty.

The following Divorces were heard, besides the case reported last week:

Ananda M. Dori Libt. v. John M. Durr.

Divorce decreed, and libellant to have custody of minor child.

Oscar W. Royal, Libt. v. Alice A. Royal. Divorce decreed.

Black.

Dora E. Hammons Libt. v. Geo. F. Hammons. Divorce decreed, and custody of child given to Libellant.

Hastings.

Geo. W. Hammond Libt. v. Leona S. Hammond. Divorce decreed.

Emeline A. Willard Libt. v. Isaac H. Willard. Divorce decreed.

Boister.

The Court adjourned finally on Thursday.

There were 374 continued actions, and 233 new entries. Seven cases were tried, and seven divorces granted. A large number of actions were disposed of by nonsuit, neither party and default.

Unprecedented and encouraging.—Of the first fifty actions upon the docket of the Court at its recent session, some of which have been standing so long that baronies had formed upon the writs—thirty-two were finally disposed of, of this term. Of the entire continued docket of 374 actions, 161 were finally disposed of.

Judge Danforth made a good suggestion, that the Courts in the County could be run with one traverse or trial jury, as well as two—for while one was out also liberating for a case, matters could be heard by the Court. He excused any juror who desired it, retaining only about fifteen, quite a saving to the County.

The Judge was high encomiums from the bar for his urbanity and kindness. There was no hurrying or pushing matters for an early adjournment. Everything in readiness was disposed of, and all was well done.

Reform Temperance Convention.

Owing to some failure to advertise this Convention fully, or some misapprehension as to the nature of the call, the meeting on Tuesday last, at Portland, was small, and mostly confined to the Reform Club delegates. Gov. Perham was present and presided, and Mr. C. P. Kimball, who was announced to preside a portion of the time, excused himself by letter.

We were gratified to learn that the reform movement had accomplished so much, there being 12,000 members in the State, and that the leaders in the movement, men who had been addicted to drinking habits, and so many of the members, had proved true to the pledge. It is said not over fifty of the number had fallen.

Messrs. J. K. Osgood, of Gardiner, the original reformer, Francis Murphy, of Portland, a reformed rum seller, and Mr. Bryant, of Lewiston, have done good service in the field as lecturers. Some able and highly interesting addresses were made by the members and reformers from other States, and measures were taken to secure a more perfect organization in the State. The great work has hardly begun as yet, and we hope to see it spread more extensively the coming year, till every drinker shall be brought within its beneficent folds. God speed the day.

Temperance Meeting at Bethel.

The first of the series of Temperance meetings to be held under the auspices of the Good Templars, in our County, in accordance with the recommendation of the County Lodge, is appointed at Bethel, on Friday afternoon and evening, Oct. 4th. It should be understood that the meeting is to be a public one, and by no means confined to the order.

Speakers from different parts of the County are expected to be present, as well as the leaders of the order of Good Templars and the Washingtonian Reform movement. The meeting will be held in the Universalist Church. Lodges not already notified are requested to send Delegates, as the Secretary has not had opportunity to notify all.

East Oxford Agricultural Show and Fair at Dixfield.

Last week proved to be no more favorable for Cattle Shows than the previous one. The first day of the Fair of this Society at Dixfield was not very auspicious in the opening, but the sun came out and it proved to be the best day of the week. The attendance was very good. The day was devoted to the display of stock, which was better than common.

Dixfield exhibited 74 head of cattle; Dixfield, 41 sheep; Carthage, 80 head of stock; Mexico, 52 do.; while from other towns there were a considerable number of choice cattle and sheep. Prominent among those who entered stock were H. H. Lowe of Carthage, who had 31 head; John B. Staples of Carthage, who had 27 head; Eastman Judkins of Carthage, 10 head; Sewell Goff, Mexico, 14 head, oxen and steers; Tyler Kiddler, Dixfield, 10 head of young cattle; Henry Noyes, Dixfield, 8 choice cattle.

The largest cattle presented were 7 5 12 feet girth, owned by John B. Staples of Carthage. H. H. Lowe had one pair oxen girth 7 5 12 feet; other oxen in the Carthage town and also in the Dixfield town girthed more than 7 feet. Best town ox team, 12 yrs, average gth, 6 9 12 ft. 1st premium awarded to Carthage; 2d, Dixfield, 12 yrs, av. gth, 6 9 12 ft. Best town team steers 1st premium awarded to Carthage; 2d, to Mexico. Best beef, 1st prem, Melvin Winter, Carthage; 2d, H. H. Lowe, Carthage.

