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## Poetry.

### HOPE.

She hath a song of songs—it is but folly,  
And clear it is to souls—let me be true;  
Even to heart it smelteth Melancholy,  
Against her will it listens, and sighs again.

And "vanity of vanities," saith the Preacher,  
Saith old Experience, mourning to the old;  
But hope hath learners more than any teacher—  
All the young hearts, and all the lovers bold.

And thou, O sovran soul, no longer glory  
To put thy fair deceivers all away;  
Lo! here the Princess of the Eastern story,  
Charming her threatened life from day to day.

Above her oft thy restless sword doth glisten  
(Oh, light of faith is she when all is done!)—  
Immortal child! she knows that thou wilt listen,  
Rapt to the end, her thousand nights and one!

—CARL SPENGLER, in *Harper's Magazine* for Feb-  
ruary.

### THE COST OF A PLEASURE.

(From the Spanish.)

Upon the valley's lap,  
The dewy morning throws  
A thousand pearly drops,  
To make a single rose.

This often, in the course  
Of life's few fleeting years,  
A single pleasure costs  
The soul a thousand tears.

—William Cullen Bryant, in *St. Nicholas* for Feb-  
ruary.

## Select Story.

### FINDING A HOME.

Philip Bartol was an odd genius, as  
we shall see before we are done with  
him. Well for him that he possessed  
fortitude and persistence. He asked no  
man's advice touching the manner of  
life he should pursue.

At the age of two and twenty, Philip  
Bartol came home from sea with his mind  
made up that he would go to sea no more,  
at least for the present. Not as most  
young men study did Philip Bartol then  
study. He did not cast about for the  
greatest sum of present comforts and  
joys. In the solitude of his chamber, at  
an obscure tavern, he sat and pondered.  
The mental picture he drew was old age.  
What kind of an old age would he like  
to arrive at? That was the question in  
his mind; and after a long and serious study  
he concluded what he would like for the  
surroundings of his advancing years; and  
he also planned what he would do toward  
the desired end.

And Philip Bartol went out and bought  
him a knapsack, into which he packed a  
change of clothing, and then, in a stout,  
homely garb—such a garb as toilers wear  
—he was ready to set forth.

And despite the bronze upon his skin,  
and the garb of toil that clothed him,  
Philip was a handsome man. He was  
tall and stout; full and perfect in every  
manly point; erect and firm; with a mag-  
nificent head upon his broad shoulders;  
and a face in which the dauntless light  
of honor and courage enhanced an otherwise  
classic beauty.

"Where now, Philip?" asked a friend,  
who had observed his notes of prepara-  
tion.

"Into the country, Tom, in search of a  
home."

"A home?"

"Yes. A home! That's what I am  
going to try to find."

It was on an evening in June that Philip  
Bartol arrived in the quiet village of  
Ashton, and here he sought for work. He  
found it upon the farm of a worthy man,  
who was glad enough to secure the ser-  
vices of so able and honest an appearing  
laborer. The farmer was a Mr. Larabee,  
—a deacon of the village church. His  
dwelling was in the village, his broad  
acres stretched away over the hills and  
valleys beyond.

Philip worked well, and as he worked  
he sang. Saturday evening came, and  
the church choir met at the Deacon's  
house to practice.

Would not Philip join them?

Without pride Philip felt that his voice  
would be a help to them, and he joined  
them cheerfully.

A help indeed! Such a voice had never  
been heard in Ashton before. God makes  
our native leaders, and we recognize and  
adopt them. Philip Bartol could not  
sing in that choir and not lead it.

Of course he sat in the singer's seats on  
the Sabbath, and thus he leaped, at a  
bound, into the good graces of the fair  
country town.

On that Saturday evening, in the Dea-  
con's parlor, Philip caught a sound that  
startled him. It was a female voice, as  
clear as a flute, and as soft as the dulcimer  
of a mocking bird. In its lowest and in  
its highest strains there was not a harsh  
cadence. Such a voice is not only attrac-  
tive, but it is an index to the inner being.  
Philip looked upon the owner of the voice,  
and he was not disappointed. A girl  
just bursting into perfect womanhood—  
perhaps twenty years of age—healthful  
and glowing—her form exactly such as  
Philias would have chosen for his model  
of female perfection—and her dress neat  
and simple. Her face was always happy  
when she was gazing with her friends—  
and the rich brown curls floated down  
on her shoulders, sweeping back from her  
fair, handsome brow, with not a particle  
of ornamentation save the wave and the  
gloss which nature had given them.

At the first recess the deacon, who had  
been an appreciative listener, introduced  
his new hand to the other singers, and  
thus Philip found that girl of the sweet  
voice and sunny face was Clara Palmer,  
the daughter of the village physician.

When they resumed their places for

singing again, Philip was placed in the  
centre. These people were not envious.  
They recognized the quality of this new  
singer, and they sought at once to make  
proper use of it.

And thus Philip found himself by the  
side of Clara Palmer.

Those who have sung in a choir, or in  
chorus, know how the weaker lean upon  
the stronger—how the timid depend upon  
the leading of the sure and confident. As  
naturally as water runs down hill and as  
soft clouds float in the air did Clara, when  
she caught the strong, true voice, lean  
upon it. She leaned upon its prompt,  
charming her threatened life from day to day.  
Above her oft thy restless sword doth glisten  
(Oh, light of faith is she when all is done!)—  
Immortal child! she knows that thou wilt listen,  
Rapt to the end, her thousand nights and one!

—CARL SPENGLER, in *Harper's Magazine* for Feb-  
ruary.

The idea was caught up eagerly by the  
others, and Philip consented to try it.  
The duet was one of the most beautiful  
compositions ever put into church music,  
and Philip knew it; and he also knew that  
much of the effect would depend upon  
the organ accompaniment. —The organist  
was a lady, and he asked her if she could  
play it. She said she could try. She  
tried and blundered. Philip sat down  
and played it for her. She caught the  
inspiration, and succeeded upon the next  
trial.

