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The Oxford Democrat,

—IS—

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Mar 19, '72 1y

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GEORGE A. WILSON. HORATIO C. SWASEY.
South Paris, June 11, 1872 tf

F. W. KEDLON,
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July 18, 1871

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST
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Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite Rubber. June 11, 1872

DR. N. GAMMON,
DENTIST,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.
Will visit BUCKFIELD the first Monday in each month and remain through the week.
No pains will be spared in endeavoring to give perfect satisfaction. mar 26 '7

DR. H. W. FIELD,
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SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Will be absent the week after the first Monday in each month.
South Paris, July 15, 1873. 3m

SAMUEL R. CARTER,
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Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY, 13, 1874.

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In entering upon the discharge of the duties to which we have been respectively called by our fellow-citizens, it is fitting that we should recognize our dependence upon that Being who is over all and above all. We have cause of devout gratitude for the Divine favor which has been shown towards the State and the Nation during the year which has just closed. In no period of the history of either, has our advance in population, material prosperity and other conditions of true greatness, been more conspicuous. We may well congratulate ourselves that so marked progress has been made in healing the wounds of the terrible struggle for national existence, and in re-uniting all sections of our beloved country in a common devotion to a Republic preserved from enemies without and within, redeemed from the curse of slavery, and consecrated to the grand work of maintaining the equal rights of every citizen.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY.

The financial panic which so recently threatened to cause serious derangement to the business of the country, has not been without its influence for good. It has given new emphasis to the great economic law, that the savings rather than the incomes of a people, are the measure of their material prosperity. The careful observer of the tendencies to extravagance so noticeable everywhere can but recognize the truth that *economy* is the one word which needs to be spoken and put in practice in private as well as public circles. Fortunately the wave of extravagance has not been felt in this part of the country with so much force as elsewhere. Although the public affairs of the State have been managed with such exceptional prudence and integrity, that the opportunities for retrenchment are few; yet you will, undoubtedly, consider it an imperative duty at this time to study the closest economy, and to confine our appropriations within as narrow limits as is consistent with the public welfare. In wisely prescribing the extent of public expenditures, and in determining such cases of compensation of public officers as may arise, you cannot fail to recognize principles which are at once the safety and glory of a popular government,—that frugality and simplicity are essential characteristics of free institutions; and that official positions should be sought less for the salaries attached to them, than for the satisfaction and honor which comes from faithful public service. In every endeavor to maintain and promote the highest efficiency, economy and integrity in all the departments of the State government, you will have my earnest co-operation.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the receipts of the State Treasury during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, including $379,762.08 on hand Dec. 31st, 1872, was $1,798,884.45, and the expenditures during the same period $1,362,453.77, leaving a balance of $436,430.68 in the Treasury at the close of the year, most of which will be needed to meet obligations of the State that will mature at an early date. Of the receipts, $131,293 was the tax on Savings Banks, $3,065 interest on deposits, $2,180 duty on commissions, $1,111 balance paid into the State Treasury by the Insurance Commissioner, $986 license fees from hawkers and peddlers, and nearly all the remainder, reaching about a million and a quarter dollars, was from direct taxation. Of the expenditures, $430,566 was on account of interest, and $214,708 on account of sinking fund and principal of public debt; and about $40,000 for pensions of soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans, making a direct expenditure of about $685,274 arising from the late war. The sum of $3,374,978 was also paid from the State Treasury to towns for common school purposes, and reduced municipal taxation to that extent. This left about $300,000 as the expenditures for general State purposes.

THE STATE DEBT.

That portion of the public debt which came due in 1873, and was presented to the Treasury, amounting to $49,000, has been paid, and the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt as it shall become due, has been increased during the year to $1,255,746. After deducting the sinking fund, the State debt on the 1st of Jan. 1874, was $5,882,654, a reduction of $284,499 during the past year and of $2,366,746, or more than one fourth, since the close of the war. At the present rate of accumulation of the sinking fund, the State debt will be met as it matures, and entirely extinguished in 1889. As the sinking fund, invested in United States and State securities, is already over a million and a quarter dollars, and is constantly increasing, I suggest whether some additional provision for its oversight and security would not be advisable.

SOURCES OF TAXATION.

It will be observed that up to the present time, almost the only resource of the State to meet both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, has been direct taxation. The State tax last year was five mills on the dollar, but it is the judgment of the Treasurer that the tax may be reduced the present year to four and a half mills, provided the legislature shall make no unusual appropriations. I most earnestly urge, however, that you should consider whether it is not advisable to devise some method other than direct taxation to secure a part of the revenue required for State expenditures, so that the rate of taxation may be still further reduced. Pennsylvania finds no difficulty in securing sufficient receipts from indirect taxation to support the State government. A large share of the State expenditures of Massachusetts is met by the proceeds of a State tax upon the valuation of the corporate stock of railroad and other corporations over and above municipal taxation for real estate and machinery, and upon the business of Fire and Life Insurance Companies.—Without indicating more in detail what sources of revenue may be made available to this State, I desire to call your attention to the subject, and to suggest a careful inquiry and investigation, with a view of devising methods of lifting some portion of the burden of taxation, from real estate. Such a policy would give needed encouragement to our agricultural interests, and promote the development of the resources of the State.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Although the object sought in establishing a Department of Insurance, was simply to secure such a supervision of the business of insurance as would protect the public interests, yet the fees received for licenses have not only paid the salary and expenses of the Commissioner, but also yielded to the State a revenue of about eleven hundred dollars, for the year ending July 1, 1873. The indications thus far are that the revenue for the present year will be as much. The Department has conferred great benefits upon the public by preventing many doubtful companies from doing business in the State, and supplying needed information on insurance topics by means of its annual reports.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison and Trustees of the Reform School, which will be promptly laid before you, contain information and suggestions of much importance. The report of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum has not yet reached me. For the highest success of these important State institutions, it is important that, through your several committees intrusted with their interests, you should make your oversight of them not simply a brief, formal visitation, but a thorough and careful annual inspection and investigation, in the early part of the session when at least a portion of the members of each committee could give the time necessary for this work. Thus you would bring the people into closer relations with these institutions, remove abuses, if any had grown up, disarm criticism and inspire that generous confidence on which their success so largely depends.

THE STATE PRISON.

According to the report of the Inspectors, the earnings of the convicts have defrayed the expenses of carrying on the State Prison during the year ending Nov. 30, 1873, and yielded to the State a net profit of $6,544.98, which has been added to the working capital of the institution. The salaries of the Warden and Inspectors, amounting the past years to $4,460.35, are paid from the State Treasury, in accordance with the system which has always obtained in making up the prison accounts. Deducting this amount, and there still remains a balance of $2,084.63 in favor of the State, after paying all the expenditures of supporting the prison, including salaries of Warden and Inspectors, the cost of transportation of prisoners from the several jails and payments to convicts when discharged. Should this favorable financial condition of the Institution continue, the State will be relieved of all expenditures on prison account, except so far as may be necessary to keep the buildings in safe condition, and provide for possible losses by fire. The recent increase of prison accommodations by the erection of a new wing, supplies all the demands which will be made in this direction for years.

The Inspectors report that the value of the tools, stock on hand and balance of debts due the prison, on the 30th of Nov. last, was $125,197.03. A few days after, one of the work-shops was unfortunately burned, involving a loss of the building, valued at about $6,000, and also of stock and tools valued at $17,000. This loss reduces the value of the tools, stock, etc., to about $108,000; but it is thought that the operations of the prison can be carried on as usual without any appropriation to supply this part of the loss. A new fire-proof work-shop will, however, be required another summer, whether the labor of the prisoners is disposed of to contractors, or employed on account of the State. For the erection of such a building as shall be well adapted to the wants of the prison, the Inspectors recommend an appropriation of $12,000.

With the exception of a period of six or eight years, the State has always employed the labor of the convicts in manufacturing operations on its own account, on the assumption that such a course was preferable on grounds of economy as well as discipline. Inasmuch as it is thought by some that it would be more equitable to the public, and more advantageous to the State, to dispose of the labor of the convicts to contractors, I would suggest that your committee on that institution investigate the subject, and give a hearing to all persons interested in this or any other matter connected with the management of the prison.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Reform School give expression to a judgment forced upon them by observation and experience, and in full harmony with the advice of officers of similar institutions in other states, that a large part of the benefits which might be expected from that school, are lost in consequence of so faulty an arrangement of the building as to make it impossible to properly separate the different grades of boys. As it is now, there must be an enforced association of boys who are committed for truancy or some petty misdemeanor, which by no means argues more the want of parental care, with youth who are to a great extent depraved; as well as an indiscriminate herding of all classes of crime. Under such circumstances any methods of reform must be largely counterbalanced by bad influences. The Trustees ask for an appropriation of $20,000 to make the changes in the building required in order to overcome the insufferable difficulties suggested, and are thoroughly convinced that unless this can be done the institution must continue shorn of a large part of its power for good. I am so profoundly convinced of the correctness of this view, that I trust you will give the recommendations of the Trustees that favorable consideration which they so well deserve.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

The report of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital, which has been delayed for a thorough examination of the accounts of the late Treasurer of the institution, will be laid before the Legislature as soon as it is placed in my hands. The report of the Superintendent, shows a steady increase in the number of patients, and gives evidence of a successful discharge of the important duties resting on him. I am informed that a proposition will be made to you to so amend the laws relating to the Hospital, as to place the patients more completely under the protection of the laws. This suggestion is not made on acount of any existing necessity in this State, but in pursuance of a general movement degined to reach all similar institutions in this country.

The report of the Commissoners of a proposed new Insane Hospital, appointed by virtue of a resolve of the last Legislatue, will be found of such importance as to claim your considerate attention. The members of the commission report in favor of erecting, on the present Hospital grounds in Augusta, a new Hospital, to accommodate one hundred patients, at an estimated cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One member reports in favor of the erection, on the Hospital grounds, of two or three cottages at first, and subsequently others as they may be needed, to severally accommodate about twenty patients, at an estimated cost of about five thousand dollars each. The present Hospital building is over-crowded, and additional accommodations are already required.

STATE CHARITIES.

During the past year the State has expended about fourteen thousand dollars in educating fifty five deaf and dumb and eleven blind beneficiaries. The cost of supporting insane State paupers has reached the large sum of thirty five thousand dollars, and of paupers in unincorporated places six thousand dollars. It is more than probable that an amendment of the law relating to these charities is expedient.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

In accordance with treaty stipulations and the provisions of existing laws, more than twelve thousand dollars have been expended in aid of the remnants of the two Indian tribes still living within the State, about $8,700 of which has been devoted to the Penobscot tribe, and $3,700 to the Passamaquoddy tribe. Of the amount devoted to the Penobscots, however, about $5,000 was the interest on the fund belonging to the tribe held in trust by the State. By direction of an act of the last Legislature, the proceeds of certain shore rents amounting to over $5,000, are to be distributed among the members of the tribe. As probably some heads of families entitled to receive a large sum, would make an improper use of the same, it is possible that the law may need some amendment to give larger direction in the disposition of the fund.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I regret that the late financial disturbances have as yet prevented the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, from securing the twenty-five thousand dollars required through private subscriptions, before they could avail themselves of the five thousand dollars conditionally granted by the State to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the proposed institution. The School has been located in Hallowell, in consideration of liberal donations from two benevolent ladies of that city; and it is intended to put it in operation as soon as the balance of the private contributions required can be secured. It is to be hoped that measures to that end will be successful at an early day, so that the State may be provided with a school so much needed for a class of girls leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or in great danger of falling into habits of vice or immortality. To secure such a school the State may wisely extend liberal assistance.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools which will be laid before you at an early day, presents an encouraging view of the condition and prospects of the educational interests of this State. The increase in school money arising from the State mill-tax and the tax on Savings banks; the improvement in methods of teaching, growing largely out of the work of our Normal Schools; and the already marked influence of the Free High School System adopted by the last legislature; have materially improved the character and efficiency of our public schools, and aroused a new interest in the cause of education.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Free High School system, especially, although in practical operation but little more than half of the past year, has already achieved so great success as to surpass the utmost expectations of its warmest friends, and to promise, within a reasonable time, results that can but satisfy all of the wisdom of the policy.—The official reports which have been received by the Department of Education, show that 150 Free High Schools, in 133 different cities, towns and plantations, representing every County in the State, have been maintained from one to three terms each, since the first of March last; and that these schools have been supported by municipal appropriations to the amount of $83,523, and State aid to the amount of $29,134. In these schools 10,286 pupils have received instruction in those branches usually taught in the common schools, exclusive of primary studies, and also in such other directions as are demanded by the increasing industrial and business wants of the times. It is especially noteworthy that a large portion of the youth of both sexes reached by these schools, are those who had already withdrawn from the common schools with a deficient education; or whom poverty or other circumstances had prevented from leaving their homes to obtain better opportunities for education than those afforded by the short winter term of their district school. Many youth who will hereafter make most valuable teachers of our common schools, are receiving in the Free High School that broader and deeper culture so essential to prepare them for this high work. The influence on the common schools of such pupils as have attended the Free High School, is already proving in the highest degree beneficial. So far as I am informed, in most of the towns in which such school has been held, a new interest has been awakened in the cause of education.