Matched Oxen—1st prem, J. B. Staples, Carthage; 2d, Eastman Judkins, Carthage.

Matched Steers—3 yrs old, 1st prem, Geo. H. Giddens, Mexico; 2d, J. B. Newton, Dixfield. 2 yrs old, 1st prem, H. H. Lowe, Carthage; 2d, J. B. Staples, Carthage.

Best Steers—1st prem, 3 yrs old, J. S. Swett, Carthage; 1st, 2 yrs old, J. S. Swett, Carthage; best yearlings, J. T. Hall, Ramford.

Bulls—1st prem, H. H. Lowe, Carthage; 2 yrs old bull, 1st, H. H. Lowe, Carthage; bull calf, C. A. Sanders, Dixfield.

Cows and Heifers—best cow, 1st prem, H. H. Lowe, Carthage; second best, 2d, E. P. Kilgore, Dixfield; best 2 yrs heifer, 1st, H. H. Lowe, Carthage; best yearling, Henry Noyes, Dixfield.

Best Sheep—D. M. Torrey, Dixfield; second best, Granville Childs, Canton.

Best Buck—W. K. Green, Peru; second best, J. Webster Elliott, Ramford.

Drift Oxen—1st class, 6 9 12 gth and over, 1st prem, 7 5 12 gth, J. B. Staples, Carthage; 2d, 7 5 12 gth, J. B. Staples, Carthage. Second class, under 6 9 12 gth, 1st prem, 6 6 12 gth, Seth P. Raymond, Ramford; 2d, 6 6 12 gth, Eastman Judkins, Carthage.

The exhibition of drift oxen was the most interesting feature of the day, and their excellent discipline and strength made it difficult for the judges to decide. The drawing of the oxen was well conducted, and free from the usual profanity, whipping and noise.

In carrying out the order of exercises Maj. David P. Stowell of Canton, as Marshal, in his usual prompt and efficient manner, did all things well. The committee of arrangements, Messrs. W. W. Wait and H. W. Brackett, had prepared everything to the satisfaction of almost every one.

The public houses were well filled, and the day's work a very satisfactory one, especially as no rowdiness or drunkenness was seen. A good fair was an anticipated, and much pleasure in the remaining days, but the weather put a damper on everything, and the second and third days were not so successful.

Rev. C. F. Allen, President of the Maine State Agricultural College, delivered an excellent address, and at 6 P. M. the Society meeting was held at the Androscoggin House. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Henry Abbott, Jr., President; Wm. K. Greene, Secretary; Chas. W. Easton, Treasurer; Sewell Goff, Wm. W. Wait, Thos. Reynolds, John B. Staples, A. O. Knight, D. F. Bishop, Merrill Parsons, O. F. Taylor, E. E. Merrill, Trustees. The meeting was largely attended and was somewhat enthusiastic.

State Fair Receipts.

We learn from W. P. Hubbard, Esq., Treasurer of the Maine State Agricultural Society, that the total receipts at the Fair last week, including the \$10,000 appropriation by the city and the citizens' subscription of an equal amount, amounted to about 13,500. The Society's property at the grounds, which will be available for use next year, is valued at about \$6,000 more. The expenses exceeded the receipts from \$8,000 to \$10,000, we understand, owing to the bad weather of the two last days of the exhibition, which kept away thousands of people. Sympathizing with the managers of the Society in their discouragement, many of the exhibitors have relinquished all hold upon premiums awarded them, prominent gentlemen have signified their willingness to aid in a subscription to help make up the deficit, and some who have bills against the Society have made a liberal discount upon them. Among the exhibitors who have donated their premiums to the Society are Gen. W. S. Tilden and E. L. Norcross of Augusta, Dr. S. H. Tewksbury of Portland, John Morrison, Esq., of Corinth, and Helona Lee, Esq., of this city to whom were awarded large sums, and may others to whom smaller amounts were awarded.—Bangor Whig.