And then came the trial with Clara.  
She had tried it often, but had never sat-  
isfied herself. Now, however, she had a  
guide, sure and reliable. With her own  
outstanding voice and ear it was easy to  
keep time and tune with Philip.

And so the "Anthem of the Redeemed"  
was sung on Sunday, and the people  
were enchanted.

And thus Philip Bartol became ac-  
quainted with Clara Palmer, and the  
first great heart throb of pure, deep joy  
he had ever felt, as he discovered that  
the beautiful girl looked up at him ten-  
derly and confidently. There is a won-  
derous power in music for reaching down  
into the human heart and awakening the  
tenderest, soul-born lustiness.

Philip Bartol worked on for Deacon  
Larabee through the summer, and those  
who saw him work, and saw his outgo-  
ings, were led to wish that they had help  
so strong and reliable.

On the last of August the religious so-  
ciety of Ashton held a picnic, and Philip  
invited Clara to go with him. She went  
with him gladly, and did not seek to con-  
ceal her gladness.

At this same picnic a party were up set  
upon the lake, and two children would  
have been drowned had not Philip plung-  
ed into the deep water and saved them.

Philip came forth drenched and drip-  
ping from the lake, but he came forth a  
hero; and the blessings which were  
showered upon him by the parents and  
friends of those whom he had saved more  
than compensated him.

"I must be a sorry sight," he said, as  
he stood dripping before Clara.

"It was a noble baptism!" she answered  
him. And she took his hand, and there  
were tears in her smiles.

And then he was ten thousand times  
repaid.

The cool days of autumn came, and  
one evening Philip sought Dr. Palmer in  
his private study. The doctor was a  
plain, practical man, upright and large  
hearted.

Philip stated his business fairly and  
squarely. He wished to know if he  
might offer himself to Clara.

"I have found in her all that I can ever  
hope to gain in a wife," he said; "and I  
love her truly and well. She is my first  
and only love. I am an orphan, sir, and  
of relatives near and dear I have none  
living. My name has never been dis-  
honored, unless patient and humble toil  
may be dishonor. Of property I have  
managed to lay by enough to purchase a  
good farm; or at least I could nearly pay  
for it. I have a good education, which I  
may turn to account in the future.

Touching my antecedents, sir, I have re-  
quested Deacon Larabee to correspond  
with parties in New York, and for the re-  
sult I refer you to him."

The good doctor was really troubled.  
"This is not entirely unexpected," he  
said. "I saw the Deacon to day, and he  
told me what he had done at your request.  
Upon that point I am satisfied. But, sir,  
I am very poor—poorer than you think.  
Even my home is mortgaged, and I can  
not say that the horse which I drive is  
mine. My labors here have been rather  
of love than of profit. Such labors tend  
the heart but do not add to material sub-  
stance."

"My good sir," replied Philip, with a  
patience that was heart-rending. "I can  
only promise you this: If you will give  
me Clara for my wife, and she will con-  
sent to be, I will devote my life to her  
welfare. I am sure I can provide at  
least a comfortable home to start with.  
It has been my darling aim to find a home  
for myself—a home where love and bless-  
ing should crown my life.—With your  
sweet, pure minded child for my partner,  
I believe the home will be mine."

The doctor could not find it in his heart  
to say nay, and he told the youth he  
might go and seek Clara.

It was no uncertain errand beyond  
this. Philip knew that Clara's heart was  
all his own—he had known it for months.  
But would she consent to share his hum-  
ble home?

He found her, and asked her the ques-  
tion.

The great joy of life was hers when  
she heard it; and she answered it upon  
his bosom—heart to heart—to live for him  
and to love him always.

"Will you buy a farm in Ashton?"  
Clara asked, as they were planning one  
day for the future.

"Do you think you would like to live  
on a farm, Clara?"

"Any life with you. Oh, Philip, you  
don't know how I love you, and how  
sweet it will be to help you to bear the  
burden of life."

Tears of joy rolled down Philip's  
cheeks as he held the dear one to his  
bosom.

"When we are married, my blessing,  
we will decide upon our future home. I  
shall wish you to select it."

And the evening of the wedding at  
length arrived. Before the invited  
guests had assembled, Philip placed in  
Clara's hand a large sealed envelope.

"It is for you to give to your father,"  
he said.

"Shall I give it to him now?" she  
asked.

"If you look at the superscription you  
will see that the present is hardly the  
proper time."

She looked and read:  
"For Dr. Amos Palmer, as a slight  
token of love and devotion, from his  
daughter, Clara Bartol."

She blushed and trembled; but she  
was very happy.

"Is it poetry?" she asked, feeling the  
crumpling paper within the envelope.

"No, sweet love; it is prose."

In time the company was assembled,  
and Philip and Clara knelt before the  
aged clergyman. At the proper moment  
the groom slipped the ring upon the  
bride's finger, and Clara caught, in the  
strong lamp-light, a dazzle and sparkle  
that startled her. It seemed as if a living  
dame had leaped from her finger, Philip  
saw her start, and he caught her hand  
and covered the magic gem from the  
light.

When the ceremony was completed,  
and the happy pair had been duly saluted  
and congratulated, Clara remembered  
the envelope, and she carried and gave it  
to her father.

"Clara!—What is that?" he cried.  
He did not allude to the envelope, but  
to the stone that blazed upon her finger.

"My husband put it there," she said.  
Dr. Palmer was an educated man, and  
he had traveled. He knew that the stone  
thus bestowed upon his daughter was  
worth any ten farms in Ashton combined!

"Open the envelope," whispered Clara.  
"Philip says its prose. I want to see  
it says my gift. Oh, I hope it will  
please you."

The old doctor tore open the envelope,  
and the enclosed papers were revealed.  
First was the mortgage deed upon his  
estate, canceled. Next were half a dozen  
promissory notes, given different individ-  
uals, at different times, with the name of  
"Amos Palmer" at the bottom; and the  
word "Paid" had been written across  
their faces in red ink. Last was an en-  
velope, in which were found ten govern-  
ment gold-bearing coupon bonds of one  
thousand dollars each.