It was feared by some that the system would be impracticable for small or sparcely settled towns; but some of the most successful Free High Schools maintained during the autumn, have been in just such localities. In one case, at least a sparcely settled plantation has maintained a most flourishing school for eleven weeks, by a municipal appropriation of seventy-five dollars, increased by an equal amount from the State. Indeed, thus far the most complete success of the Free High School System has been in exclusively farming towns, where this adjunct of the common school system is affording such facilities for education as can but serve to increase the attractions of that rural life which is the source of our national strength and purity. With a continuance of the system there can be scarcely a doubt that within a brief period these schools will be established in most of the towns of the State; and will give such an impetus to our educational interests as nothing else could.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate expenditure for the public schools of the State, during the past school year has been $1,030,596, exclusive of the amount expended for school buildings and Free high schools. Of this sum towns have directly contributed $625,618, and the State $374,978. To this sum should be added the annual expenditures for school buildings, Free High Schools, Normal Schools, and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the public and private expenditures for those Academies, Seminaries and higher institutions of learning which supplement our educational system and confer such lasting benefits on the State, there can be little doubt that the amount would reach a millions and a half dollars. So large an annual expenditure on the part of the people, is a conclusive answer to the suggestion that the people are losing their interest in our free schools. To our credit as a State, let it be said, never before was there so general interest in education; never before so almost universal willingness to make the largest sacrifices, in order that our children may have the inestimable blessings of intellectual culture. All that the people of Maine ask is to be assured that their contributions for so grand an end, are prudently and wisely expended. To my mind, indeed, it seems clear that the work on which our educators may at present well unite their earnest efforts is not so much to secure larger school revenues—although these are essential in some localities—as to devise methods by which better results may be obtained from the means at our disposed. By this it should not be inferred that there is not the closest economy in school expenditures. For the most part, there is this; and yet that policy which loses sight of the fact that a good teachers is cheap at any price, and a poor instructor dear even if his services are gratuitous, is not true economy, but waste.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

It is in this direction that our two Normal Schools are conferring lasting benefits upon the public schools of this State. Recognizing the truth that the highest success as a teacher requires not only natural aptitude, but also, like other professions, special preparation and training, the State has wisely established and maintains these institutions as a part of its educational system. Probably no money expended in educational directions, yields larger returns. The teachers who go forth from Farmington and Castine, not only impress themselves on the schools over which they are called to preside, but also make their influence felt for good over many other other instructors with whom they come in contact. No one who has watched the progress of our common schools for the past decade, can have failed to discover a striking improvement in methods of instruction, coming largely from the influence of our normal schools. Whatever appropritions are required to maintain their high standard and excellence, and increase their means of usefulness, should be made; and made, too, in the interest of the wisest economy. It should not be forgotten that a special necessity for increasing the efficiency of our common school system, has arisen from the fact that the intense activity pervading modern American life, is seriously abridging the time within which our public schools must do their work, by withdrawing our youth from them at least five years earlier than formerly; while at the same time it is necessitating a broader culture.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Next to skillful instruction, nothing is more essential to the highest efficiency of our public schools, than careful, intelligent and well-sustained inspection and supervision. Excellent as is the work of most of our school committees, yet it is not to be expected that men engaged in other pursuits, can spare the time requisite to keep abreast of the progressive educational movements of the times, and thus be able to suggest impovement in the work of the teachers under their charge, and inspire in them that professional pride and ambition which is so essential to success. As it is physically impossible for the State Superintendent to personally and effectively reach the several towns and town committees, sooner or later it will be found necessary to establish some form of intermediate supervision, through which the State Superintendent may impress on them the results of his observation and experience, and secure a uniform system that will cover the examination and certification of teachers, as well as the most effective inspection of schools. In view of the fact that time and means will be required to perfect and extend the Free High School system, so that its advantages may be felt by every town, I do not recommend that any legislative steps be taken at present to secure a more effective inspection of the common schools, but trust that the subject may continue to receive that public consideration which its importance may demand.

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

While it is generally conceded by the most experienced educators that the district system is in the way of the highest efficiency of the public schools, yet, in view of the strong hold which it has on the public mind, it would be unwise for legislation to go farther at present than it has already gone in authorizing towns to abolish the system and manage the schools as a unit. Many towns have already done this, and in every case with satisfactory results. By this change better teachers have been secured, the smaller districts have had the same length of school as the more densely populated village centres, less difficulties have been encountered, and more effective inspection had. For the present, however, these are considerations that must be addressed to the citizens of the several towns, rather than to the law-makers.

OBLIGATORY ATTENDANCE.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures to maintain free schools in sufficient number to secure to every child such elementary education and training as all alike will need for the common duties and the ordinary pursuits of life, yet the last census makes the startling announcement that there are 13,486 persons in this State above ten years of age, who cannot read or write. Our State pride may be somewhat satisfied by the consideration that a large portion of this army of illiterates are immigrants; yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that they and their children are now a part of our people, and that their education into American ideas and duties, has become doubly essential. But the evils of truancy and absentism from our common schools are by no means confined to the children of foreign born parents. Poverty may have snmething to do with the development of these dangerous evils, thoughtlessness and avarice more; but both of these causes united have not had half so much to do with it as intemperance and immorality. It must be confessed that such is the indifference of the public mind, or its aversion to interference with what is popularly thought to be the right of the parents to control their own children, the experience of other States with obligatory statues, has by no means been encouraging. Even the Factory Act in this State, which requires certain attendance at school of children who work in manufacturing establishments, is a dead letter.

Compulsory laws, with a strong central government to enforce them, as in Prussia, have produced excellent results. But in this country, where the execution of the laws depends so much on public opinion, there must be a more earnest and general public discussion of the subject, before we shall reap much benefit from such legislation. The right of the State to have every child educated sufficiently to intelligently discharge his duties as a citizen, and shield him against the dangers of ignorance is necessary to its own safety. The parent, indeed, has the rights, but the duties, also; and the enforcement of the duties which every parent owes his child, cannot be an invasion of his rights. Defensible, and even important as is a legal enforcement of the parent's duty to educate his child, yet such a statute can press only as a complement to sound views, wrought into the popular mind and heart. The most important work in this direction at present must be done by earnest personal appeals to parents, and by making the school-room attractive to the child.

No subject claiming your attention as legislators, demands more thoughtful and earnest consideration than that of our public schools. A free government like ours can exist only where the people are educated; and there can be no general education without an effective common school system. To impair the efficiency or sap the foundation of this system, is to strike at the life of the State and Nation. More than this, it is to overthrow an institution which is doing so much to improve social life, promote private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secure general prosperity.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The reports of the Trustees, President and Treasurer of the Collage of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, present unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and progress of this institution. Only five years have elapsed since the college opened with twelve students; now one hundred names appear on the roll of undergraduates—an increase of twenty-nine since the last report. The friends of this institution have thus far been disappointed in the reasonable expectation that private donations would go far to provide the means necessary for the erection of suitable buildings. This would have left the State mainly to make such appropriation as might have been needed to supplement the annual income of the national endowment, (which is but little more than $8,000,) and maintain the institution in the highest degree of efficiency. Notwithstanding the State has already made large appropriations for building purposes, as well as smaller sums to meet the annual deficiencies, yet the college is still greatly in need of additional means in the same directions. It is to be hoped that an institution so well calculated "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial and professions of life," will receive that popular sympathy and support which it so well deserves.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Land Agent reports that the affairs of his office are being so rapidly closed up, that within two years, at least, such inconsidrable State interests as remain may be transferred to the care of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and the once important land department of the State government be discontinued. This will necessitate legislation authorizing the Land Agent to select and reserve such portion of the 114,000 acres set apart for that purpose, and to sell the remainder; and also to dispose of the 82,880 acres of school land, and the timber on the ten townships reserved in the grant to the European and North American Railroad. This railroad grant included not far from 700,000 acres, valued at more than $300,000, and is nearly all still held by the road, although mortgaged to secure the payment of their bonds. It is of the highest importance to the State, that so much of these lands as well as of other immense tracts of land within the State now held by proprietors, as is suitable for settlement, should be placed within reach of settlers on the most favorable terms. It is too late now to correct the wasteful policy under which the magnificent domain which the State possessed a half a century since, has disappeared, yet much may be done to remedy evils that arise from the locking up of large tracts of settling lands which would otherwise be improved.

Decisions favorable to the State have been had in two of the cases where the European and North American Railroad made certain claims on the State; but the the most important case, involving a claim on their part of that corporation to nearly all the remaing lands held by the State, although argued last July, is still held by the court for advisement. Your attention is called to several important recommendations made by the Land Agent, and particularly to the importance of taking measures to "quiet" certain claims of settlers which arose from the settlement of our northeastern boundary.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents a detailed account of the inception and progress of the enterprise of founding a Swedish colony in Aroostook; and announces that in September last all State aid to the Swedes ceased, and that the colony of 600 persons is now self-sustaining. The colony owes the State a balance of $16,292.16, on supplies, advanced to them, which is to be paid in work on highways as wanted. There are at present no American citizens and consequently no municipal organization in New Sweden, and can be none for two years, at the expiration of which time a hundred and thirty-three Swedes who have already taken the necessary preliminary steps, will become American citizens. The Commissioner is confident that the colony will not only prosper, but also that it will attract a still larger immigration from Sweden; and the results fully justify the State expenditures now closed. He recommends that the care of the public property in New Sweden, as well as of road labor due the State, be transferred to the Land Agent; and that the act establishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration be repealed.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries gives an interesting account of the progress of their work, in connection with that of United States Commissioner Baird, in introducing and disseminating valuable species of fish into the streams and lakes of this State. The experiment of re stocking our fresh waters with shad and alewives, has so far progressed, and the difficulties in the way have been so far obviated by the construction of fish ways over dams and the removal of other obstacles, that the Commissioners speak with entire confidence of the complete success of this important movement to restore to our lakes and streams their former abundance of food fishes. In a very short time now the practical results of these efforts will be patent to all, and if these shall come near the confident expectations of those who have the best means of information on this subject, we may regard the small investment of the State in this direction as peculiarly fortunate and wise. The recommendations of the Commissioners should receive the attention they so well deserve.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Attorney General gives a detailed statement of the extent of the labors of this officer, as well as of the several County Attorneys, in enforcing the laws of the State against crime. The suggestions contained in his report should receive due consideration.

THE LAWS TO PUNISH MURDER.

In view of criticisms which have found expression, not only in public journals, but even in courts of justice, I should fail to discharge the duty imposed upon me, if I did not direct your attention to the anomalous provisions of our statutes for the punishment of the crime of murder in the first degree, since the legislation of 1869. In contravention of well settled principles of government, this statute fails to preserve the wise distribution of powers contemplated by the framers of the constitution, in that it imposes upon the executive department the duties and responsibilities of a court of review—a function clearly judicial rather than executive.

By this statute it is made the imperative duty of the governor and council to carefully review the evidence and proceedings in every case; and then to decide whether the sentence of the court imposing the punishment provided by law, shall stand, or another penalty be substituted. Practically, the determination of this extraordinary court of review—in which each member is a law unto himself,—is controlled by a majority of the council; for a sense of the impropriety of one and the same person acting both as judge and executioner, has in every case that has arisen under the law, restrained the executive from assuming the grave responsibility of over riding the action of the council when that body has voted in favor of commutation. When the council have voted otherwise, as they have done in only a single case since the enactment of the statute of 1869, the executive has issued his warrant, as then clearly required by law.

It will be observed that the statute requirement to which your attention is called, is additional to, and even consistent with the design of the pardoning power conferred upon the executive by the constitution. The latter is a constitutional prerogative, designed not as an ordinary provision for revising the proceedings of the courts, but simply as an exceptional resort in ordinary cases, over which it was intended that neither the legislative nor judicial department which should have control, and for the exercise of which the executive department should be solely responsible. But the former is a statute duty imposed upon the executive department, requiring a "review" of every case, and almost inviting the exercise of the pardoning power as if the legislature contemplated that modification of sentence should be the rule instead of the exception. As the constitution makes ample provision for any exigencies demanding the intervention of the pardoning power, it seems to me eminently desirable that our statutes should establish such a penalty for the crime of murder as the law-making power expects to have uniformly executed.

To incorporate in them a provision looking to the modification after conviction and sentence of the penalty provided, is not only to create in the administrators of the law more than a suspicion that the punishment nominally established was not designed to be executed, but also to deprive the law of that wholesome influence over the evil-disposed, which comes from the conviction that no

one adjudged guilty can avoid the uniform and impartial enforcement of whatever penalty the legislature may under all the circumstances consider best calculated to protect society.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

It is cheaper and more effective and beneficial to prevent crime by removing its causes, than to allow these to ripen into criminal acts which require punishment. A large part of this work of prevention is within the sphere of personal moral efforts; yet in removing the hindrances to right conduct, and repressing the temptations to vice interposed by men in their relations as citizens, comes confessedly within the domain of law. Indeed, no government fulfils its mission which forgets that the State can in this way do much to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. So large a proportion of pauperism and crime arises from intemperance, of which the dram shop is the prolific cause, that all citizens who have regard for the public safety and welfare, as well as the highest court of the nation, unite in affirming the principle that the liquor traffic is a source of grave peril to society, against which it is the right and the duty of the State to protect itself by such enactments as the legislative authority shall consider best calculated to that end.

On this well settled principle has rested all the legislation ever had in restraint of the liquor traffic, whether involving the principles of license or prohibition. For more than two hundred years first in the great parent Province and Commonwealth, and subsequently in the State of Maine, a thorough trial was had of the license system in every form that could be devised. This experience led to so wide spread a conviction that any system of licensing dram shops is nearly powerless to repress the temptations which promote intemperance, that in 1851 this State adopted the policy of prohibiting drinking houses and tippling shops altogether, and of authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, by agents appointed for that purpose. This system has had a trial of only twenty-two years; yet its success, in this brief period, has on the whole been so much greater than that of any other plan yet devised, that prohibition may be said to be accepted by a large majority of the people as the proper policy of this State towards drinking houses and tippling shops; and to be acquiesced in to a great extent by others, as an experiment which should have as thorough a trial as other systems that preceded it. By dealing in this spirit with a question affecting so momentous interests, there will ultimately be substantial agreement among all good citizens on such a policy as experience shall have shown to be most effective in suppressing the liquor traffic. To this end, such an investigation into the effects of the traffic, and the results of legislation to suppress or restrain the same, as is contemplated by a proposition introduced into the Legislature by one of the Representatives from this State, could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

It would be unwise for any one to claim that prohibition has entirely suppressed or can entirely suppress the dram shop. That is no more probable than it is for human enactments to entirely prevent theft, robbery, arson or even murder. Indeed, any effective enactments against practices which are exceptionally profitable, and at the same time minister to men's appetites and passions, are peculiarly difficult of enforcement. As has always been found the case with statutes prohibiting gambling saloons and houses of ill fame, as well as drinking houses and tippling shops. The true test of the merits of such legislation of whatever character, is not whether it prevents the evils prohibited; but whether, on the whole, it does not repress them as effectually as any system that can be devised.