—The buildings which compose Hathaway's shirt factory at Waterville cover about ten thousand feet of ground, are made of brick and furnished with gas and steam. This establishment gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five female hands, and several male. The pay-roll of the establishment is \$50,000 per year, and the amount of business done is near treble that amount.

The Post-office and the Express Companies.

By the new postal law which came into operation on the 1st of July, a great benefit has been conferred upon the general public and a severe blow struck at the monopoly of the express companies. According to the new regulations packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquid drugs) and other merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight can be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

Much time and money will be saved by this arrangement. The express companies demand at least forty cents for the transportation of a package, however small, for any distance. The Post-office authorities, on the other hand, will forward a twelve ounce package to San Francisco for twelve cents. For instance, a pair of boots, if neither too heavy nor too large, may be mailed wrapped up in two separate parcels, and sent across the continent for twenty four cents; whereas, under the old plan, the transportation of goods of this description would have cost almost more money than they are worth.

Up to the present time the Post office has lost money by the new system simply owing to the fact that the general public has not taken advantage of it to such an extent as will make it remunerative. But it is confidently expected that when the advantages of the system are thoroughly appreciated, the scheme will prove as profitable to the government as it is beneficial to the public.

It is in fact nothing more nor less than an adaptation of the English parcel post, and although the charges in England are somewhat less than the rate adopted here, yet when it is remembered that the distances are as nothing when compared with those in this country, it will be seen that there is no cause for dissatisfaction.

TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES.—The trade sale of C. P. Kipp's carriages of Thursday drew together quite a large collection of purchasers, among whom were gentlemen from Bangor, Augusta, Bethel and Lewiston and a number of large dealers in Boston. The catalogue embraced eighty-nine carriages, from an open Concord wagon to the most elegant finished coupe and cabriolets. Nearly the lot was disposed of at prices largely favoring the buyers. The net amount of the sale was about \$15,000. The bidding was quite sharp at times; the dealers buying close and manifesting considerable competition.

KEST'S HILL. Prof. Morse has organized a College Band of 40 members, which are making commendable progress in playing and will soon give a concert. Prof. Thwing has fifty girls in his department. He featured before the literary societies Friday last, on "Reminiscences of Paris" and by request, on Sunday, the "Current Corp" after which about two hundred took the temperance pledge. He is expected at the Oxford Normal Institute in October. Dr. Forsy, the President of the Institution at Kent's Hill, is recovering from recent illness. There are 270 students here this term.

Dedication of Old Fellows Hall at Lovell.

On Saturday, Sept. 21st, the Old Fellows Hall at Lovell, Me., occupied and built by Keston Valley Lodge, No. 66, was dedicated to the business and purposes of Old Fellows ship by the M. W. Grand Master, Geo. A. Callahan, assisted by Grand Secretary N. G. Cronin, and Grand Chaplain C. N. Bate and Bro. Addison Frye of Portland, Hiram W. E. Pressey, Hiram Snow, Al Brooks and C. C. Frost of Lewiston, Dr. Deputy Mr. Benson and others of Bridgton, Houlton, B. Bean of Brunswick and others. An oration was delivered by C. C. Frost, Esq., of Auburn, and one by Hon. Benj. Kingsbury Jr., of Portland. A collation was served by the members of the Lodge to all. The lodge hall is a most flourishing condition, having been organized but little over a year, and having already over sixty members.

Bryan's Pond Items.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: Messrs. O. C. & H. F. Houghton have just completed a fine building which will be of great convenience to the village and town. The basement is used as a store room for private purposes. The second story belongs to the town and is to be used for a town hall. The old dilapidated town-house on the Paris road has been sold, and hereafter the people of Woodstock are to do their voting at Bryan's Pond. The new Hall is high in the walls, light and pleasant, and two convenient rooms have been finished for the use of the town officers. The third story is finished into a convenient and beautiful Masonic Hall for the use of Jefferson Lodge. The Messrs. Houghton own the basement, and the town and Masonic Lodge each own their respective halls and each own one-third of the lot. By this co-operative building, the town pays only \$950.00, and the Lodge \$250.00 for their large and commodious halls. To have built them separately would have cost them more than a thousand dollars each.