Just then Philip came up. Clara  
caught him by the arm, and the old man  
stood, pale and trembling, as the poor  
fisherman might have done when he first  
saw the giant emerging from the bottle.

"My dear father," said Philip, with a  
smile, at the same time winding his arm  
around Clara, and drawing her to his  
bosom, "when I told you that I was an  
orphan, with no near relatives living, I  
did not tell you of all my misfortunes. I  
have the further misfortune—or, fortune,  
if you please so to call it—of having had  
landed upon my youthful shoulders an  
estate which, when I returned from India  
I found to have grown to almost a million  
of dollars. Do you wonder that I felt  
anxious? Do you wonder that I felt a  
strong desire that the woman who was to  
make and bless my home should separate  
me from my outer fortune? At all events  
I think I have done the best thing I ever  
did."

"Philip?"

"No tears, precious wife. We have  
your blessing, father?"

The old physician struggled up from his  
state of bewilderment, and caught Philip  
by the hand. Then he took the hand of  
his daughter, and he held the two to-  
gether.

"Bless you my children? God bless  
and keep you ever! This girl is my  
daughter, but I do not fear to say that  
you have gained a true and faithful heart.  
Such a daughter as she has been to me  
cannot make else than a loyal and de-  
voted wife."

Aye—Philip Bartol had done wisely  
and well. He had gained the chief joy  
of his home for the coming time, and he  
knew that the true heart of his wife was  
not to fail him while life should endure.

—The stories of enormous cuttle-fish  
off the coast of North America, which  
have been generally considered fabulous,  
have received confirmation in what ap-  
pears to be a truthful report from St.  
Johns, to the effect that some fishermen  
encountered a marine monster while out  
in a boat, which, on being struck with a  
"gaff," threw out two long arms across  
the boat. These were promptly severed  
however, and the animal, a huge squid,  
portion of the arm, being about nineteen  
feet in length, was brought in to St.  
Johns, the entire length being estimated  
at about thirty-five feet. Portions of  
this arm have been sent to the Natural  
History Museum of Montreal. The  
length of the body was thought to have  
been about forty feet.—*Harper's Maga-*  
zine.

## From the Bridgton News.

### The "Harrison Road" Case—the Other Side.

"Strike, but hear me." I propose, by  
your permission, through the medium of  
the News to put in a brief answer to a  
series of unfounded allegations, which  
from time to time have appeared in your  
columns against the inhabitants of the  
town of Oxford, in relation to the re-  
building of a bridge, on what is called  
the Harrison Road, in said town.

More than twenty years ago, the ques-  
tion of a "better route" from Western  
Oxford and Northern Cumberland to the  
G. T. Railroad was agitated. A petition  
was presented and a hearing had, before  
the Joint Board of Cumberland and Ox-  
ford Counties, and the prayer of the  
petitioners denied. Subsequently, an-  
other petition was presented, and a  
hearing had, and a location made from  
John P. Jordan's to the G. T. R., near  
the "Merrill Bridge."

In 1855, Oxford, Otisfield and Norway  
petitioned for the discontinuance of this  
highway, and the Joint Board after a full  
hearing discontinued it.

Subsequently, another petition was  
presented, a hearing had before the Joint  
Board of Oxford and Cumberland Coun-  
ties, and a location made, from John P.  
Jordan's to the G. T. R. and the road  
near S. S. Smith's in Oxford. This loca-  
tion was procured by fraud. The great  
overshadowing reason urged at this  
hearing was the want of a "nearer, and  
better route" between the "West" and  
the "East." This involved the ques-  
tion, whether the Railroad would  
build a station house at the crossing near  
S. S. Smith's, in case the road prayed for  
should be built. If not, then the location  
sought would be a failure, as the peti-  
tioners did not then ask for a location to  
accommodate the public travel.

Such representations were made at this  
hearing as satisfied the Joint Board that  
the Railroad would build a station house  
in case it should be made, and solely on  
the strength of this they made the loca-  
tion. The town of Oxford, at an expense  
of about fourteen hundred dollars, made  
the road, and for eight years kept the  
same in repair, open to public travel.

Now mark the result. Not a single  
movement was made, from any quarter,  
to procure the erection of a station house  
on the Grand Trunk. All freight coming  
from the West, went just as it did before  
the road was built—to St. Paris Station.  
The Bridgton stage traveled the same  
route to the same terminus. And there  
was comparatively no travel over this  
Harrison Road; not enough to keep the  
grass from growing under the horses' feet.

That part of the road which was in  
Otisfield and Norway was more or  
less blocked up with snow every winter  
for the whole eight years, and so utterly  
inconvenient to the traveling public with  
regard to it, that no complaint was ever  
made to any Grand Jury against these  
towns, for their neglect to keep it pass-  
able. So very small was the travel, that  
nobody seemed to care whether the road  
was open or not. At all the hearings  
and before the Commissioners paying  
for the discontinuance of that part of the  
road between the "Merrill Bridge" and  
S. S. Smith's, it was proved by the evidence  
of reliable witnesses, who lived on the  
line of the road, (and no attempt at con-  
tradiction on the part of the friends of  
the road) that during these eight years  
not more than one team each week on the  
average, during the summer season, passed  
over this road, when it was open and  
in repair, with the bridge up.

In 1869, the bridge on this road, over  
the Little Androscoggin, went down by a  
flood, and the question presented itself  
to the inhabitants of Oxford, whether, in  
consideration of the entire failure of the  
road as a public thoroughfare, there was  
any "public necessity" for that part of  
the Harrison Road which lies between  
the "Webster Road" and the highway,  
near S. S. Smith's. They came to a  
unanimous conclusion that there was  
no public necessity, and they voted to  
rebuild the bridge. To this end, several  
hearings have been had before Joint Boards  
of County Commissioners of Oxford and  
Cumberland on petitions for the discon-  
tinuance of this part of the road, in each  
of which the Cumberland Commissioners  
every time voted, *solitary and alone*,  
against discontinuance.