Where our prohibitory laws have been well enforced, few will doubt that they have accomplished great good. In more than three-fourths of the State, especially in the rural portions, where forty years since intoxicating liquors were as freely and commonly sold as any article of merchandise, public sentiment has secured such an enforcement of those laws, that there are now in these districts few open bars; and even secret sales are so much reduced as to make drunkenness in the rural towns comparatively rare. The exceptions to the state of things are mainly in some of the cities and larger villages, where public sentiment on this question is usually not so well sustained as in towns more remote from the tide of immigration. But even in these places our prohibitory legislation has always been enforced to some extent, and not infrequently with much thoroughness; and has never been without that important influence for good which all laws in moral directions exert,—a constant, uniform and impartial enforcement, to the highest practical attainable extent required in any municipality, in order to obtain the full benefit of any system of legislation in restraint of the liquor traffic. Under our present system of government where the public sentiment of municipalities even will have great influence in controlling the measures of enforcement of this, as well as all other laws, the only permanent remedy for any laxity in this direction in exceptional localities, ultimately lies in such a quickening of public opinion as will either give new energy and purpose to local officers in power, or will secure the election of other men in their places. For it should be remembered that local officers are primarily required to enforce the laws against drinking-houses and tippling-shops, and can do this work, if they will, much more effectively than any others.

In addition to the duties thus imposed on local officers, the act of 1872, and the executive orders issued in compliance therewith, make it the duty of sheriffs to inquire into all violations of the sixteenth and other laws of the State within their respective Counties, and to institute legal proceedings against such violators. The act also imposes upon County Attorneys the duty of directing inquiries before the grand jury into such violations, and of prosecuting persons indicted and securing the prompt sentence of such as shall be convicted. If either of those officers shall wilfully refuse or neglect to discharge the duties imposed upon him, evidence of the specific offence, or this refusal or neglect as contemplated by the act and the constitution, may be presented to the executive, and if he is satisfied that the charges are sustained, it will be his duty to bring such fact to the attention of the Legislature at the earliest practical day, whereupon that body may request the removal of the delinquent officer.

While such a remedy as this is provided for in exceptional cases of delinquency, yet it will be rarely found that any of these officers will wilfully refuse or neglect to do his duty, where he is made to feel that the public sentiment will support him. Where this sentiment is not strong enough in a County either to urge existing officers to a faithful discharge of their duty, or, in case of their neglect to secure the election of men who will do their duty, the ultimate remedy must be sought, under our system, through such instrumentalities as will arouse and elevate public opinion.

Valuable and indispensable as is the prohibitory system of legislation for the repression of drinking-houses and tippling-shops, whose fruits are drunkenness, ignorance, pauperism, insanity, waste, pauperism, crime, impaired health, shattered intellect, premature decay and untimely death, it should not be forgotten that the efficiency of the law, as well as the power of those moral instrumentalities which law only supplements, depend on the constancy and energy with which laborers are directed to maintain a high standard of public sentiment on this question. In so glorious a moral work as this, every good citizen should unite his sympathy and efforts.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Adjutant General, and of Major General Chamberlain as commander of the first Division of Maine Militia, furnish full information as to the condition of the Military Department of the State, and their recommendations and suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration. There are ten companies of Infantry and one of Artillery, uniformed as well as equipped by the State; and two additional companies of Infantry armed and equipped by the State, but uniformed at their own expense. The expense of uniforming those companies was about seven thousand dollars; the expense of the encampment, held near Portland in the month of August, about three thousand dollars, and other incidental expenses of the department about two thousand dollars. Probably the annual expense of supporting the existing military establishment, with an encampment, would not hereafter exceed nine thousand dollars. The State could hardly meet the reasonable expectations of the national government, or exercise common prudence in providing itself with a force to meet any incidental exigency, without maintaining a volunteer militia organization as nearly as that now existing, which in case of necessity could be promptly expanded from one regiment into ten or more. And it seems to me clear that our present volunteer companies cannot be well maintained without an annual encampment.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

Among the obligations which a grateful State and nation recognize as peculiarly sacred, is that of generously caring for the destitute families of soldiers who lost their lives or were disabled in the late war to preserve the national existence. With what fidelity this debt of gratitude is being met by this State, as well as by the American people, is known to all. And yet our obligations to the men who took their lives in their hands and went forth at the call of their country, will not be redeemed so long as there shall remain a destitute "boy in blue," or an indigent family of a living or dead soldier, necessities are not supplied; and supplied, too, not as paupers, but as citizens who are only receiving what they have more than earned.

To this end, the national government has during the past year paid the generous sum of $1,224,580 to 16,952 pensioners in Maine; and this State, under the direction of the Adjutant General, the sum of $21,950 to aid soldiers' families, $2,477 to aid in the support of soldiers' orphans under the charge of the Board of Guardians, and $10,000 for support of soldiers' orphans at the Bath Home, and $1,000 at the Bangor Home. I suggest that the Board of Guardians of Indigent Orphans of soldiers and seamen, be abolished, and their duties and funds transferred to the Pension Department of the Adjutant General's office, which can discharge this trust more conveniently systematically and economically than under the present system. It will be incumbent on you either to continue in force the pension act of 1871, which expired by limitation at the close of 1873; or if this shall not seem to fully meet the obligations of the State to enact another law more liberal in its provisions.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Bangor Home is a general Orphan Asylum, eminently deserving of the contribution of a generous people; and so far as it cares for indigent orphans of soldiers, it should receive aid from the State. The Bath Home has at the present time nearly 60 children in its charge, all but three of whom are soldiers' orphans; and has found homes for other soldiers' orphans in private families during the year. This work reflects the highest honor on those liberal minded men and women who have contributed to found a Soldier's Orphans' Home, and deserves a continuance of the bounty of the State.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In view of the fact that the thirtieth day of May of each year has been designated by the Grand Army of the Republic as the Soldiers' Memorial Day, and every year coming to be more generally dedicated to services commemorative of the noble men who fell in the late struggle for national life, and strews its memorials of the dead, there seems to me to be eminent propriety in giving the same legal recognition to the day in this State, as is given to other holidays, and as has already been given by the State of New York. Such a grateful act would be a deserved and tender tribute to the memory of that noble band who responded to the call for of this State aid in her time of need, and who rest in cemeteries in this and other States, or in nameless graves where they fell, in Virginia, in the Carolinas, wherever the banner of freedom was borne. Nay, it would be an eloquent teacher of the duty and honor of patriotism, and would place the day which honors the nation's salvation side by side with the day which celebrates its birth.

THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, a Board of Commissioners was appointed by the President to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for the national celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, at Philadelphia during the summer of 1876. The Centennial Commission, ably represented on the part of this State by Hon. Joshua Nye as Commissioner, and Hon. Charles P. Kimball as Alternate Commissioner, have made most successful progress in arranging such an international exhibition as will serve as a fitting recognition of so important a national event, and at the same time as a worthy exposition of our progress in literature, art, science and industry. To further the objects of the exhibition, and secure an appropriate representation of the industries of the several States, the Commissioners invite Maine to appoint a Board of Directors consisting of five members, who, with the Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner, shall constitute the State Board of Centennial Managers, upon whom will devolve the responsibility of seeing that the State is properly represented in the Exhibition, and all its interests there faithfully cared for. I recommend that you authorize the appointment of such Directors to serve without compensation.

MAINE IN THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

By an act of Congress, passed a few years since, the several States were invited to furnish not exceeding two marble or bronze statues of citizens illustrious for their patriotism or distinguished services, to be placed in the old hall at the House of Representatives at Washington, which was set apart as a National Statuary Hall. Many States, including all of New England except Maine and New Hampshire, have responded to the invitation. It would be peculiarly appropriate for you to take such preliminary action as might result in giving this State, on the approaching centennial anniversary of American independence, the honor of contributing to this national collection the statue of Major General Knox, the distinguished citizen soldier, whose illustrious services, both in the struggle that gave our nation birth, and subsequently in the cabinet of the illustrious Washington, have conferred imperishable renown upon the State and the Nation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners gives a detailed account of the progress and condition of the important railroad interests of the State, and makes recommendations to which your attention is directed. Inasmuch as the duties of railroad Commissioners must from the growing importance of railroads, be charged with as high and delicate duties, within the sphere in which they act, as are imposed even upon the courts of justice, I suggest whether it would not better comport with the dignity of the State and the independence of the office, if the salaries of the Commissioners should be paid from the State Treasury, and the State itself should assess the several railroad corporations for the amount of the same.

Railroads have become so indispensable an agency in the material development of a State, and exert so important an influence over the public interests, as to make the laws relating to them worthy of your thoughtful attention. The pressing necessity for the extension of new railroads into large sections of our State, as yet partially or wholly destitute of means of communication so essential to their convenience and development, and the partial competition afforded by exception at facilities for water communication, have thus far made restrictions on railroad corporations in the public interest seem to be less essential than in many other States. The fact that such a feeling of confidence exists to a great extent, makes the present time peculiarly favorable for such a careful revision of our railroad legislation as will, on the one hand, impose upon railway corporations just responsibilities and restraints; and on the other hand, properly protect invested capital, and secure that public confidence which is so essential to the true interests of railroads, as well as communities.

Inasmuch as railroad corporations are granted extraordinary powers which partake of the nature of sovereignty, it is only after many limitations and restrictions that they can be said to be private corporations at all. Railroads should not and cannot be regarded simply, or even principally as the property of individuals, to be managed as they please. They are public works, no matter by whose capital built; and while the rights of property in them may not be violated, yet it is the right and duty of the State to see to it that they are so managed as to serve the public. So superior are they to every other means of land transportation, and so expensive is the construction of competing lines, that railroads are practically, and not necessarily in any offensive sense, monopolies, along their respective lines of business; and unless there is some power to restrain them expressly or impliedly reserved in the control of the State, as there always is in other grants of exclusive privileges, they may not only impose such freight and passenger tax on the people as to control markets and destroy or build up communities, but they may discriminate between citizens at pleasure. Valuable and even indispensable as railroads may be to a community so long as these corporations are servants, yet, in view of the tendency to a combination of their interests and aggregation of their capital in the hands of a few, if they are allowed to become masters, a large part of the benefits, which the public have a right to expect from them, will be lost, and the corporations become sources of oppression and public peril.

In authorizing the formation of railroad corporations heretofore—whether by special legislation or as is preferable, by general law—care should be taken to include such provisions as will remove all doubts as to the right of the State to exercise such supervision as the public interests may require. The question as to how far the legislature may exercise control of the railroad corporations which it has heretofore chartered—the most of them with peculiar privileges and powers,—is still in some important aspects an open one, although judicial decisions are gradually developing legislative rights which these corporations have steadily denied. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that railroad corporations are common carriers, as the office is defined by the common law,—at least so far as to require them to provide safe, speedy and convenient methods of transportation, and to carry passengers and freight for all persons without distinction and without unjust discrimination; even if not on such terms as may be determined to be reasonable. It has also been held that a railroad corporation may be judicially deprived of its franchises for a non-use or misuse of them; and that notwithstanding the ownership of a railway may be private, yet the use is public and the road itself a public highway. And as a necessary consequence of this, the court added, it was argued that "the legislature is the executive judge of the mode of use," and this carries with it the right to make such provisions and impose such restrictions as the legislature may think necessary for public convenience, as well as safety.

While the importance of this subject demands a careful preliminary investigation and inquiry into such facts relating to the railroad systems of this and other States, as will furnish the data for a judicious and intelligent revision of our railroad laws—such an inquiry, either through the Railroad Commissioners or some other commission, I most earnestly recommend, yet there are some features of such legislation of so immediate and obvious necessity, as it seems to me, that they need not be deferred.

Of this character is a general law for the formation of railroad corporations and construction of railroads. Hitherto this has been done by special charter, and has involved not only all the evils incident to such partisan special legislation, but also, at least in some other States, in cases where proposed roads were supposed to conflict with existing railways, those fearfully demoralizing practices to which great corporations sometimes resort to defeat or promote legislative measures. These evils would be entirely avoided by a general law authorizing a suitable number of persons, under restrictions which carefully protected private as well as public interests, to construct railroads between such points as they desired, and could obtain the means to build. By thus putting the construction of railroads on a free basis, subject to the same laws of trade that regulate other business transactions, they would be built wherever the demands of transportation justified, or communities could furnish the requisite means. Although, on account of the expense of the construction of railroads, even free railroading will by no means secure the same competition in this as in other business, yet its tendency would be in that direction, and its influence healthy. It would serve, on the one hand, to moderate the demands of railroad corporations from a knowledge that competition might spring up; on the other hand, to some extent relieve such corporation from the odium which attaches to monopolies sustained by law.

Existing laws, as it seems to me, fail to confer upon the Railroad Commissioners powers which are essential to secure the convenience, even if they do the safety of the public. These commissioners should have power to order that additional station or transportation facilities be furnished by a railroad to any town through which it may pass, where, after hearing and investigation, they may regard these facilities insufficient. They should have authority to require railroads to connect at such points as they may judge the public interest requires; and when the roads cannot agree upon connecting terms, should have power to adjust such differences. It is unjust to the public that they should suffer in consequence of disagreements between different roads preventing such a connection of their lines as is necessary to secure the public convenience. Without such a provision, it will be in the power of existing trunk lines to compel new roads seeking an outlet, to submit to such severe terms as may seriously impair the value of the latter, and prove prejudicial to the public interests.

There are other directions in which, sooner or later, legislation will be found necessary. While railroad corporations are clearly required, as common carriers, to transport passengers and carry freight for all persons, without distinction, yet as the remedies for a breach of these duties all rest on the common law and not on statute, there are great difficulties in the way of any private individual enforcing his rights against a powerful corporation, unless there shall be legislation to facilitate.

Inasmuch as it must ever be the aim of the managers of a railroad corporation to make the net earnings sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness and stock of the road, the law should guard against the serious evils which have resulted in some States from what is popularly known as "watering stock," by absolutely prohibiting the issue of any stock, except for a consideration of money, labor or property equal to the par value of such stock; or of any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, except for such consideration equal to, perhaps, eighty per cent of their value. So much danger is incident to the growing practice of railroad corporations, in purchasing and holding real and personal property for other purposes than those necessary to carry on the business for which they are incorporated, that it may be well to consider whether all such transactions should not be more clearly forbidden by law.