Corn has ripened well, and the crop is good. There is great complaint of damage to the potato crop. In many places half the yield is destroyed, and but few fields are entirely free from rot. A large breadth was planted and enough will probably be raised for home consumption, but very few for the market. We noticed several mammoth squashes on the vines in Elder Dunham's garden, which he will exhibit at the County Fair to be held in Paris. The Elder is the champion squash raiser of Maine, having carried off the honors at several State and County Fairs. It is hard to raise a squash in this climate whose weight is more than 257 pounds, and until such an one shall be raised, Elder Dunham is the "Squash King" of the State.

—The buildings which compose Hathaway's shirt factory at Waterville cover about ten thousand feet of ground, are made of brick and furnished with gas and steam. This establishment gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five female hands, and several male. The pay-roll of the establishment is \$50,000 per year, and the amount of business done is near treble that amount.

Porter Items.

A bad accident occurred last Saturday Sept. 21st, at Henlock bridge, where crosses the Saco, between the towns of Baldwin and Cornish. As Mr. Wm. Towle of this town was going to Baldwin depot with a single horse team, loaded with apples, when he drove on to the bridge, his horse took fright, became unmanageable, sheering to the side of the bridge. One of the fore wheels of the wagon caught between two pieces of split stone lying on the bridge, holding it fast; the horse then madly leaped over the side of the bridge, being suspended in mid air by the harness over the fearful chasm, while Mr. Towle had time to jump from the load. In his struggles, the horse made over-wood of the tiff, and completely demolished one wheel by breaking out every spoke. The tacking finally gave away and the horse fell into the stream, a distance of 15 feet or more. Mr. Towle, pipe in mouth, being possessed of much presence of mind, boldly and fearlessly plunged in to the depths of the cold stream, seized the colt by the bit, and swam with him triumphantly to the shore. Men, women and children hastened to the spot, and kindly assisted Mr. Towle in gathering up his apples, which were scattered in all directions. He was then hospitably invited into the nearest house where a dry suit of clothes was provided for his comfort. We understand he is about to take legal measures to collect the towage, at least enough to pay him for the shilling bath he received.

Mr. Hiram Wornwood of this town, lost his barn and its contents by fire, on Monday morning, Sept. 23. He lost about 8 tons of hay, all of his grain, farming tools, two wagons, three harnesses, one sleigh, one pump, his horse, about 40 hens and \$100 worth of pine boards, besides much other property, which he had stored in his barn. This was a new barn, nearly or quite completed throughout, and it is a heavy loss to Mr. Wornwood, as he is in moderate circumstances as to property. The cause of the fire is unknown, but no doubt it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about \$700, and no insurance. We sincerely hope that his neighbors will be generous, and make liberally in assisting him to meet another barn.

Denmark Items.

Correspondent of the Lewistown Journal writes: The invitation extended by Lt. Pendexter, the representative from Denmark, to the next Legislature, to all constituents and friends to assemble at his residence last Thursday

Agricultural.

From the Waterbury Mail.
An Enemy in the Field.

THE CHINCH-BUG.

On the 29th inst. R. W. Pray, Esq., placed in my hands specimens of an insect that he had found swarming on his land west of the Emerson stream, and which, he informed me, had so killed out the herds-grass since haying that he was ploughing up some four acres of his mowing. I found the enemy to be the notorious Chinch-bug that has at intervals for the last twenty-five years wrought wholesale destruction to the wheat and corn crops of the West. I am aware that for some years this bug has been found in small numbers, by entomologists, in Maine and other New England States, but I have no knowledge that it has hitherto been observed in any Eastern State in any destructive force.

Mr. Pray has today taken me to his field, where I have seen the bug at home and at work. The ground where the greatest damage has been done is already ploughed, but there are still to be seen many spots where the grass has been killed since the hay was cut. In the middle of these patches none of the bugs are found for they have done their work and left, but on putting up the five grass around such spots, scores of the bugs are brought up among the roots of each handful.

To understand the way in which the insect works its mischief we must know something of its structure. The Chinch-bug is a true "bug" in the technical sense, that is, it belongs to the order Hemiptera, of which the bed-bug is an example. "Bugs" have no jaws, but are furnished instead with a slender beak, which when not in use, is bent under the body, and lies upon the breast between the legs. They live by sucking the juices of animals and plants which are pierced by the beak. The Chinch-bug draws off the sap through the punctures that it makes in plants, and seems to poison them besides. Thus from the two-fold effects of exhaustion and poison, wheat and corn are killed before maturity, and the kernels remain unfilled.