In the mean time, a little clique, who  
fancied they carried the "public welfare"  
in their brochures, pocketed, got the road  
indicted, and over and over again, in  
violation of justice to prompt their action,  
have been on a rampage to force Oxford  
to rebuild the bridge.

A thorough examination of the Stat-  
utes and the decisions of the Courts in  
relation to the "location, alteration and  
repair of highways," satisfied the town  
authorities of Oxford that on a petition  
for the discontinuance of a small piece of  
road—all in one town—connecting a  
each end with county roads leading into  
other towns and counties, the Commis-  
sioners of the County where such high-  
way was situated had exclusive jurisdic-  
tion.

Acting upon this suggestion, Oxford  
petitioned the Commissioners of Oxford  
County for the discontinuance of this  
piece of road. At their meeting, the  
question of jurisdiction was elaborately  
argued by two of the ablest lawyers in  
Cumberland County, and the Commis-  
sioners of the County where such high-  
way was situated had exclusive jurisdic-  
tion.

Their report, under the Statutes,  
cannot be made until their next regular  
term in May next; when, if in favor of  
the petitioners, will carry with it the  
"Indictment," Judge Appleton, "Agent,"  
and Geo. Pierce's "affin habent," all  
together to the ground.

The sneers in your paper, that "the  
Oxford Commissioners thought they  
knew a little more than the Judges on  
the Supreme Bench," comes with a poor  
ignorance of law by alleging that the  
"Supreme Court had thought and even  
said that such a thing could not be done."

How this astute writer happened to know  
what the Supreme Court had "thought"  
about this or any other matter is quite a  
mystery; but it is no greater wonder  
than is the time and place where it "said."  
I aver, without fear of successful  
contradiction, that upon no page or pages  
in the sixty published volumes of Maine  
Reports, has the Supreme Court ever de-  
cided that the County Commissioners of  
a single county have no jurisdiction in a  
case like the one presented in this *Oxford*  
case. No such question has ever been  
raised or decided in any reported case  
in said Reports. Single Boards of Coun-  
ty Commissioners, both in Cumberland

and Oxford Counties, have quite frequent-  
ly discontinued portions of highways  
located by Joint Boards, and the records  
of both counties show it. When a peti-  
tion for the discontinuance of a highway  
is presented to a single Board of Com-  
missioners, it is for that Court to decide  
whether or not it has jurisdiction. If it  
decides it has, that judgment is absolute  
and binding upon all parties, even upon  
the Supreme Court itself, until it is re-  
versed upon writ of Certiorari.

In the Oxford case, the Commissioners  
after listening to the able arguments of  
counsel and carefully examining all the  
authorities cited, decided they had juris-  
diction; and if they discontinue the road  
prayed for, their judgment will be an end  
of the controversy in the Supreme Court  
at Paris. Under these circumstances, it  
would be passing strange, and extremely  
foolish, for any one to presume or ex-  
pose for a moment that any man of com-  
mon sense as an "agent" would go into  
a reckless expenditure of money, before  
the Commissioners made their report, and  
he knew whether there was or was not  
a road over which he could exercise  
authority.

If there ever was any public necessity  
for this piece of road, it does not now  
exist. The Oxfordburg R. R. and ex-  
cellent water and railroad communication  
between Harrison, Bridgton, and Port-  
land, entirely supercede it.

No town in the State is more willing to  
build roads and bridges, when the "com-



# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

## Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—must pay for it in advance, or be responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay in advance, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing advertisements from the post office, or from the office of the printer.

—On the outside of this week's issue will be found, W. C. Bryant's little gem, from St. Nicholas; a poetical sonnet from Harper's Monthly; a story from John J. Perry's letter, relative to the Oxford and Harrison road case; a letter from California; an abstract from the State Statistician's Report, and various interesting items. The industrial report will be concluded next week.

## The Irrepressible Conflict.

The culmination of the conflict between the two antagonistic principles in our country, freedom and slavery, may well be considered to have taken place in Congress the 6th of January, 1874, when the discussion on the Civil Rights bill was in progress. Alexander H. Stevens, tottering in body, it is not in mind, a representative of the tottering cause of slavery, and holding a seat by ruffianism in the Congress of that country which he sought to overthrow, by establishing another, the corner stone of which should be human slavery, opposed congressional civil rights upon the black man. He was met, by a noble specimen of his race, who represents, in part, the old Nullification State of Calhoun—marvel in history—and a more complete intellectual victory was never won.

Mr. Elliot is of unmixed African blood; he was born in Boston and completed his education at Eton College, England, at the expense of a Boston lady who has reason to be proud of her protégé. The speech showed scholarship and legal acumen which elicited the praise of Gen. Sherman and even of leading democrats. The applause was such at times that the speaker could not repress it. It is conceded by all reports that he furnished the most complete answer yet attempted to the constitutional arguments of the opposition; and it was a severe rebuke upon the insolent spirit of the old plantation masters to be met by one of the "despised race" and see their sophistries analyzed before their eyes, and disappear in thin air. It was such a scathing flagellation to Stevens, Stephens and Harris that they attempted no reply. We copy the concluding portion of his speech:

Mr. Elliot continued, replying to the argument of Mr. Stephens of Georgia. He contended that Congress had, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, complete power to pass the law, and to protect all the citizens of the country in all their rights. He discussed the doctrine of the decision of the Supreme Court in the New Orleans slaughter case, and asked the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) whether they gave color even to the claim that Congress cannot legislate against the plain discriminations made by State laws and State customs against that very race for whose complete freedom and protection those great amendments to the Constitution were elaborated and adopted. It could not be pretended that the evils of which the colored people complained, their exclusion from the public schools, from the sleeping car on the railway, and from the right of sepulture, were the exercise of the police power of the State; no one could deny that these things were inequalities, discrimination, and a denial of the equal protection of the law, in which those constitutional amendments were framed to guard against.