These and other considerations bearing upon this important subject, should receive your careful attention.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In whatever direction you may feel called upon to exercise your authority as law-makers, too much care cannot be exercised to avoid private and special legislation, so far as possible. As a general principle, laws should be general in their character and uniform in their operations; for it is the business of government to protect the rights of all rather than the interests of a few. Too often private and special legislation is only a devise to secure exceptional privileges at the expense of the people. It is the parent of that growing lobby system which is always injurious to the public interests; and when supported by powerful corporations or interests, becomes a source of demoralization and positive danger.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In view of the late financial complications, the annual report of the Bank Examiner, which will be laid before you at an early day, will be read with unusual interest. Savings Banks have become so generally distributed, and their financial operations have grown to such magnitude, that they afford a very correct indication of the material prosperity of the people. For this reason it is gratifying to know that on the third of November the amount of deposits in the fifty-six Savings Banks of Maine, was $29,556,523.81—an increase of $3,102,190.81, since the previous annual examination; and that the number of depositors was 91,388—an increase of 10,078. The Examiner, who seems to have conducted his investigations with great fidelity and thoroughness, finds these banks, for the most part, conducted with the greatest care, and with an earnest desire to conform both to the spirit of the law, and of the well-settled principle that Savings Institutions should regard safety first and profit secondary.

In this view I can but commend the Examiner for the important step which he has taken in including in his detailed report of the condition of the several banks, a full statement of the nature of the resources of each. Such a public statement as this is due to every depositor, and will exercise a most beneficial influence in deterring the guardians of these institutions from investing in doubtful securities which promise large returns. The fact that among the securities of these banks, are reported more than three millions of dollars in Western Railroad bonds and stocks, and more than four millions in State, County and municipal bonds—mainly the latter—out of the limits of New England, leads the Examiner to recommend legislation designed to discourage if not prohibit such investments. Any proper legislation that will tend to retain the large accumulations of the savings of the people, within our own borders, will not only conduce to the safety of the banks, but also materially promote the development of the State.

The recommendations of the Examiner relative to providing an adequate penalty for violations of the Savings Bank law, and also for legislation to discourage the use of these institutions for large temporary investments, are worthy of your serious attention. When it is remembered that the deposits in the Savings Banks of Maine, have already reached the sum of two millions more than the aggregate capital and deposits of the National Banks in this State, the importance of the subject will be properly estimated.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MAINE.

You will rejoice with me over so unmistakable indications that Maine has entered upon a career of marked prosperity. Although temporarily checked by the recent financial panic, yet there is reason to believe that the progress of our material development will be unexampled during the next decade. Abundant evidence of this prosperity, is afforded by the admirable and wonderfully complete report of the State Statistician, which will be laid before you in printed form at an early day, and cannot fail to show the importance and value of an undertaking, which has been so successfully accomplished with so small outlay, in so short a time. Such an annual survey of the wealth and industries of the State, will serve not only to bring prominently before the capitalists of other States, the extent and variety of our resources, but also to give our own people a stronger faith than ever in the future of Maine.

We have been ready, perhaps too ready, to concede that Maine is not a good agricultural State. Yet, with all the drawbacks of climate and soil, it is capable of demonstration that the farmers in those sections of our State where manufacturing and industrial operations have developed home markets, are as prosperous as those of states which have a more genial climate and a more fertile soil, but are further removed from the coast cities. The State Industrial Commissioner was myted that the hay crop of Maine for 1873, was about two million tons, worth twenty-five millions of dollars—several times the value of the wheat crop of any State of the fertile west, with an equal population. The value of our dairy products, which are rapidly increasing, was over two millions of dollars; and of all productions of the farm, including live stock, nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars. Yet the territory in Maine thus far reached by the tiller of the soil, is much smaller than that which is still a wilderness. Not to speak of the great body of unsettled productive land lying between the Androscoggin and Penobscot there still remains unimproved nearly three millions of acres in the Aroostook region, which surpasses in size the territory of Massachusetts, has a soil equal in depth and fertility to that of any portion of the Union, and is capable of supporting a million persons. The fact that immigration from this State to the great west, has practically ceased, and that the tide has to some extent turned eastward, unmistakably indicates that even as an agricultural State, Maine has a promising future. Whatever policy will give needed encouragement to those rural pursuits which engross the energies of a majority of our citizens, should be pursued,—not simply because it will promote the interests of more numerous, but also and especially because thereby will be laid the most enduring foundations for the material and moral prosperity of the whole State.

It is to such a development of our natural resources as will creates home markets, that those engaged in agricultural pursuits must look for a permanent promotion of their interests. In these resources Maine occupies a pre-eminent position. Within a few years, indeed, our manufacturing, commercial, mechanical and mining industries have wonderfully increased. The value of the cotton manufactures of the past year, was nearly twelve and a half millions of dollars; of the manufactures of wool, seven millions; boots and shoes—an industry that has developed with remarkable rapidity—nearly nine millions; leather, four millions; paper three millions; flour and grist mill products, two and a quarter millions; iron, cast and forged, two and a half millions; machinery, two and a half millions; edge tools, nearly three millions; cotton and woollen cloth, four millions and a half; bricks, half a million; furniture, nearly eighty thousands; manufactured kerosene oils, half a million; fisheries, more than three fourths of a million; and canned products of the soil and sea, a million and three-fourths. The value of the sea out from our rivers, was over a half a million dollars; of the granite quarried from our rock-bound shores and hills, four and a half millions; of the lime burned from the abundant materials at hand, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; and of the lumber cut from the immense forests, which, with proper care, may be handed down to future generations, nearly two millions of dollars.

But, if possible, more encouraging still, not only on account of the immediate value of the industry itself, but also because of its great influence on national prosperity, is the revival of ship-building along our coast and rivers, as evidenced by returns showing that during the past year there have been built in Maine 276 vessels, with a tonnage of 84,816 tons—valued at nearly five and a half millions of dollars—more than doubling the tonnage of 1872, and larger even than any one of the prosperous years of this industry before the rebellion. And what is more hopeful yet, the indications are that if Congress shall continue, and if possible extend the wise policy adopted to promote the development of American commerce, and the consequent growth of American power and influence on the ocean and in foreign lands, we may reasonably look for such prosperity of our ship-building interests as has never before known.

Gratifying as are the statistics which show that our agricultural productions, representing values wrung from the soil, have reached nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars; and our manufacturing and other industrial products, representing the value of raw materials as well as of labor, have reached ninety six millions of dollars, an increase of 22 per cent within three years,—making the aggregate value of the products of Maine soil and industry for the year 1873, nearly one hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars,—yet even these figures give but a faint idea of the magnitude of the natural resources of the State. I have spoken of the great extent of fertile territory yet awaiting the tiller of the soil, but which cannot be well reached until our railroad system, which has increased from 245 miles in 1850 to 905 miles in 1874, shall be extended into new regions. The beginning that has been made in supplying the increasing demand for the crystal ice of our rivers and ponds; in quarrying from our inexhaustible granite beds the most beautiful and enduring building material known to art; in meeting the growing demand for the excellent slate which has already been found to occupy a belt that stretches eighty miles between the Kennebec and Penobscot; in furnishing commerce with a desirable quality of charcoal iron from the immense supplies of ore in Piscataquis, Penobscot and Aroostook; and even in developing the important business from the tide of visitors to whom our charming natural scenery in the interior, and salubrious summer atmosphere on the coast, are an increasing attraction,—all shadow forth somewhat of the future that is in store for the State. Our commercial recourses are unsurpassed. Including the sinuosity of the shore, Maine has from two to three thousand miles of coast line, notched with safe and capacious harbors, indented with bays and inlets, while navigable waters extend far into the interior. Situated in the great highway of commerce across the continent, this State presents commercial possibilities which may well inspire the highest hope.

It is, however, when the magnificent water-power of Maine, is considered, that this State stands forth the first in the Union and presents resources which when developed will make it second to no other. Indeed, few, if any, portions of the earth's surface approach Maine in the extent, volume momentum and constancy of its water-power. Eight thousand five hundred and sixty eight lakes, at an average elevation of six hundred feet above the sea, from the head waters of five thousand one hundred and fifty-one streams, which go rushing down towards the ocean, creating over three thousand water-powers, which afford a force measured by not less than one million horse-powers, and equal to the working energy of thirteen million men. When it is remembered that not a thousandth part of the water-power of the State is as yet harnessed to machinery, some faint idea of the almost boundless extent of our manufacturing resources, may be obtained. It is for you, gentlemen, in your public capacity; for you in your several private sphere; for every citizen, who takes a just pride in having Maine become the great and grandly prosperous State for which God designed her, to lend your energies in such directions as will tend to the development of so magnificent recources.

In this great work, as well in every measure calculated to promote the material and moral interests of our beloved State, I shall take pleasure in earnestly co-operating with you. Invoking the favor and guidance of that kind Providence who is over states and nations, as well as individuals, may we severally consecrate ourselves to the work before us.

NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.

Jan 8, 1874.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY, 13, 1874.

Gov. Dingley's Message.

The inaugural of Gov. Dingley, which we lay before our readers in full this week, is a document so valuable in its information, and so wise in its recommendations, that it meets with general commendation, even from political opponents. The *Oxford Register*, with its accustomed critical acumen, says, "it is mainly remarkable for the number of words it contains, and by reason of its length will never be read by thousands of the voters of Maine."

True, it is lengthy, but not uncommonly or unusually so, when we consider it is the Governor's first message and comprises a more general review of the various important interests of the State than will be required in subsequent messages. That it is exceedingly well written, all admit—that it is not lengthened by abstractions, glittering generalities, or a discussion of partizan or national politics, is equally true, and extorts praise from political opponents.

The two subjects distinctively Mr Dingley's—temperance and education, he gives prominence to, but not offensively so. He is not more radical than common upon them, but simply maintains his ground and shows his continued interest in them.

Without further comments, we commend the message to all, as a State paper of great value. Though all its suggestions may not be in accord with the views entertained by the reader, they merit and will doubtless receive candid consideration.

The *Argus* and Belfast *Journal*, two of the leading democratic papers in the State, compliment the Governor for his message, in flattering terms. The *Oxford Register* dissents from the Governor's views on the Free High School bill and the prohibitory liquor law, as we supposed it would.

—"Vox" in the *Oxford Register*, assumed to be a reformer and to know all about Tweedism in the County treasury, but it is evident he is floundering around, with his hook baited with rotten mackerel, trying to catch gudgeons. His ignorance of what he is talking about is evident from his earnest appeal for information. He asks us or any one in his last article, "to tell the tax-payers *who* performed the service, *why* the service was necessary, *what* the service was, *who* received the money, and *who* allowed it?" As the editor of the *Register* has expressed a determination to look the matter up, we will refer "Vox" to him. Let us have light, and facts, not rumors.

From Augusta.

We have only time to say, this week, that the legislature was organized harmoniously on Wednesday. Hon. John E. Butler of York, was nominated in caucus, for President of the Senate by a vote of 17 to 11 for Hon. H. H. Burgess of Portland. It was thought to be closer than this before the caucus. For Speaker of the House, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Esq. of Portland, had no competitor. They were both elected and made appropriate speeches on taking the chair.

The caucus for the nomination of State officers occurred on Wednesday evening. There was not much excitement. The old officers were nominated, with the exception of Treasurer. S. C. Hatch, Esq. of Bangor, received the nomination by a vote of 83 to 43 for A. H. S. Davis, Esq. of Farmington, who received a flattering vote under the circumstances.

The Executive Councillors are as follows: 1st District, Jeremiah Mason, of Limerick, in place of E. G. Harlow, who has served two terms; 2d, F. N. Dow, Esq., who is elected a third term; 3d, Wm. Grindle, of Penobscot, who was a member of Gov. Perham's Council one year; 4th, Stephen D. Lindsey, of Norridgewock, formerly Pres. of the Senate; 5th, Reuben M. Files, of Unity, re-elected; 6th, Dr. E. A. Thompson, of Dover, re-elected; 7th, L. G. Downes, of Calais—an excellent Council.

Gov. Dingley was inaugurated Thursday and delivered his Message, occupying an hour and a half. It was listened to with much interest, and won encomiums from all. In the evening, he gave a reception at the State House, which was fully attended by the legislature, and which afforded an opportunity for a general introduction of all the members to him. It was a pleasant occasion. Mrs. Dingley assisted in receiving the guests, with much grace and dignity. Refreshments were served in the Senate Chamber.

The Oxford delegation in the House have drawn good seats—Kimball, of Waterford, getting one of the very best. The Committees will be announced early this week and the legislature get fairly under way.

We shall keep our readers posted.

The Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Mansion House Thursday evening to organize for the next campaign. There was a full attendance of the Committee, and several well known leaders of the party were also present.

Hon. Samuel D. Leavitt of Eastport was reelected Chairman, and Col. A. W. Bradbury of Portland was chosen Secretary. There was a free interchange of opinion, and earnest remarks were made by Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury of Augusta, Doctor Garcelon of Lewiston and others. The place for holding the next State Convention excited a warm discussion, opinions being divided whether to hold it at Portland or Augusta. The discussion resulted in the committee voting to hold it at Portland June 23. This is regarded as a triumph of that portion of the Democracy who favor the disruption of the party, whose aim is to prevent the nomination of a State ticket during the next campaign.

From Washington.

Congress met again last Monday, and spent the week in discussing the Salary bill. The Senate seems disposed to higgle about the matter and not come to a direct vote, as well as the House. Senator Morrill said he had neither taken his back pay or refused it.

Attorney Gen'l Williams, finding he could not be confirmed as Chief Justice, requested the President to withdraw his name, which was done and Caleb Cushing's was sent in. Williams will return to the Cabinet, and Cushing not go to Spain.

An Evening with the Ballad and Song Writers of Scotland.

Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, delivered the third lecture in the Paris Hill Course last Friday evening. His audience was the largest which has assembled during the course.

The lecturer opened his subject by giving an account of the origin, and tating the difference between the Ballad and the Song. He next spoke of the land in which the subjects of his lecture lived, and eulogized the religion which had been such a powerful aid in making the Scots the true, brave, strong, tender and poetic race they are.

Scotch ballads were then divided into several classes under the heads of Pastoral Poetry, Patriotism and Humanity, Love, Religion, Domestic Life, Sorrow, Pathos and Tenderness, Mirth. Under each of these heads Mr. Washburn rendered quotations from several Scotch poets—giving points in their history, and the dates of their birth and death, which were very valuable. Mr. Washburn's recitations were particularly fine. He preserved the dialect; yet he entered so entirely into the spirit of the poems, that probably no person present failed to catch the ideas of every quotation. The rendering of "The Gentle Shepherd," "Bruce's Address to his Army" and "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee," were particularly fine, while a song—author unknown,—which was copied from the lips of a Scotch singer,—being a controversy between an old man and his wife as to which should rise and bar the door,—brought down the house with mirth.