In the West, the favorite food-plant of the Chinch-bug is wheat, and when that is too ripe and hard for its piercer, it takes oats and barley, and next in order corn, and lastly, when the glazing of the corn-stalks is well set it resorts to herds-grass. Why the wheat and corn have been injured by the bug, as appears to be the case, it is not difficult to conjecture. It is certain that this little ravager is doing serious injury in this vicinity to the herds-grass, our most important farm product, for Mr. Pray tells me that the extensive and productive grass of Mr. Winthrop Morrill the bug has done much greater damage than on his own land, and that the proprietor has for two years past noticed this insect in large numbers. How and to what extent it may have operated this year before haying it is too late to learn, but it is probable that it did not exist in formidable numbers till since haying, when the second brood which increases upon the first in geometrical progression, has come into action. Its present mode of working is obvious. Not a bug is to be found upon the blades of grass, but they are crowded about the juicy bulbous bases of the stalks, above the roots, and "bleeding" and poisoning these parts they kill the whole plant.

My object in writing is to inquire through your paper whether the Chinch-bug is at work in neighboring towns. And as an aid in recognizing it a brief description will be useful. The full grown insect is only about three-twentieths of an inch in length, and will be known at once by its snow white wing-covers which have on the middle of the outer edge a triangular black spot. Under a good magnifier it will be seen that the body is black and downy, the base of the four jointed antennae, legs and kinder edge of the thorax reddish yellow, and that there is a short central black line on the wing-covers near the black spot. Besides the mature insect I find many wingless young having a white stripe across the back. When crushed, young and old give out the well known odor of the bed-bug.

It is possible that the extensive killing of herds-grass during the late dry years (and such are most congenial to nearly all insects) may not be wholly due to drought, mowing machines and the winter, as hitherto supposed. The Chinch-bug may have had a share in the work, and it may be still more troublesome next year should circumstances be favorable to its increase. On the other hand the next season be a wet one from the beginning, as the present has not been—we may hear nothing more of the Chinch-bug for years. Of the history of this destroyer and its mode of propagation, I may write briefly at another time.

C. E. H.

(For the Oxford Democrat.)

Good Farming.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of the 30th of July last, something was said of the importance of raising good cows for dairy purposes, and the assertion was made that the right management of grass crops, including grazing lands, is the foundation of profitable husbandry. But the farmer (at least in our northern climate) should raise superior sheep and other animals of the most profitable kind. We should be aware of the important agency of the sward in increasing the fertility of the soil. Large crops of hay consumed upon the farm, and the agriculturist to grow an immense variety of other crops, which are not only indispensable but very profitable.

But some have made the suggestion that the farmer would do well to confine himself exclusively to grass crops, and apply his manure as a top-dressing. We think, nevertheless, that it never will answer to lose sight of a prop-

er rotation of crops. The wants of the farmer require that we grow a variety of products. And in point of fact, it should not be forgotten that a right rotation in crops is a powerful means of silencing the productivity of our lands. In some cases it may be advisable to apply a top-dressing to grass crops, and if so, it should be manure from the swamp, and the animal manure to be applied to corn, potatoes and other crops.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Ramford, Aug. 1872.

Cooking Sweet Corn.

"Daisy Everbright" contributes the following to the Country Gentleman:

Of all the autumnal vegetables sweet corn is the most delicious, and the most sought after, while various are the modes of preparing it, and most delicious are the dishes when cooked.

Succotash is the best known dish; yet all housekeepers may not know how to cook it after the most approved manner. Take two dozen ears of corn, still in the husk, and through each row with a sharp knife, and then cut the corn from the cobs, scraping off the milky part with a knife. Shell one quart of Lima beans—full measure, from the pods. Put the beans and the cobs into a deep kettle, and boil for one hour; then remove the cobs and add the corn; having only water enough to cover the cobs and beans, when put on to cook. Boil for half an hour; adding more boiling water if it evaporates quickly, but taking care not to make it too watery, nor yet let it burn on. Season with salt and pepper, and just before serving, add a tea-cupful of milk and cream mixed, and a good size piece of butter. If enough succotash has been prepared for two diners, as is often desired, it is better to take out the quantity required for the next day before adding the milk and cream, as it is more liable to sour with that addition. If pork is desired as a seasoning, cut it up in small bits and fry to a crisp in the kettle (or in a separate pan) if prepared before putting in the beans and cobs. These crisped bits add a pleasant flavor to the dish. Tender string beans are sometimes used in succotash instead of Lima or butter beans, but they do not make as attractive a dish to the eye.