Mr. Elliot said he shared those feelings of high personal regard which pervaded the house, in respect to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens), but when that gentleman lent his voice and influence to defeat this measure, he [Elliot] could not shrink from saying that it was not from him [Stevens] that the American house of representatives would take its sons in millions, tending toward human rights. No consideration should restrain him from saying that that gentleman had done his utmost to destroy, a very poor return for its magnanimity in coming here and seeking to continue by the assertion of doctrines obnoxious to the true principles of government, the but some of oppression and rested on those who had never failed to make prayers for the success of the government which that gentleman had sought to blot out from the galaxy of nations. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries, which were filled with colored people.] It was twelve years since that gentleman had shocked the civilized world by announcing as the highest form of government one that rested on human slavery. The progress of time had swept away that pseudo government, and the race which he [Stevens] ruthlessly spurned and trampled upon was here now to meet him in discussion, to demand that the rights enjoyed by its former oppressors should be accorded to those who, even in the darkness of slavery, had kept their allegiance true to freedom and the Union. That gentleman had learned much since 1850, but he was still a leech. He [Mr. Stephens] should put away entirely those false and fatal theories which had marred his otherwise enviable record. He should accept in its fullness the great doctrine that American citizenship carries with it every civil and political right that manhood can confer; he should lend his influence and mastery ability to complete the proud structure of legislation which made the nation worthy of the great declaration that heralded its birth. Let him do that, and he would have done that which would most certainly redeem his reputation in the world and best vindicate the wisdom of that policy which had permitted him to return to his seat in this house.

As to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Harris, who had yesterday transgressed decency and propriety, he [Mr. Elliot] should have no words with him. He would not only be magnanimous to him in his weakness, but was ever charitable enough to grant him the mercy of his silence. [Applause and laughter.] The body Scriptures tell of an humble handmaiden who had long and faithfully served in the rich field of her wealthy kinsman, and that at last, in spite of her humble antecedents, she found complete favor in his sight. So with his race, and for two centuries repressed down the fields. The cries and wails which they uttered had entered

into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and they were heard precisely free. The last vestige of civil rights, only was needed. Having gained that they might, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, repeat the prayer of Ruth—"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to turn from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, I will die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do to me, and more also, if I should be parted from thee and me."

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, in a comparison of the speeches and their effect, says:—

Mr. Stephens' speech fell coldly upon the House, and when he finished, it was evident that he had produced no deep impression; but when the colored Representative sat down the applause was deafening, and so many rushed forward to shake his hand and congratulate him that they actually formed in line in the aisle and moved up to his seat in a solid column.

**Congressman Frye on the Centennial.**

The Philadelphia Press thus refers to the brief speech of Congressman Frye of this district, on Thursday, in support of the Centennial bill:

The reply of Mr. Frye of Maine, in defense of the Centennial, was a masterly effort. At its close he was warmly congratulated by the Pennsylvania and other friends of the Centennial, and Alfred C. Harner, who sits next Frye, went over to him at the close of his speech, and said:—"During the Centennial the hotels of Philadelphia may be crowded, but I hereby invite you and your family to make my house your home during its continuance."

## "Elements of Success."

HON. SIDNEY PERHAM delivered his lecture upon the elements of success at the Court House, Paris Hill, on Monday evening, Jan. 26th. The night was very cold; and as the thermometer had been below zero, during the entire day, very few persons ventured out.

Mr. Perham first showed the difference between true success and what seemed to be success, citing the instance of Fiske's life, and the late prosperity of the Tammany Ring, to illustrate his point.

He said that the first step for a young man to take toward leading a successful life, was to obtain a belief in God and in his divine fatherhood. "The older I grow," said the speaker, "the more convinced do I become that no man can be truly successful who is not anchored somewhere with regard to this matter."—"The existence of an overruling Providence, to whom we are accountable for all our acts."

In speaking of some of the hindrances to a successful life, he dwelt at some length upon the subject of intemperance. The lecturer closed by expressing great satisfaction at the opening opportunities for young men to lead useful and successful lives.

## I. O. O. F. Dedication--Auburn.

Our correspondent SAYS writes: Androscoggin Lodge of I. O. F. No. 24, dedicated their new Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 23d. The hall was thrown open to the public the afternoon previous to dedication. It is one of the best and most prettily furnished lodge rooms in the State; everything, from carpet, and chairs to fresco, corresponding in color and design. The dress are of highly polished wood; the drawer knobs are made from roots of the same, and the of doors' chains are each embellished with an appropriate emblem. The Hall will accommodate 750 persons, and costs about \$2,000.

## Public Installation at Bethel.

Rising Star Lodge of Good Templars of Bethel, will have a public installation of their officers on Friday evening, February 14th, a week from next Friday evening. F. E. Shaw, G. W. C. Temple of Maine, and Ex Gov. Perham will officiate.

The officers of the new and thriving Lodge at Deerling will have their officers publicly installed by the same persons, on Friday evening next, Feb. 5th.

Prof. Wm. Elden of Colby University, will deliver his lecture upon Water and its elements, at the Court House, Paris Hill, on Friday evening, February 6th. This is a very interesting scientific lecture, and the subject will be illustrated by numerous experiments. No scholar who is studying the natural sciences, and no teacher, should fail to improve this opportunity to learn more of the properties of water.

**PERSONAL.**—Hon. Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, will lecture at Fryeburg, Friday evening, Feb. 6.

**UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE.**—The Universalist Conference at Bryant's Pond, has been postponed until Feb. 25th and 26th.

—The Lewiston Journal says the well-known legal celebrity, Seth Sampson, is in attendance at the S. J. Court, and was on the witness stand Thursday afternoon. Being a little deaf it was difficult for counsel to stop him on objection. When brought to stand still, he meekly apologized, remarking that he had long been in doubt whether the oath taken by witnesses to tell the whole truth, was binding. "The counsel here seem to think it is not. If that is the understanding of the court, I will withhold what more I know about the case."

—The following appointments have been made for this County during the past week:—Eckley T. Stearns, Postmaster at Lovell Centre, vs. Geo. Russell resigned; Hon. H. C. Reed, of Norway, Public Administrator; Warren O. Douglass, Upton, Fish Warden.