In preparing this lecture Mr. Washburn must have spent much time and study. Every part was complete, and the information given was such as is of interest to every one and not simply dry facts. Altogether it was the best prepared, most interesting and well delivered lecture we have listened to for many a day.

The next lecture in the course will be delivered by Hon. Sidney Perham.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado of Portland, preached in the Methodist church, South Paris, last Sabbath, to a crowded house, both morning and afternoon. In the afternoon the Scripture lesson was Ps. xv. Ps. xxxix, and the sermon was upon Ps. xxxix:7—subject, hope.

Mr. Pitblado delivers his lecture upon "Standing round an Ant hill," in the same church this (Monday) evening. Admission 25 cents. Mr. P. is a Scotchman, who has quite a reputation in the State as a "sensational preacher," lecturer and platform orator.

Real Estate Sales.

We copy the following list of sales of real estate which have been consummated in this County for the month ending December 19th, 1873, from the *Maine Real Estate Register*. For further particulars concerning this valuable addition on State literature, see "Our Table," in another column.

Bethel.—Milton Holt to Wm. Mills, farm, $650.

Dixfield Village.—E. G. Reynolds to Sewell Goff, Androscoggin House, $1470.

Gilead.—Daniel Lary to Joseph Lary, & als., farm, $1000.

Greenwood.—D. A. Coffin & als., to Benjamin W. Bean, one half stand L mills, $1300. Benjamin W. Bean to Geo. R. Cross, 50 acre lot, $54. Benjamin Bacon to E. G. Whittemore, one-half acre, $35.

Norway.—George A. Cole to Eugene L. Bennett, small lot, $225. Lawson Evans to M. M Dwinall, farm, $1550.

Oxford.—Fayette Bicknell to J. F. Hayes, a small lot, $200.

Paris.—John Whitmore to Jacob Bennett, 20 acres, $362.

So Paris.—Clara M. Howard to Wm. Woodbury, one half stand, $1150.

Roxbury.—C. P. Edmunds to Mary E. Coolidge, 300 acres, $1000.

Rumford.—Desiah Austin to Charles R. Thomas, farm, $1000. J. M. Dolloff to N. S. Farnum, small lots, $800.

Sumner.—Hiram Hines to J. F. Gammon, farm, $950.

Woodstock.—Eveline Russell to Frank M. Millett, farm, $1000. H. C. Davis to Alonzo Felt, stand, Bryant's Pond, $1500.

Waterford.—Mary S. Willard to John C. Pike, small farm, $415.

Maine Poultry Association.

The first exhibition of the Maine Poultry Association will be held in Portland, Tuesday, Wednesday, Taursday and Friday of this week. It is to be hoped that the poultry fanciers of this County will be well represented in the exhibition. Many of our farmers give their attention so entirely to field crops and neat stock, that they overlook the light, pleasant and profitable branch of Poultry raising. We hope that as many of our citizens as can possibly make favorable arrangements, will visit the exhibition; and that an interest in the rearing of domestic and fancy fowl will result therefrom.

—The heavy rains of last week carried out the ice in most of our rivers and caused freshets. Considerable damage to bridges, towns, &c. was done in some rivers.

Bethel Items.

We were tempted by the beauties of Christmas night away from our accustomed seat by the fireside. An account of what we saw, may interest your readers.

Our ride led us into the village of Mayville. As we approached from a distance an unusual object met our eyes; from every window of Rev. Mr. Garland's house a light was shining. Over the front door was a transparency. "I am the Light of the Word!—Christ." The door was ornament with the word "Welcome,"—so free an invitation was accepted. On entering we were wished "A Merry Christmas," the words being in evergreen in the parlor. Report says "Mr. Garland has but a handful of people in his parish," but we found literally "a house-full." The drawing-room revealed the cause which had drawn the people together. The injunction "Gather the Children" was given in letters of green, and that they might not be disappointed, a tree was placed in the center of the room, and so completely covered with the fruits of art, that boughs bent with he weight. After an hour spent in social talk, interspersed with singing, Recitation and Declamation, the fruits of the tree were gathered, and given to those whose names appeared upon the articles. Santa Claus had a gift for every one of the company, we understood. About nine the party returned to their several homes well pleased with the evening's entertainment. W.

Organization of Odd Fellows' Lodge.

On Friday eve. Jan. 9th, the officers elect of Naomi Abram Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., were installed by the following officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

Byron Kimball, D. D. G. M.; E. C. Chamberlin, G. W.; E. J. Leighton, G. M.; C. B. Dodge, G. S.; E. A. Littlefield, G. T.; W. H. Redman, G. G.

The officers installed were A. M. True, W. G.; J. T. Chapman, V. G.; R. L. Lurvey, Sec.; H. W. Gage, Treas.; Fred. Clark, C.; C Jones, W.; R. Tilliston, O. G.; E. S. Mason, I. G.; O. D. Clough, R. S.; M. A. Hastings, L. S. W. G.; A. E. Twitchell, R. S.; Benj Bacon, Jr., L. S. V. G.; M. Mason, R. S. S.; C. M. C. Bishop, L. S. S.

After installation the Grand officers, visiting brothers, and members of the Lodge repaired to Bro. Chapman's and passed an hour in a social manner, and discussing the excellent way he has of getting up oysters. Sec'y.

Gilead Items.

The old year has past and left with us the new year, which we ought to enjoy and hope it will prove a happy one to all.

There was no Christmas festival in town, but no doubt Santa Claus remembered the little ones.

Ephraim Wight & Co. are getting along finely in their line of business; they have already drawn some three hundred thousand, but the thaw and rainy weather for the past few days, brought out a part of their teams in hope to return in a few days.

George Burnham has been improving the past good sledding by hauling timber into the Androscoggin river.

Payson Adams, formerly of this town but for several years past a telegraph operator at Gorham, N. H., has gone to Utah, where he is to have an office on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden. He and wife, before they started, received valuable presants from their many fri

SOUTH PARIS MARKET.

JANUARY 3, 1874.

Corrected weekly by
H. N. BOLSTER.

APPLES—$3.00 @ $4.00
APPLES (Dried)—8c. @ 9c.
BEANS (Yellow eye)—$3.00 @ $3.25
BEANS (Pea)—$3.25 @ $3.50
BUTTER—28c. @ 32c.
CHEESE—16c. @ 18c.
CORN—95c. @ $1.00.
COFFEES—25c. @ 30c.
EGGS—26c. @ 27c. per doz.
FLOUR—$8.50 @ $11.0
HAY—$12.00 @ $15.00
LARD (Domestic)—14c.
MOLASSES—50c. @ 70c.
NAILS—06c. @ 08c.
OATS—55c. @ 60c.
PORK (Round hog)—7c @ 8c.
POTATOES—50c. @ 60c.
SALT—80c.—Box 35c.
SUGAR—11c. 13c.
TEAS—40c. @ 80c.

Professional Cards, &c.

UPTON & FARNHAM,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
NORWAY, MAINE.
At the office formerly occupied by Virgin & Upton.
All business promptly attended to.
H. Upton. Geo. L. Farnum.
dec1873-tf

S. C. ANDREWS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
88 MIDDLE, STREET. In Canal Bank Building. } Portland, Maine.
Will practice in Cumberland, Androscoggin and Oxford Counties.
December 9, 1873. tf

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
OFFICE—Over J. D. Williams's store, opposite the Andrews House.
South Paris, Dec. 16, 1873. 6m*

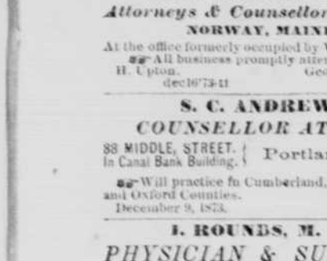
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF - for Oxford and Cumberland Counties,
WATERFORD, MAINE.
All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention.
December 16, 1873. 6m

O. N. BRADBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Residence and office at the house lately occupied by Dr. Peables.
Norway, Me., Dec. 23, 1873.

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
ENOCH FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
dec1073 tf

Business for Sale on Bethel Hill.
A small Choice Stock of
MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,
With fixtures, will be sold, if applied for soon. Business long established.
E. & E. CURTIS.
Bethel, Jan. 6, 1874. tf

Centaur Liniment.



There is no pain which Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock jaw palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breast, scalds burns, salt-rheum, ear ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year, than have all other remedies since the world began. It is a counter irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer, if they will not use Centaur Liniment—More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep—Stock-owners, this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. dec31'72-12m

Special Notices.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it is the Best and Surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
jul8'73-ly

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire. Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities are proved by its continued use in over 500,000 families.

Millions of gallons have been sold, and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

The immense yearly loss of life and property resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oils in the United States, is appalling.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country, recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York.
aug6 ly.6m

The Household Panacea
and
Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism, in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is Purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists. jul8'73-ly

Thousands Suffer Indigestion.

COSTIVENESS, PILES, HEADACHE, and don't know how much they lose by passing by DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES. Finding the papers full of remedies, they take no notice of any, and thus lose the benefit of a *good thing*. We are selling them immensely, for they are what everybody needs, and they will do what we promise. The most perfect, agreeable and effective cure for every form of Indigestion, and the only cure for the PILES, either bleeding or otherwise. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists.

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Chemists and Dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.
jul8'73-ly

Mail Arrangements.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Portland and Boston at 11:45 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., the latter mail arriving in Portland at 8:15 the next morning.

Up mail, via Grand Trunk, at 1:30 P. M.

For Norway at 8:30 A. M., and for the western part of the County, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Norway, at the same time.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From Portland and Boston at 10:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Down mail, via Grand Trunk, 1:30 P. M.

From Norway and the western part of the County at 1:30 P. M.

—:o:—

Rawson's Coaches.

Leave the Hill for up trains at 9:00 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For down train at 11:30 A. M.

—Wheels are in use again.

—Monday morning—clear and cool, without sleighing.

—The thaw continued through last week, and carried off most of the snow.

—Gov. Perham will lecture at Brownfield on Wednesday and at Fryeburg Thursday evening.

—Attorneys are reminded that orders of Notice for March Term, S. J. C., should be published by Tuesday, Jan. 20.

—Prof. I. G. Stearns, who has been lecturing in this vicinity for several months, on biology, died at West Paris, on the 6th inst.

—Dr. Playloon of Dixfield, has so far restored Wm. W. Farnum's right arm, which was paralyzed a few weeks ago, that he can move it quite freely.

—The Paris Hill Manufacturing Co. have declared a dividend for the four months next preceding 1st of January at the rate of 6 per cent. semi-annually.

—We understand that the County Farmers' Club at Andover, last week, was well attended, and a good interest prevailed. We expect a report in our next.

—Cyrus Hutchings, Jr., Esq., of Canton, has dissolved partnership with D. P. Stowell, Esq., and will continue practice alone. We commend Mr. Hutchings as a worthy, reliable Attorney.

—G. D. Bisbee, Esq., County Attorney, who has been Clerk of the Oxford Central R. R. for some years, has resigned the position, as his relations to the road might conflict with his duties to the public.

—Mr. Thomas M. Crocker, of our village, has a half blood Jersey cow, 5 1-2 years old, from whose milk *fourteen* pounds of butter were realized in 7 days, Dec. 31st to Jan. 6th. We call for the next one that has done better.

—There will be a social circle in the Baptist Vestry next Wednesday afternoon and evening. The ladies are invited to meet in the afternoon and bring articles of food to provide for a pic nic supper, which will be served in the evening.

—Rev. Dr. Balkam's sermons at the Congregationalist church, at South Paris, on Sunday last, are highly spoken of by those who heard them. The bad traveling deprived us of the anticipated pleasure of listening to this scholarly and able divine.

—The widow of the late Ezra F. Beal, Esq., of Norway, died very suddenly on Friday morning last, about 7 o'clock, at the residence of her son D. W. Beal. She had notified a meeting of her friends that evening, for religious and social intercourse.

—M. C. R. R.—Four new locomotives have been placed upon the Maine Central road, "Josiah H. Drummond," No. 56; "Lewis Pierce," No. 58, from Taunton Works; and "Noah Wood," No. 60; "L. Strickland," No. 61, from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

—We wish we had a few more local writers in this County like our Porter correspondent "X.," our Bethel correspondents "C." and "W.," and "Sparkes," of Mexico. They seem to take a *real* interest in the paper; and their newsy and encouraging letters often give us new life, when we are despondent.

—"Perley" says that it is daily becoming more evident that the southern secessionists are striving to regain the national political status which they lost on going to war, and it will not be long before northern doughfaces will again bid for their favor, forming parties, which like the democracy before the war, shall only contain enough members in this section to hold the federal officers

Fryeburg Items.

Singing school, spelling schools, lectures and lyceums are in full blast in this village, and help us beguile the long winter evenings.

Our Methodist friends did not have a meeting to watch the departure of 1873 and the advent of 1874; but the young folks of the village did the job for them, in good shape, too. The Vestry of the Cong Church was appropriated for the purpose. A prayer meeting was held in it until after 8 o'clock, and as soon as the tones of prayer and praise had ceased and the last worshipper had returned home, the room was invaded by a large company of smiling lads and lassies. The settees was piled one side, and the "fag end" of '73 were spent by them in having a general good time. They seemed just as jolly as though the country had not been groaning under a panic, and overhung with a war cloud. When the clock announced that '73 was among things that were" and 74 had dawned, there was a general shout of "Happy New Year," after which the company sang "Good night" (perhaps "Good morning" would have been more appropriate), and then separated. No doubt '74 must have felt glad to be thus welcomed into existence.

There is a curious superstition existing among some people in this region and especially in the neighboring town of Stoneham that all cattle get on their knees in a reverential attitude at just 12 o'clock at the close of every year. But some how, whoever tries to watch them at that time, falls asleep or something else happens to prevent them from seeing them.