Corn Soup.—Cut down the middle of each row of corn from twelve ears, and scrape each cob with a knife. Boil the cobs in just enough water to cover them, and season with a tea-spoonful of salt and a little pepper. Boil for half an hour, then add the corn, and boil another half hour. Turn in two quarts of sweet milk, boil fifteen minutes more. Stir two table-spoonfuls of butter into two of flour, until well mixed up; add a little water to make it perfectly smooth; mix with the soup, stirring it well. Beat three eggs to a foam and stir rapidly into the soup; serve directly. This a most delicious soup, and adds greatly to a poor dinner.

Corn Pudding.—Scrape with a knife two dozen ears of corn, after cutting each row through the middle. Add a pint of rich milk and a quarter of a pound of butter; season with salt and pepper. Whip the whites of three eggs to a froth, and beat the yolks thoroughly; stir the latter into the pudding and place the whites upon the top, stirring them lightly in. Bake an hour and a half; serve hot. It makes a nice dish, for a hot supper or a side dish for dinner.

Corn Oysters.—After cutting the corn from three dozen ears, scrape off the remaining pulp with a knife; put up in a deep dish, and add six even table-spoonfuls of sifted flour and four eggs, well beaten; add one teaspoonful of salt, drop in oblong cakes from a tablespoon into a frying pan of boiling hot lard and brown quickly. A more spongy cake is made by adding half a tea-cupful of sweet cream, or sifting a small tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, or saleratus, into the flour. This makes a delicious dish for breakfast, supper or dinner.

Dried sweet corn ground into meal, can be used in the same way in the winter. Take one pint of the ground corn, three table-spoonfuls of wheat flour, one tea-cupful of milk, half a cup of sweet cream and three eggs.

In cooking green corn it should be put into boiling water, and allowed to boil from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to its age. Put no salt into the water; cover with a napkin as soon as removed from the water, for it cools rapidly.

NOT THAT KIND OF A NOSE.—Even in political matters it is always best to be sure of the man you are talking to, as the following shows:

A gentleman of Dayton dropped into the reading room of a hotel in this city a few days since, and while sitting there a conversation on politics grew up between himself and a stranger who was stopping at the hotel. Now, our Dayton friend, we should explain, is blessed with a rosy nose. The stranger soon began a tirade of abuse against the Administration; he denounced President Grant as both a knave and fool, and asserted that our whole Government was a very cesspool of corruption.

Our friend of the rubicund nasal organ heard him through; then rising from his chair he astonished the stranger by laying his finger upon his fiery red nose and remarking, "See here, stranger, I'm not a Democrat; that's a bore."

FLY PAPER, which is sticky without being poisonous, may be made by melting tallow in an iron vessel, adding sweet oil or lard enough to make it as thick as molasses when cold, and spreading the mixture with a brush on coarse brown paper.

"The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] 'love ruin, and hate buggers.' The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket from A to Izzard."—HORACE GREELY.

"We thereupon asked our contemporaries to state frankly whether the pugilists, black-legs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, etc., etc. were at most unanimously Democrats."—HORACE GREELY.

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Snow's Falls, Me.

Brighton Nurseries.

T. B. TALE & CO., Proprietors.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED is worth as much as two earned. (See Dr. Franklin's maxim.)

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of Milton Plantation, who are appointed Agents for the sale of fruit trees, etc., etc., established in 1857.

WE have the General Agency of Oxford and State of Maine for the sale of fruit trees, etc., etc., established in 1857.

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OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Sept., A. D. 1872.

THE LEGATEES named in a certain instrument, bearing date the 1st day of Oct., 1871, in and to the effect that the said Legatees give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Oct., next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Non-Resident Taxes.

In the Town of Byron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, for the year A. D. 1871.

THE following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Byron, for the year A. D. 1871, is hereby published for three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Oct., next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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