## From Augusta.

Field week, the Conventions, Legislature, &c.

The past week was the liveliest of the session, and the Capitol was full of overflowing. Woman's Suffrage and Temperance Conventions both occurred, besides a meeting of the Pomological Society, and the Grand Army of the Republic, while several important matters were before Committees, which brought many to the seat of government. The Woman's Suffrage Convention was quite successful, so far as attendance and good speaking is concerned. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Houghton, of Bath, (who lectured in our course recently) made an address which was much praised. The next evening, Lucy Stone Blackwell's husband spoke; it was the first time we ever saw him and we have often wondered what kind of a specimen of the genus homo Miss Lucy had acknowledged to be her liege lord. He looks considerably older than she, and is not so much her inferior as we have thought. He made the best argument for the cause that we have heard. Mrs. Gustin, of Massachusetts, who is a set-died preacher, and a native of Maine, and Miss Estman, of Lowell, also spoke. The former spoke too deliberately to make much impression. Miss Estman spoke last year, and has improved considerably since then. She made some sharp hits and told many truths, but the trouble is with the addresses of these ladies, their logic is lame. They may be gaining ground and making some progress by these Conventions, but not much.

**TEMPERANCE.**

The Temperance Convention was not able to secure an evening, and consequently did not get much of an audience from the legislature. The only respectable attendance, as to numbers, was the first afternoon. Considerable business was transacted, without much talking. The prominent men who are usually in attendance were there, and manifested their wonted interest in the cause. Gov. Dingley was invited to preside, and when introduced, made a capital speech, which was received with great favor. Ex Gov. Perham was there, and presided a portion of the session. Though many expressed the opinion that the law should be enlarged so as to include cider and domestic wines among intoxicants, and many petitions are coming into the legislature, praying for the same, the Convention adjourned without recommending any change this year. A committee was raised to confer with one from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, on this subject, which may report some alteration. We are glad to know that a Temperance and religious reform has been in progress in Rockland, and that many young men have been redeemed. Some of these were present. An interest is being awakened in some sections by public installations of the Good Templar lodges, and some lodges have received large accessions.

The Convention voted to establish a State Society similar to Massachusetts, and obtain a charter under the name of the Maine Temperance Alliance, to include an alliance of all temperance societies and have a permanent organization.

**GRAND ARMY.**

The Department meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic took place on Thursday. Gen. Seddon Connor, a gallant soldier, was elected Commander. The Posts in the cities and larger places are now on permanent footings and flourishing. In the evening a supper was given at the Cony House, which we had the pleasure of attending. Gen. Daniel White presided very acceptably and speeches, sentiments, fun, humor and songs prevailed, till midnight. Gov. Dingley, Genls. Murray, Dear, Dyer, Matlock, Boynton and lots of lesser stars were present. A meeting of the militia occurred the same day, to elect a Major, and military uniforms around the Cony House, the headquarters, were quite conspicuous. Capt. Folsom of Orltown, was elected Major. The soldiers do not propose to ask for any legislation this year, we believe. Gov. Dingley expressed an interest in the militia and approved of doing about the same for them as last year. The line officers propose giving the Governor a military reception at the City Hall, Portland, the last of February.

The meeting of the Pomological Society was an interesting one. Several valuable papers were read, and a good display of fruit was shown.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The Committees are all hard at work. The Judiciary has several important questions before them, while the Banking committee seems to be more important than the Railroad, so far as business is concerned. The proposition to raise revenue by taxing the insurance companies is creating considerable agitation. The large fire companies, like the Elma, Home, &c., refuse to do business in the State if it is carried out, while the Life Companies say that any additional tax on them will come out of the policy holders, for it would reduce the profits just so much. The Savings Banks complain that the proposed change requiring them to disclose the names of all their depositors would deplete their vaults and send money out of the State—so that there are two sides to most of these propositions.

There is no disposition on the part of the majority either to enter into new schemes for depletion of the treasury, or to cover any irregularities that are charged. Unfortunately, all our State institutions are under a cloud. The Insane Asylum is being overhauled and its Treasurer has been deposed for a too free way of doing business, & new appropriations are called for, to accommodate this unfortunate class—while the legislature is beset by a poor old lady whose story is so ridiculous as to leave no doubt of her insanity, to have a Commission of three new men to look after the officers now existing.

The Agricultural College is charged with having used the building fund of about \$20,000 to supply running expenses, and this is to be examined, and if true should be rebuked.

**Congress.**

The Senate last week, was engaged in discussing the Louisiana election case. Senator Carpenter argued against the Kellogg, government, and Morton sustained it.

In the House, a Court of Inquiry to investigate the affairs of Gen. Howard and the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed. Mr. Frye carried an amendment giving the accused a right to challenge, as allowed by Court Martial. The Senate has not yet concurred. Gen. Howard desires an examination.

Senator Boutwell has declared himself against the resumption of specie payments as prejudicial to the business interests of the country, while Morrill of Vermont contents vigorously the other way and shows that the former has changed his doctrine since he left the Treasury department.

—Mrs. Hannah Boles, visiting in St. John, N. B., with her two children, a boy and girl 4 and 5 years old, suddenly disappeared on the 19th of November last, and has not been heard from. It is feared that the woman committed suicide. Her afflicted husband, and three remaining children and relatives, desire information from her or them. Any one will be suitably rewarded by rendering information to R. B. Graham, Little Wanderers' Home, Boston, Mass.

**Paris.**

The citizens of the Webber and Biscoe Districts have united in forming a lyceum and debating club. The meetings are held in these districts alternate weeks. A band of three pieces furnishes music for the occasion. Last Tuesday evening the question, Resolved, that Mechanical Arts and Sciences furnish greater inducements for young men than Agriculture, was well discussed and decided in the negative by a vote of 23 to 10. A paper was read, and dialogues, declamations with readings of a very interesting character were given.