Mr. John Weston has recently completed a mansion on the former site of his old house. Its estimated cost is $10,000, and is said to be one of the best private residences in the County. It is finished in tasty style with French roof, bay-windows, and fronted by a large piazza. Situated near Weston's bridge on the road that leads from the village across the river, it commands a charming prospect. The eye sweeps for miles and miles up and down the Saco valley, thickly dotted with elms among which winds the beautiful Saco, almost encircling the quiet village in its folds. Across the valley, the mountains Chocorua, Mote, Kearsarge, etc., rise up and roll away in the distance. Over these peep the snowy crests of the White Mountains. It was no wonder that this spot was once the favorite camping ground of the Indian Chief, Paugus and his tribe; and that Mr. W. has chosen it for *his* camping ground. CHOCORUA.

Lovell Items.

The officers elected of Kezar Valley Lodge I. O. O. F., of Lovell, were publicly installed on Saturday afternoon last, by D. D. G. M. Byron Kimball, assisted by Rev. Mr. Rounds acting as D. G. Marhall, and a delegation of about twenty members of Cumberland Lodge, repesenting the Grand Lodge. The installation ceremony was performed in an admirable manner, and the exercises were quite impressive. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. After the officers of Kezar Valley Lodge had been inducted into their position, the officers elect of Rebekah Degree Lodge were installed by the same officers, after which an address upon the general principles and workings of Odd Fellowship was delivered by Past Grand H. O. Shorey, of Cumberland Lodge, occupying about three-quarters of an hour in its delivery. The brethern and their ladies were invited to an oyster supper, excellent in flavor and generous in quantity, in which all did ample justice. The occasion throughout was one of great pleasure to all who participted in it, and reflects much credit upon the enterprising members of Kezar Valley Lodge.—*Bridgton News.*

Kezar Falls Items.

Dep. Sheriff Isaac Stanly, of this place, cut his foot with an ax quite badly, a few days since, while preparing stove wood at his door. It required two stitches to close the wound, which was dressed by Dr. E. R. Chellis. It is now healing finely.

Messrs. Barrows and Keyon have commenced to saw strips for shovel-handles at their mill at this place. They will be turning the same as soon as their machinery is put in working order. They intend to manufacture, besides shovel handles, hay fork handles, broom handles, and hoe handles.

Warren Merryfidld, of Porter, and his brother Chester, of Hiram, caught, last Saturday, Jan. 3d, through the ice on the "Clemons Pond," in Hiram, a very nice "string" of pickerel to the number of 20, many of which measured two feet in length. They used live bait.

Capt. George Stacy of Porter, had a slight paralytic shock the other day, while on his way to this place.

Oren Norton of Porter, has been suffering for a long time from a paralytic trouble which effects both legs.

Mr. Bean, the miller at this place, shot an owl, last week, that measured 4 feet and 8 inches from tip to tip.

Eben Perry of Parsonfield, cut a pine tree last week and landed it on the bank of the Ossipee river, that scaled over four thousand feet.—*Register.*

Porter Items.

We are having very mild winter weather—not hardly cold enough to make good doing for the "loggers."

The Methodist circle met at Mr. Eben Cousen's New Year's night. They had a goodly gathering—one hundred or more—and were very kindly and hospitably entertained by Mr. C.'s family. It was a splendid evening—sleighing good—and all, both young and old, seemed to enjoy themselves very much. One circumstance took place worthy of note. The rooms were quite closely filled in the early part of the evening, a lady was standing on the lower step of front stairs in the hall, talking with a group of acquaintances, when some person from one of the adjoining rooms handed her a package. She was so busily engaged in conversation she did not notice who it was at the time, and still remains in ignorance of the fact; and as it proved to be a valuable package she wishes to tender her sincere thanks for the favor so kindly and thoughtfully bestowed on her.

Mr. Lord is getting along very nicely with his school in the Black district, and all the schools in this part of the town are progressing finely.—*Register.*

DR. URANN of Boston, will be at the Hotel, Norway, Saturday, Jan. 17th, to remain till the following Wednesday. The Dr. has been making many wonderful and in many cases almost instantaneous cures.

Mr. John B. Redman, of Ellsworth, attorney at law, was unable to turn himself in bed, suffering great pain. He was entirely cured in one week after the first treatment being able to walk the street

Mr. A. W. Bailey of Auburn, suffered great pain; was unable to walk. He was cured by one treatment.

Mr. I. F. Bradbury of Green, was given up by every one as a hopeless case, but was cured by two treatments.

Mr. J. R. Jordon of Ellsworth, formerly Deputy Sheriff, was cured by one treatment.

Miss Sarah Halligan of Shelburn Falls, was injured in the spine by a fall, caused by a defect in the highway. She was confined to her bed most four years, and had eight different physicians, all to no purpose. She was cured in one month and is now perfectly well.

Miss Mary J. Marston, whom many of our readers remember as the young woman on crutches that sells pictures, perfumes, soaps, etc., in this city, has been cured by him, and now walks our streets apparently as well as ever.

Hundreds of other names could be added to those already mentioned; but the above is sufficient to show those that are afflicted where to get relief. His charges are so low that all can avail themselves of his skill.

MR. C. K. KEITH, the well known marble worker, of Norway, has just contracted to enclose the Thomas Crocker lot in the Paris Hill cemetery, with a marble curb, which is to cost $675.00. Mr. K. has a fine stock of marble on hand consisting of over three car loads; and which he desires to dispose of before the first of June. As marble can be worked during the winter months at a less expense than in warm weather, those persons who need anything in this line, will do well to make immediate application to Mr. K. and they will receive prompt attention, having their wants supplied in a workmanlike manner and at a very low price.

I. O. of G. T.

Soon after the death of James Woodbury, the well-known temperance lecturer, G. W. S., W. F. Morrill, of Portland, issued an appeal to the several Lodges of Good Templars, asking for aid for his wife, (who had long suffered from a cancer of the face,) and his children. This appeal has met with a generous response. More than two hundred dollars have been sent to Mr. Morrill, which will be faithfully applied to relieve Mrs. Woodbury, during the few remaining days she may live. Mrs. Woodbury's wishes as to the children are being carried out, and two of them have found good homes. She cannot in words, thank the Good Templars of Maine for what they have done for her, but her tears and expressions of gratitude cannot be obliterated from the minds of those who witnessed them.

—My friend, stop that cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by Druggists.

—GOOD FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the weak and debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

General Debility.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, CHEMIST, ST. JOHN,, N. B.

DEAR SIR.—Having used your Compound Syrup for some time, in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

I am, sir, yours truly,
H. G. ADDY, M. D.
ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 1868.

—The great PILE remedy ANAKESIS, the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age. 20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for PILES ever introduced, only those who have used lotions, ointment, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain and blissful hope of certain cure for the terrible disease, that ANAKESIS assures. It is used by Doctors of all schools.—Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker st., New York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTION REMEDY, DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, cures the worst cases of COUGHS, COLDS and all the diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT and CHEST. FOR WHOOPING COUGH and CROUP it is a CERTAIN SPECIFIC. The most OBSTINATE CASES surely yield to Hall's Balsam, when used perseveringly. Stands at the head of all cough preparations. Sold everywhere. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., proprietors, 3 & 9 Collage Place, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Bethel, Dec. 25, by Rev. C. W. Morse, Mr. George Brown, to Miss Carrie A. Gerrish, both of Bethel.

At Bryant's Pond, Dec. 24, by Rev. Mr. Fogg, Mr. Henry C. Hammond, and Miss Jennie D. Chase, both of Paris.

In Waterford, Jan. 1st, by Rev. A. J. Smith, Mr. Geo. A. Miller, and Miss Emma Gilson, both of Waterford.

In Norway, Jan. 1st, by Rev. L. H. Tabor, Mr. O. A. Maxim, and Miss A. M. Partridge, both of Paris; Augustus N. French, M. D., and Belinda Y. Bassett, both of Lovell; Lyman F. Whittier of Vienna, and Addie A. Albrich, of Norway.

In Boothbay, Dec. 25, by Rev. E. B. Pike, Mr. Thomas Marshall and Miss Mary A. Matthews; Dec. 25, Mr. Hermon Carlisle and Miss Addie E. Dunton, all of Boothbay.

In Norway, Jan. 5, by Rev. L. H. Tabor, Mr. Calvin Bisbee, merchant of Newry, and Miss Fannie W. Churchill of Paris.

In Auburn, Mass., Nov. 24, by Rev. E. Davis, Hiram W. Chase, of Worcester, (formerly of Paris) and Hattie J. Leavett, of A.

In Albany, Dec. 31, by Sumner Evans, Esq., Mr. Austin McAllister, and Miss Isabell McKeen, both of Stoneham; Jan. 1st, Hilton McAllister, Esq., and Miss Ellen McKeen.

DIED.

In North Waterford, Jan. 5th, M. Anna, daughter of the late Wm. W. Greene, aged 25 yrs 9 mos.

OUR TABLE.

La Creme de la Creme, a collection of Music for Advanced Players, No. 2. New York:—J. L. Peters. $4.00 per annum. Single copies 50 cts

The second number of this beautiful Musical fully sustains the promise of the first. It contains the following six pieces of instrumental music, which, in sheet form, would sell for $2.15: "The Zither Player, Rustic Picture;" "La Capera, Chanson Napolitaine;" "Slumber Song;" "Schubert's Serenade, Standchen;" "In the Moonlight, Reverie;" "The Flash, Galop de Concert." We value this more highly than any musical which has ever been placed upon our table; and we feel confident that the musical public will receive it with the same satisfaction when it has been fairly introduced.

Maine Real Estate Register. Portland, Me.: F. G. Patterson. 50 cents per year in advance. Single Copies 5 cents.

The Maine Real Estate Register is devoted to the interests of the real estate and of real estate owners in this State, It must prove a valuable aid to all persons who have any dealings in houses or lands. The monthly record of "Real Estate Sales" is worth more than five times the subscription price of the paper. Agents wanted in every County.

Spirit of the Times, a chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Agriculture and the Stage. New York. $5.00 per year.

We learn that there are are but two or three copies of this paper taken in this County,—which seems singular, considering the large number of persons who who own stock and trotting horses. We would call the special attention of such persons to the "Spirit," as a paper which will be of great benefit to them, in affording an opportunity to "keep posted" on turf records, and to prepare them for the "trials" of another season.

Maine Cold Water Templar. Kennebunk. Me.:—Rev. O. M. Cousens. Quarterly. 25 cents yer year. 100 copies $5.00.

Rev. O. M. Cousens, General Superintendent of Cold Water Temples in this State, has issued the first number of the above paper. This little sheet is devoted to the interests of the Cold Water Temples; gives on account of their progress, and of the work they have done and what they expect to do; makes known the wants of the order, and of the field in which it intends to work. It also contains communications from many of the temples and presents various exercises which will render the Temple meetings interesting to the children. We commend this paper to the people of Oxford County.

New Advertisements.

IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE
BEST FLOUR KNOWN.
Manufactured by the new process.
Mix me soft and knead me well
Then no bread can mine excel!
PARTRIDGE WELLS & CO.
FLOUR RECEIVERS,
General Agents, 129 Broad St., N. Y.

PATENTS OBTAINED ---- for Inventors.
No charges unless successful. Pamphlet sent free.
C. A. SHAW, Solicitor, 110 Tremont St., Boston.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE *permeates the skin without injury, eradicates all* Spots, Moth Patches, Tan, Black Worms Impurities *and* Discolorations, *either within or upon the skin leaving it smooth, soft and pliable. For* Chapped Hands, Rough *or* Chafed Skin, *it is the best thing in the world.* Ask your Druggist for it. 113 4w
GIVES A Permanently BEAUTIFUL Complexion.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Notice.

I FORBID all persons buying a note for one hundred dollars, given by me at Brownfield, Me., Aug. 21, 1872, to W. S. Burgin of Washington Vt., as said note was obtained by false pretenses, and I have received no equivalent therefor as promised. M. P. LANE.
Witness—LLEWELLYN A. WADSWORTH.
Brownfield, Me., Jan. 8, 1874. 13-3w

Blacksmithing.

Having bought the Old Blacksmith Stand, opposite N. Mason's Livery Stable we are prepared to do all kinds of jobbing, and especial attention given to Horse and Ox Shoeing.
LOVEJOY & DRESSER.
So. Paris, Jan. 3, '74, 2m*. So. Paris, Me.

$1,500,000

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
DRAWING DEFERRED TILL
31st of MARCH NEXT,
to complete the sale of tickets and make a
FULL DRAWING
12,000 CASH GIFTS.
will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
50 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
50 CASH GIFTS	3,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
80 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
Total 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The Concert and Distribution of gifts will *positively and unequivocally take place on the day not fixed*, whether the tickets are all sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven whole tickets for $500; 22½ tickets for $1,000; 113 whole tickets for $5,000; 227 whole tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $50 worth of Tickets

Applications for agencies and orders for tickets should be addressed to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYES & CO.,
Eastern Agents, 609 Broadway, N. Y.
jan14-1m

Administratrix Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Hon. A. H. Walker, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Roxbury in said County, on Tuesday, the third day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of William V. Porter late of said Roxbury in said County deceased as will produce the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of his just debts, expenses of sale and of Administration, said real estate consists of homestead farm of said deceased, Elliott farm so called, Locke farm so called, Weeks farm so called Lots No. 105 and 101 in 3d Division in Rumford, also about one thousand acres of out lands in whole and parts of lots in said Roxbury consisting of pasture and timber land. Sales will be made in such parcels as will be best suit purchasers and promote the interest of the estate. The reversion of the widow's dower will also be sold.
ANN M. PORTER.
Administrator of the estate of Wm. V. Porter.
Dated at Roxbury Jan. 3, 1873. 13

Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.

EDWIN R. CHELLIS of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine Plaintiff, vs. George F. Dow of Ashland in the County of Belknap, State of New Hampshire, Deft.

Assumpsit on account annexed, for professional services rendered family, for $33.25. Ad damnum seventy-five dollars.

Writ dated February 24, 1873, returnable to the March Term, A. D. 1873.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court December Term, A. D. 1873.

EDWIN R. CHELLIS vs. GEORGE F. DOW.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit

It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency of this suit by causing an abstract of this writ with this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed at Paris in said County the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden at Paris aforesaid on the second Tuesday of March next to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court and shew cause if any he have why judgement should not be rendered against him and execution issue accordingly.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true abstract of Plff's writ and order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
F. W. Rollon, Atty. for plff.

Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.

ALBION B. ANDREWS of Paris in our County of Oxford Plaintiff vs. Parris A. Baxter of Rumford in the County of Oxford, Deft.

In a plea of the case for that at said Paris on the first day of July, A. D. 1871, the said Plff. was possessed of certain bank bills of the value of three hundred dollars of his own proper goods and chattels, and being so thereof possessed thereafterwards on the same day casually lost the same, which the afterwards on the same day came into the hands and possession of the said defendant, by finding, yet the said defendant well knowing the same to be the proper goods and chattels of the plaintiff and of right to appertain to him though requested hith not delivered the same to the Plff. but there afterwards on the same day converted the same to his own use.

Ad damnum $500. Writ dated October 3, A. D. 1872.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court December Term, A. D. 1873

ALBION B. ANDREWS vs. PARRIS A. BAXTER

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit:

It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency thereof by causing an abstract copy of this Writ with this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed at Paris in said County the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden at Paris aforesaid on the second Tuesday of March next to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court and shew cause if any he have why judgment should not be rendered against him and execution issued accordingly.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true abstract of plff's writ and order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
Wilson & Swasey Attys. for Plff.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, 88:—

TAKEN on execution and will be sold by public auction on the 14th day of February A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the store of H. B. Chandler in Sumner in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Reuben Lovejoy of Rumford in said County of Oxford had on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1873, at three o'clock in the afternoon when the same was attached on the original writ to redeem the following described real estate situated in Sumner in said County, to wit: a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in Sumner aforesaid, and being a part of lot numbered seven in the seventh range of lots in said Sumner, and being the same premises conveyed to said Reuben Lovejoy by Joseph R. Pulcifer by his deed of warranty dated December 21, A. D. 1857, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 151, page 323 to which reference may be had for a more particular description of said premises. The above described premises being subject to two mortgages one recorded in registry of deeds book 160 page 71, given by said Reuben Lovejoy to George W. Holmes to secure the payment of a promissory note for one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at ten per cent., dated January 14, A. D. 1871; and the other mortgage is recorded with the Oxford Registry of Deeds book 165 page 326 given by the said Reuben Lovejoy to Joseph R. Pulcifer of Sumner to secure the payment of a promissory note for fifty-six dollars and seventy-three cents.

L. D. STACY, Sheriff.
January 6, A. D. 1874. 13

1840 1874
PAIN-KILLER,
THE GREAT
Family Medicine of the Age.
Taken Internally it Cures
Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Cholic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.
Used Externally, it Cures
Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c., &c.
PAIN-KILLER,
after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effects of the
Pain-Killer
upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictions of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony as an infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.
The Pain-Killer
derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in the family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.
Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine,
Directions accompany each bottle.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts,. and $1.00 per Bottle.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
dec23-1m

State of Maine.

OXFORD, 88:—

TAKEN on execution and will be sold by public auction on the fourteenth day of February A. D. 1874 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the store of H. B. Chandler in Sumner in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Reuben Lovejoy of Rumford in said County of Oxford had on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon when the same was attached on the original writ, to redeem the following described real estate situated in Sumner in said County, to wit: a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Sumner aforesaid, and being a part of lot numbered seven in the seventh range of lots in said Sumner and being the same premises conveyed to the said Reuben Lovejoy by Joseph R. Pulcifer, by his deed of warranty dated December 21, A. D. 1857 and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds book 151 page 322, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. The above premises being subject to two mortgages, one recorded in registry of deeds, book 160 page 71, given by said Reuben Lovejoy to George W. Holmes to secure the payment of a promissory note for one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at ten per cent., dated January 14, A. D. 1871; and the other mortgage is recorded with the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 165 page 326 given by said Reuben Lovejoy to Joseph R. Pulcifer of Sumner to secure the payment of a promissory note for fifty-six dollars and seventy-three cents.

L. D. STACY, Sheriff.
January 5 A. D. 1874. 13

Bethel Savings Bank.

THIS Bank has done a very satisfactory business since its organization; having received about 332,000 deposits, principally in small amounts. It has paid six per cent., semiannually, and has a **Surplus of $700.** The surplus is to be divided every two years, so that those who allow their money to remain, may get what is equal to **7 1-2 per cent.** The bank has a substantial safe and a good banking room, and is prudently and safely managed by O. H. MASON, Esq., President and ENOCH FOSTER, Jr., Treasurer.

They have adopted the very liberal rule of **Allowing Interest from the First of Each Month,** when deposits are made on or before the third day, to commence on the first of January, 1874. jan9-3m

RAW FURS.

I will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Raw Furs that are prime.
WM. J. WHEELER.
South Paris, Nov. 9, 1873. 3m

A NEW OFFER!

SOMETHING NOVEL!

WE WILL SEND AN
American Dish Lifter!
TO
EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER
TO
THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT
Who sends in his or her name before
MARCH 1,
1874,
With $1.50 to pay one year's subscription in advance. The LIFTER will be sent by express at the expense of the subscriber, or by mail, on receipt of TEN CENTS extra, to pay the U. S. postage.

THE AMERICAN DISH-LIFTER,
—IS—
THE NEATEST, MOST COMPLETE AND USEFUL KITCHEN IMPLEMENT IN THE MARKET!
IT CAN BE USED AS A
**Pie-Fork, Flat-

Poetry.

From the January Atlantic.

AN OLD YEAR SONG.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

As through the forest, disarrayed
By chill November, late I strayed,
A lonely minstrel of the wood
Was singing to the solitude;
I loved thy music, thus I said,
When o'er thy perch the leaves were spread;
Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now
Thy carol on the leafless bough.
Sing, little bird! thy note shall cheer
The sadness of the dying year.

When violets pranked the turf with blue
And morning filled their cups with dew,
Thy slender voice with rippling trill
The building April bowers would fill,
Nor paused its joyous tones away
When April rounded into May;
Thy life shall hail no second dawn—
Sing, little bird! the spring is gone.

And I remember—well-a-day!—
Thy full-blown summer roundelay,
As when behind a bordered screen
Some holy maiden's wings unseen
With answering notes the woodland rung,
And every echo took a tongue.
How deep are shades the groves how late!
Sing! little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the summer's chant is done
And mute the choral antiphony,
The birds have left the shivering pines
To flit among the leafless vines,
Or hid the day with scented plumes
Amid the love-sick orange blooms,
And thou art left alone—alone—
Sing, little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has cloaked yon distant hill,
At noon a trickling brook was still,
From drifted brows the clouds that rise
Are like the smoke of sacrifice,
Evening the frozen sod shall mock
The plowshare, changed to stubborn rock,
The howling storms shall soon be heard—
Sing, little bird! the Lords have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep,
The sunless birds are half asleep,
The air grows chill, the setting sun
May leave thee ere thy song is done,
The pulse that warms thy breast grow cold,
The eye at dim with these untold;
The lengthening night still is bright—
Sing, little bird! 'twill soon be night.

Miscellany.

Convict Labor and the Carriage Interest.

[From the Portland Press.]

Some time since it was announced that the Convention of Carriage Builders held in New York denounced the competition of the Maine State prison, and convict labor generally. There has been so much comment on the subject in the Press that it is due to this important interest to give the abstract of the proceedings of the Convention on this matter taken from the official records of the organization. It is as follows:

Mr. J. W. Britton of N. Y. stated that he had learned with surprise, that the State authorities of Maine have for several years been engaged in the manufacture of carriages at the State prison. Instead of hiring out the labor of the convicts to contractors, as is customary, they have organized a large carriage shop in the prison. These carriages are thrown upon the market in competition with the regular trade. Mr. Britton concluded his remarks by offering the following resolution.

Whereas, This association has heard with profound regret that the Government of the State of Maine is now employing the inmates of its prison in the manufacture of carriages for its own account and profit, and selling them in direct competition with its own citizens, to their great and serious injury, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Carriage Builders National Association of the United States in annual meeting assembled, earnestly and solemnly protest against a practice so unjust, and so directly infringing upon the rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward this resolution to the Governor of the State of Maine.

Mr. Britton then called upon the President for his views as he had heard nothing from him on the subject.

Mr. Kimball said that although it would seem that he was largely interested in this question, being a carriage manufacturer in Maine, he was, probably, the least affected by it of any in the State, as the largest part of his sales were made in his repository in Boston. But it does interfere with other manufacturers, more especially those in the eastern part of the State. The warden of the prison, who was appointed a few years ago, happened to be a carriage maker by trade, and thought that this business could be carried on with profit. The State had expended since then a large amount in the erection of buildings and purchase of tools and machinery. The plan has been claimed as very successful and profitable to the State. But he doubted whether, if the facts could be ascertained and an account of stock taken, at its real value, if such a favorable showing could be made. On the contrary he had no doubt the State would lose largely in the end by the operation. He was of the opinion that when the matter was brought before the Governor and Council and other State officials, most of whom he knew personally and regarded as honest men, desiring to do right by all the citizens of the State, that they would give the subject their careful consideration, allowing the carriage and harness makers to be heard on the subject if they desire, and would then act fairly in the matter and in his opinion would soon change the mode of operation. Mr. Kimball spoke at length, and closed by saying that he did not wish to be understood as opposing convict labor, but he was decidedly averse to the government, either State of National, entering into manufacture on their own account. His remarks met with the warm approbation of the members.

Mr. Britton followed with some remarks coinciding fully with the president, and stated that the question did not interefere with the employment of State prison labor by contractors but was directed against their employment by the Government Iself.

Mr. Simmons, of Maine, who had introduced the subject for the consideration of the Association, was called upon for some remarks but stated that his views had been fully expressed by the previous peakers. The resolution was passed.

1840 1874

PAIN-KILLER,

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally it Cures

Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Cholic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, it Cures

Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c., &c.

PAIN-KILLER,

after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effects of the

Pain-Killer

upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictions of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony as an infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

The Pain-Killer

derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in the family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts,. and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

dec23-1m

FLOUR!

A BARREL OF

SOUND SWEET FLOUR,

Guaranteed to rise well

FOR

CASH

AT THE

Paris Flouring Mills,

SO. PARIS;

And also Standard brands of

SPRING WHEATS, $7 to $8.50
WINTERS do, 8.00 to 10.00

BY THE SINGLE BACK

We wish to call attention to our new grade of

WHITE SPRING FLOUR,

which is giving the best of satisfaction wherever introduced. This wheat is raised in Iowa, from Michigan White Winter Seed, sown in the spring, and is nearly equal to the Michigan in color and of much greater strength. We are selling this flour at about the price of a common red wheat and it certainly is far superior to any red wheat in the market. A few of those flours are offered in the Eastern markets, but are invariably sold for WHITE WINTERS. We are getting this wheat from Osage, where it is selected for us by our former townsman, ROBERT SKILLINGS.

A FALLACY EXPLODED, YIZ: THAT OLD GROUND FLOUR MAKES ANY MORE BREAD, OR IS IN ANY WAY BETTER, EXCEPT IN COLOR, THAN FRESH GROUND.

The following is copied from the *Milling Journal* as good authority as can be obtained on this subject:

"When flour is kept for some time in barrels, it assumes a certain shade known as the Barrel color. In order to ascertain whether the bread-making properties of the flour were deleteriously affected by this modification, Professor Polred has submitted several specimens to a critical examination, and he finds that the flour undergoes a decided change. The pure normal flour contains 11.96 per cent. gluten, containing 17 per cent. reliable albumen, but after keeping, the following results were obtained:

	2 mos.	4 mos.	8 mos.	6 mos.
Gluten,	8.87	7.70	7.21	6.54
Albumen,	7.11	3.90	4.44	6.46

The author found that a further deterioration did not take place in other ground flour."

It will thus be seen that Flour becomes whiter or bleaches out, with age, in consequence of the increase of albumen, but that it does the sacrifice qualities in greater proportion by the loss of gluten. Hence the benefit and necessity of fresh ground flour.

We have always on hand a full stock of

CORN, MEAL, OATS, FEED, &c.,

which we are selling at our usually low prices. Satisfying ourselves that we can sell and feel confident that we can give you a better brand of Flour than you can obtain elsewhere for the same money.

We Remain, Very Truly,

PARIS FLOURING CO.

N. B.—We are about putting in the celebrated Patent Purifiers, at a large expense, for making Fancy Middlings Flour, and hope to offer this Flour in about two weeks.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish, and lasting longer than any other polish.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish, for better than any other polish.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery shen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a neat and cleanly article making no dirt or dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Have just taken the premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blacing free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,

115 *North Front Street, Philadelphia.*
111 *Chambers Street, New York.*
43 *Broad Street, Boston* nov25'72-eomônm

D. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN ALL

STANDARD

Sewing Machines,

NEEDLES & TRIMMINGS,

166 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND.

jul30-tf Branch office at **NORWAY**

W. J. WHEELER,

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agent,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.,

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING RELIABLE COMPANIES.

CONTINENTAL, - - - of New York.
Incorporated 1832. Assets, $2,284,252.00.

FRANKLIN, - - - of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1829. Assets, $3,363,671.16.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLOBE, - of England.
Incorporated 1836. Assets, $20,000,000.00.

PENNSYLVANIA, - - of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1825. Assets, $1,300,000.00.

TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets, $2,513,893.00.

RAILWAY PASSENGER INSURANCE CO., of Hartford Conn.
Assets, $444,006.00.

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance effected in any of the Companies at fair rates, and all losses Promptly paid as soon as determined. Pledging my best services to my former customers and the inhabitants of Oxford County, I respectfully solicit their patronage. All business by mail will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE over South Paris Savings Bank.

South Paris, Maine, September 2, 1873.

WM. J. WHEELER.

The COUNTY OF OXFORD in account with FREDERIC E. SHAW, Treasurer, from Jan. 1st, 1873 to Jan. 1st, 1874.