Mr. Herman Fuller of West Paris, is teaching in the Webber District, and Washington Marshall in the Biscoe.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Paris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, upon the death of Hiram D. Marshall:

Resolved, That his untimely death is a great calamity to the lodge, and a loss to the community, and that we sympathize with his family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That as a small token of our esteem for our deceased brother, these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy furnished the County news papers for publication.

**West Paris Items.**

The Register says: The West Paris Dramatic Club will shortly give another of their entertainments at the church in West Paris, when will be presented the drama of "The Yankee Traveller," concluding with the favorite farce of "Box and Cox." We hear a very good report of the performances of this club, and have no doubt but that the coming entertainment will be greeted by a full house.

**East Sumner.**

The Glover Bros. of Field's Hill in Sumner, cut a pine tree a few days since, measuring five feet in diameter at the stump. They cut two hundred and thirty four feet length of logs from it, and by count of grains, it must be about two hundred years old, being more than one hundred years old when the town was settled.

**Buckfield Items.**

Decoster & Shaw announce a dissolution of copartnership by mutual consent. Decoster has bought Shaw's interest in the concern and will continue the business as formerly. Mr. Shaw will remain with Annus clerk.

Alfred Shaw has sold his interest in Daley's shoe factory to Clark W. Foster, of Hebron. Mr. Foster's interest in the business dates from Jan. 1, 1874.

More than the usual amount of timber is coming into the village this winter. David L. Farrar has logged in about one hundred thousand and intends to haul it as much more. A large amount of ash has been received at the shovel hand and factory of Andrews & Waldron, and the prospect is that they will finish more handies during the coming year than in any previous year.

G. A. Haylow has put in a shingle machine in connection with his grist mill, and placed it in charge of Mr. Francis Bicknell. Record and Dean have hauled in cedar enough to make between one and two thousand shingles.

Two young men from Sumner recently stole a pail from the Hartford town hall, thinking it was a sleigh robe; but finding their mistake they returned it. Such an appalling example should be a warning to them.—Register.

**Hebron Items.**

Mrs. Phoebe Cushman, aged a little over 83 years, who, with her husband Gideon Cushman, were among the first settlers of this town, died on the 23d inst. In the death of Mrs. C., the community loses a kind friend, and one always ready to speak the kind and sympathizing word to all.

Maj. Albert Cushman, who has been suffering from a long sickness, is, I am happy to say, a little better.

Mr. Samuel Bridgman is doing a thriving business getting out hoops at the Corner. He is ready to buy all the poles brought, at fair price.—Register.

**INSTALLATION.**—The officers of Jefferson Lodge, No. 103, were public installed Tuesday evening, Jan. 27th, at Masonic Hall, Bryant's Pond, for the ensuing year, by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, P. G. M.; G. L. M. After the installation of the officers, he delivered an address. The principles of Masonry and the duties of Masons were fully and forcibly discussed, and the foundation of the ancient order referred to in such a manner as to sweep away all superstitious doubts, if any existed in the minds of outsiders, as to its perpetual existence; having withstood the shock of ages and still standing firmly upon its God founded principles. A first-rate supper was prepared by Carpenter, of Bryant's Pond House, and about fifty partook of it at 9 o'clock. All were perfectly satisfied, and retired to their homes about half past ten. The fraternity expressed their united and undivided thanks to Bro. Drummond for his services.—Register.

**Bethel Items.**

The Lodge and Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons had a public installation in the first Congregationalist Church, Bethel, Wednesday P. M., and were addressed in the evening by Hon. J. H. Drummond.

The exercises in the afternoon were impressive and interesting. In the evening the exercises opened with a voluntary on the organ by Miss Anna Kimball; quartette singing by L. T. Barker, Payson Grover, Sadie Mason of Bethel, and Miss Favour of Norway; Prayer by Rev. J. F. Simmons, and the able and instructive address by Hon. J. H. Drummond, General Grand High Priest of the order in W. S. A. His address was historical, and he gave a glowing picture of the benefits and beauties of the organization.

Mine host, Barden of the Bethel House, prepared a splendid supper to which more than one hundred guests sat down, after which came the feast of reason and flow of soul which lasted into the small hours of morning.

The following officers were installed by G. G. H. P. J. H. Drummond:

Lodge—G. R. Wiley, W. M.; E. S. Kibben, S. W.; A. A. Trull, J. W.; L. T. Barker, Sec.; O. H. Mason, Treas.; C. H. Hersey, S. D.; A. W. Grover, J. D.; J. F. Simmons, Chaplain; S. R. Estes, Milton Grover, Tyler.

Chapter—C. H. Hersey, M. E. H. P.; E. H. Powers, E. K.; Charles Mason, P. S.; G. R. Wiley, C. H.; E. S. Kibben, P. S.; S. R. Sheahan, R. A. C.; M. A. Mason, M. T. V.; A. A. Trull, M. S. V.; O. C. Houghton, M. F. V.; S. F. Gibson, Sec.; Cyrus Wormell, Treas.; C. H. L. Powers, Chaplain; Leroy Sanderson, Sentinel.

**Andover Items.**

We have had very cold and windy weather during the past week.

Many children are sick with the scarlet fever at Andover Corner. Two cases have proved fatal, and several other patients are very low. The primary school has been closed to prevent a spreading of the disease.

Horace Cutting who was so severely injured recently, is again able to be out, though his reason is not fully restored.

Some of our citizens are engaged in cutting ice for next summer's use from the Ellis river. The ice is of an excellent quality this year.

A son of J. J. Merrill was badly poisoned a few days since, by eating garget, supposing it to be sweet gage. Medical aid was called, and the child is now better.

**Upton Items.**

Mr. Editor: Lest some of the readers of the Democrat should draw a wrong inference from the communication of "A. W. Y." in your last week's issue, we would say that our "little little Chapel" is a nice Meeting House, of sufficient size for any country town like this in Oxford County, and its cost when completed will exceed \$2,000.

The stage route does not terminate at the Lake House, (it being 1 1/2 miles from said route) but at Errol, N. H.