1873.			1873.		
Dec. 31st,	To Paid Law Library,	$88 25	Jan. 1st,	By Balance in Treasury,	$292 30
" "	Salaries,	1,200 00	Dec. 31st,	" Taxes collected in 1873,	12,126 31
" "	Commissioners' Orders,	3,103 29	"	" Fees, Fines and Costs,	1,358 46
" "	" " Bills,	416 50	"	" Attorney's Fees,	100 00
" "	Constables' Bills,	163 00	"	" Loans,	4,050 00
" "	Jury Bills,	2,374 80	"	" Received on Road Taxes,	191 50
" "	Sheriff's Bills,	740 45			
" "	Land Damages,	73 40			
" "	Commissioners' Fees,	315 45			
" "	Criminal Bills,	1,026 57			
" "	C. C. Road Bills,	557 70			
" "	Interest Account,	749 88			
" "	Loans Paid,	4,350 00			
" "	To Balance in Treasury,	1,941 15			
		$18,298 57			$18,298 57

Financial Condition of the County Jan. 1st, 1874.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Treasury,	$1,941 15	Due Law Library,	$179 10
Taxes Due,	8[illegible]	" on Criminal Bills,	238 95
Costs Due,	254 01	" on Co. Commissioners' Orders,	240 22
		" on Constables' Bills,	35 20
		" on Land Damages,	150 10
	$2,2[illegible]		$841 58

FREDERIC E. SHAW, County Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, OXFORD CO., Paris, Me., January 1, 1874. 5w

REAL BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY GOODS

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

Bought since the GREAT FALL IN PRICES

DRESS GOODS

IN

BLACK SILKS,
LYONS POPLINS,
CASHMERES,
BRILLIANTINES,
THIBETS, &c., &c.,

At Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!

CASHMERE,

OTTOMAN & WOOL SHAWLS!

In great variety of Styles & Prices.

Linen Damask, 35 1.37 1-2
Double Shawls, 3.55
Blankets, 2.75 & 3.00 a pair
Shirting Flanels, 10 & 12 1-2
Bleached Cottons, 9, 10 & 12 1-2
Brown Cottons, 10 & 11
Best Ginghams, 12 1-2
Prints.--fast Colors--8 to 10

We sell no lots or wholesale.

AGENTS For the Improved DAVIS Vibratory Shuttle *SEWING MACHINE.*

GODDARD & GARCELON,

PHENIX BLOCK, LISBON ST.,

Lewiston, Me.

Dec8-tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the twenty sixth day of August, A. D. 1872, John H. Thurston of Oxford in the County of Oxford and state of Maine by his mortgage deed of that date, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 265 page 421, conveyed to David William Thurston of said Oxford one undivided half of a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Oxford and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a point on the southerly side of the Grand Trunk Railroad on the north side of the Whitemore road leading from the Depot to Oxford Mills so called, thence by following the line of said Whittemore road to the meeting brook so called, thence turning and running in a southerly direction in the centre of said brook until it strikes land owned by Moses McAllister, thence turning and running in an easterly direction on line of McAllister's and to the Railroad, thence turning and running in a southerly direction on line of said road to the the first mentioned bound; and that the said David William Thurston on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1873, assigned, transferred and set over to Emily C. Knight and Susan V. Chambers of Otisfield in the County of Cumberland and State aforesaid, the aforesaid mortgage deed recorded as aforesaid, the notes and claims thereby secured and all the right, title and interest in and to the real estate thereby conveyed with all the rights thereunto appertaining, which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds aforesaid, book 156, page 535; that the conditions of said mortgage has been broken by reason whereof the subscribers, assignees of said David William Thurston, claim a foreclosure of said mortgage pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Otisfield in the County of Cumberland and State aforesaid this second day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

EMILY C. KNIGHT and
SUSAN V. CHAMBERS.

By their Atty. H. M. SYLVESTER. 49

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873 Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Ebenezer Briggs late of Sumner in said County deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date of said appointment are allowed said creditors in which to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the Post Office in East Sumner, on Saturday, January 31st, March 28th, and June 27th, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the same.

ERVIN ROBINSON,
SHARON ROBINSON, Jr., } Com'rs.

E. Sumner, Dec 29, 1873. jan6

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of NORWAY PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupts.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss:—At Norway, in said District, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1873.

THE undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of the Norway Paper Manufacturing Company in the County of Oxford and State of Maine within said district, being a corporation which has been adjudged Bankrupt upon petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said District.

CALEB A. CHAPLIN,
GEO. L. FARNHAM, } *Assignees.*

P. O. Address,
C. A. CHAPLIN, Harrison, Me. jan6
GEO. L. FARNHAM, Norway, Me. 5w

WANTED. Ten Good Horses, Sleds, &c.,

TO HAUL LOGS

from the yard, six miles from Milan Corner, in the Town of Cambridge, on Bog Brook. Teams can go three trips per day, and haul from eight to fifteen hundred to a load. Will give one dollar and seventy-five cents per thousand. Will furnish hovel for horses. Any one wishing a good job can come and see for himself. Pay monthly.

C. P. BICKFORD.

December 23, 1873.

SALE WORK!

ALL CASH paid for

MAKING PANTS.

And a full supply of work furnished to new beginners, as well as experienced hands.

Good Wages can be made at the business.

ALSO

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Constantly on hand and for sale by

MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN WORK OR CASH,

BY

STACY & GEORGE,

At the BATES STORE, PARIS HILL.

Paris, October 21, 1873. tf

FURNITURE.

Having leased the stores recently owned and occupied by Mighill Mason, I now offer for sale

The Best Assortment of

FURNITURE

EVER KEPT IN OXFORD COUNTY,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CHAMBER SETS of the Latest Styles constantly on hand.

L. W. RUSSELL.

Bethel, October 25, 1873. tjan1'74

To The Public!

My Saloon will be closed from this date to the 22nd of this month, and then it will be open for

THE HOLIDAYS,

and will close on the 3d of January, and will not be opened again until further notice; as business calls me away for some time. All who want first-class pictures must come then, as they may not have another opportunity for some time.

Note:—"Good Work at Moderate Prices."

Aim—To please.

W. C. McARDLE.

Photographic Artist, so. Paris, Me.

P. S.—Satisfaction guarantees or money returned. December 16-tf W. C. M. A.

Mercantile Savings Institution.

NO. 88 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

All deposits made in this Institution commence drawing interest on the first day of each and every month. Interest is paid for every full calendar month the money remains in Bank, thereby seeming to the depositor an average rate of interest exceeding that paid by any other savings institution. The institution has a guarantee fund of $50,000 for the express protection of depositors. oct14-12w

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1873.

TYLER KIDDER Guardian of Eugene L. Kidder minor child and heir of Lemuel D. Kidder late of Dixfield in said County, having presented his 2nd account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian 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, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Jan. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register

FURNITURE!

Having purchased of J. H. BARROWS the

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

AT WEST PARIS,

and added much to the stock, I shall keep constantly on hand ALL KINDS OF *FURNITURE* such as Parlor and Chamber Suits, Spring Beds Mattresses, Kitchen and Dining Chairs, Window Shades and Fixtures, Tassels, Looking-Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., &c. Paints, Oils and Varnishes for Carriage and House painting.

Also on hand and for sale,

Carriages and Sleighs,

All at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Please call and see before purchasing elsewhere

E. E. JUDKINS.

West Paris, Sept. 27, 1873. oct21 3m

JOHN LOMBARD,

THE OLD FISH MAN,

WILL KEEP at his shop in the Basement of his house at

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

a good assortment of

Fish, Oysters,

Clams, Smoked & Pickled Fish.

He will also pay the highest market price for all kinds of

Prime Raw Furs.

South Paris, Nov 18, 1873.

PIANOS,

Organs & Melodeons,

Of all classes and different manufactures

For Sale and To Let

—BY—

A. J. NEVERS,

Successor to

AMES & NEVERS,

NORWAY, MAINE.

Old Instruments taken in exchange for new.—Instruments set up on trial, and warranted for five years.

All parties interested in music are invited to call and examine my stock.

SHEET MUSIC FREE,

On application by mail or in person.

aug26-eow-6m

AGENTS WANTED, in every Town in the State.

200 PER CENT. PROFIT.

On a new article that sells at sight. Everybody wants it. Send 25 cents for sample or a stamp for terms, to GOODHALL & SHANNON, 15 Fluent Block, Portland, Maine.

dec2-2m

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,

And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

YOUNG MEN gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. TWENTY-EIGHT. This SOVEREIGN REMEDY tones up the system, arrests the discharges, and imparts vigor and energy, life and vitality to the enfeebled. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $1 per package of five boxes and a large 32 vial which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by All Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 BROADWAY, N. Y. Send for circular.

HEART DISEASE

CAN BE CURED,

AND

DR. GRAVES'

Heart Regulator

WILL DO IT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL,

AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

The Heart Regulator has been recommended by many physicians, and is allowed by all who know its value to be just what we claim it—a Cure for Heart Disease.

For Circulars of testimonials, &c., address the sole agent.

Frank E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H.

Price $1 per Bottle. For sale by our agent.

A. M. HAMMOND, Druggist, Paris, Me.

jan9'73 1y

BOSTON & PORTLAND STEAMERS.

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea-going Steamers,

John Brooks and Forest City,

will, until further notice, leave Franklin Wharf for Boston, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston, same days at 5 P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line, obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in time to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight Taken at Low Rates.

Mark goods, care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen. Agt., Portland.

Portland, Sept. 15, 1873.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

On and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 E. R., New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage in state rooms $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M., on the days they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 E. R., New York.

July 9,'70.

NEW FIRM.

—:o:—

Custom Clothing

AND

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT!

AT

BATES STORE,

PARIS HILL, MAINE.

STACY & GEORGE, - Proprietors.

Paris, Oct. 21, 1873. tf

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ORRIN FOSS late of Dixfield

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM PARLIN.

Dec 16, 1873.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower spurs of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. One question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Clay Sts.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

OMAN.

[illegible] extending through a [illegible], leading within that time treated [illegible] of those diseases peculiar to [illegible] have been enabled to perfect a most [illegible] medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with [illegible] certainty and exactness.

[illegible] this natural specific compound, I [illegible] it.

L. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my most matured appreciation of its value, based upon actual and witnessed realities. As a [illegible] I have while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the peculiar system of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** Its merits as a positive, safe, and efficacious remedy for this class of diseases and one that will at all times and under all circumstances act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who employs it for any of the affections for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial result is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions, but having witnessed its results in hundreds of cases, I **feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has wrought cures—as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine. Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions, which from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Thwarted Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here, in which, as well as in the cases which I have mentioned, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine I do not claim will cure all but it assuredly fulfills a single purpose, being a most perfect and efficacious specific for the peculiar diseases of woman. It will not disappoint, nor can it do harm in any state or condition. It will be found invaluable in diseases incident to pregnancy, and can be taken in moderate quantities with perfect safety while in that state. It is not a "Mother's Cordial," and so prepared as to relieve pain, for pain was ordained as the lot of woman, I have no use for the heartless quackery that would rob woman of her birthright by the use of instruments.

I enclose a Stamp for postage to the laity who may write to me for a copy of my Treatise on the Diseases of Women, which I think they will find to contain much information they should have, and which they can obtain from no other source without publicity and exposure.

Address, in confidence, DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

HALE'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

WANTED.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

BLACK ASH AND ELM LUMBER

Also WHITE ASH and other kinds of Hard Wood for which the highest market price will be paid. Inquire at the SLED FACTORY, Paris Hill.

December 9, 1873. tf

CATARRH!

A Woman Having Catarrh 30 Years, Cured.

A Dropping in Throat, Choking, Strangling, Pains in the sides, Loins, Headache, Dizziness and General Weakness, Cured by less than Three Bottles of the

CONSTITUTIONAL

Catarrh Remedy.

TO MESSRS. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Proprietors of *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy*, Manchester, N. H.:

I reside at Manchester, N. H., and previously resided at Hennikerand am a native of Weare, in this State. I have had Catarrh twenty-five years, ever since I was in years old; had it bad all the time. It ran all that period, and nights it would fill up and drop down in my throat, causing a feeling of choking, so that I would spring up in bed to save myself from strangulation. It affected my head so that I felt confused, and was troubled with severe headache at intervals, often a week at a time. I also had pains in shoulders, back, and kidneys, from which I suffered immensely. So bad were they, that a year ago last summer I was obliged to be in bed most of the time for three months. I have tried all kinds of snuff, and I began to take the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy* last August. I began to grow better before finishing the first bottle. I am now on the third bottle. My Catarrh is cured; my health is restored. I have no pains, aches, or cough. My whole system is made over new. I know it is this medicine that has rescued me from intense suffering and almost the grave. I am now able to do the hardest work and bear the greatest exposure, and feel that I cannot say too much in favor of the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.*

MRS. J. FLANDERS.

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1, 1874.

I am 54 years old, have had Catarrh ever since I was eighteen years old, and headache all the time; have suffered by and description with running at the nose, droppings in the throat, choking and strangling. Having tried any quantity of Catarrh Remedies, but have found no relief till I tried your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, six months ago. I found immediate relief.

Catarrh and all its attendant evils have left, Headache, Pains in Loins, Loss of Appetite, and General Weakness. Less than three bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy have cured me. I have not been so well since I can remember as now. I feel as if I could not say too much for the medicine, or thank God too heartily that through its instrumentality I have been restored to health.

MARY M. ABBOTT,

No. 17 Manchester Corporation.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 27, 1873.

The above lady is my mother. I am a painter by trade, and am a member of the City Council of Manchester. Every word that my mother states is true.

JACOB J. ABBOTT,

Hundreds of cases of a similar nature cured within the last year. Snuffs and Lotions are only temporary relief. The CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY strikes at the root, builds up the constitution, and makes it new, and drives away Catarrh and all diseases of the mucous membranes and their attendant pains and aches pertaining to small back, dead loin, kidneys, and throat.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists. A Pamphlet of 32 pages giving Testimonials, Catarrh and containing hundreds of cases of cures, sent FREE, by addressing the Proprietors,

LITTLEFIELD & CO.,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Church Organs!

Societies about purchasing are frequently invited to address Dr. GEO. F. BRODIX (Organist) & CO., 257 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Sole Agents for the celebrated Church Organs of GEO. JARDAINE & SON, New York, the builders of the finest organ for Rev. Dr. Talmadge's church, Brooklyn.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS

New and Second-Hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash or on Instalments, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents Wanted to sell Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c.

FREE [illegible] Balsam at all druggists. Pleasant and an terrifying remedy for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Lung Complaints, &c. Large bottles, 50 cts. Dr. W. Wright, Proprietor, Augusta, Maine. [illegible] it will not cure. Try it.

MONEY [illegible] Free. H. M. Spencer, 319 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 TO $20 [illegible]

WALTZING [illegible] 220 Tremont St., Boston.

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