**So. Woodstock.**

The citizens of So. Woodstock, feeling a desire of giving their friends and children an interesting benefit, as they had no Christmas Tree, made arrangements for an exhibition, to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Dramas and music, which was given at the Church on Saturday evening, Jan. 17th. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity. The exhibition was opened by singing, and Prayer by Rev. J. B. Fogg. The entertainment was highly pleasing to all and each one who took part performed nobly. The two dramas "The Last Leaf" and "Down by the Sea," were finely played, and the actors would have done honor to Village or City. The exhibition was well and pleasantly managed by Isaac A. Andrews, Esq., who spent much time to make it an interesting entertainment. The Misses Cole, delighted the audience with a piece of sweet music which they performed with Organ and voice. They closed about 9 o'clock.

**Woodstock.**

Our citizens are just finishing their work of hauling poplar to the Pulp Mill. Some are hauling birch and ash to the West Paris steam mill.

Since snow fell Mr. Wm. H. Cole has killed fifteen foxes, one of them a huge black fellow, which parties from other places have pursued for weeks.

Mr. Manchester of Dixfield, will commence a singing school at this place next Wednesday evening. He brings good recommendations, and no doubt we shall have a good school. I. W. A.

**Rumford Items.**

The Norway Advertiser says: Prof. Chamberlin is teaching a singing school of over sixty scholars at Rumford Centre. Winter school at the Centre is being successfully taught by W. A. Abbott of East Rumford.

Business is not very brisk.

**Greenwood.**

The buildings situated near what is known as Greenwood City, and owned by D. H. Crockett, Esq., were consumed by fire last Wednesday night; they consisted of a story and a half dwelling house, oil shed and barn; the fire was first discovered in the hay loft. A man by the name of Anise, living on the place at the time, said if he could have had one pail of water when he discovered the fire, it would have been sufficient to have put it out. Mr. Crockett moved to Lock's Mills nearly one year and a half ago, and since that time has rented his place. Mr. Crockett loses a portion of his furniture, most of his farming tools, and about two years crop of hay from his farm. His insurance is seven hundred dollars.

**Fryeburg Items.**

Since "Women will always have the last word," far be it from me to intrude with sacrilegious steps into the temple of "Fair Play's" fine feelings to call down upon us again her blessings.

Barking seems to be the favorite occupation of teamsters just now, for numerous loads of bark are seen daily moving toward the village.

At a recent meeting, the town voted to repair, immediately, the bridge over the Saco at the Center which was damaged by the late thaw.

The numerous friends of Mr. Lewis of East Conway, met at his house on Thursday Evening Jan. 15th, to celebrate with him and his wife their Wooden Wedding. All seemed to enjoy themselves hugely; and the evening passed in a lively and entertaining manner with music, dancing, supper, &c. Mr. L. and wife were the happy recipients of a nice stuffed chair, and numerous other articles, both useful and ornamental.

A Musical Troupe held forth in the Vestry of the Cong. Church at the Village last Monday evening.

The West Fryeburg Debating Society held one of its most enthusiastic and lively meetings last Saturday evening. A selection from Longfellow's "Hawthorne" was finely rendered by Walker McKean. The paper, spicy and interesting, was read by Mrs. Nellie Ballard. The resolution for discussion was "That Antislavery affords more enjoyment than Realization." It was smartly discussed by several.

Through the public spirit of some of our citizens, we are enjoying a course of lectures at the village. Rev. H. W. Bicknell of Portland, delivered the first lecture of the course, some time ago.

Gov. Perham delivered his lecture on "Success in Life," last Tuesday evening, to a large and intelligent audience. The lecture was indeed, a success. He engaged the closest attention of his hearers till the close by his practical, encouraging and noble words. It is easy for a great many men to tell us how to be successful, but Gov. Perham has shown us how it is done by a truly successful life. I think no purer minded nor more upright statesman than he could be chosen to fill the coming Senatorial vacancy. Rev. Mr. Corbitt of Bath, and C. P. Kimball, Esq. of Portland delivered the remaining lectures of the course.

**Brownfield Items.**

Died at the residence of her son, Wm. E. Swan, Mrs. Betsy Swan, wife of the late Wm. Swan of Denmark, aged 81 years and 8 months. The deceased was born in Bridgton May 1st, 1792, daughter of Jacob and Betsey Howe. Married to Wm. Swan May 9th, 1811; she was the mother of 14 children, ten sons and four daughters, nine of which are still living; her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren number over seventy, more than Abraham of old had at his death.

We have just been having some cold weather. There is but little snow left, and yet the sleighing is very good.

We have been having a course of lectures here this winter, which have been very well attended. The next lecture will be by S. F. Fuller, Esq. A reading by Connel Murray was given Jan. 30th. The 8th lecture of the course Feb. 3d, by Rev. B. M. Fink of Beverly, Mass.

We had a rich treat last week. J. Hatchinson, of the Hatchinson family, and Walter Kittledge gave a concert Saturday evening, and a sacred concert Sunday at the church. All who heard them were delighted.

**Porter Items.**

It seems to be a general time for smashing horse teams with us about now. As Mr. Samuel T. Garland and his brother David T. were returning home from Kezau Falls last Saturday evening, Jan. 25th, their horse threw off a shoe when they first started, and in slipping on the ice became frightened and began to run; Garland held to the leathers till they had crossed the upper spectacle pond which was covered with a complete glitter of ice; the horse then leaped to one side of the road, capsize the sleigh and threw them out, and then bounded homeward unimpeded. Fortunately neither of the men nor the horse were injured, but the sleigh was perfectly demolished.

Also Sabbath, Jan. 25th, as James A. Black was returning home from Brownfield where he had been in pursuit of a Doctor for his sick father, his horse capsize his sleigh and ran dragging young Black some distance, when he let the horse go. The horse ran home and into the barn yard where he made a final wreck of the sleigh. Black received many bruises, and had a new suit of clothes ruined in attempting to hold his horse.

Another, Mr. Moses F. Norton of Kezar Falls, was capsize from his sleigh on Monday morning, while driving his father's four years colt; but fortunately the colt was prevented from running away by the timely aid of the father. Young Norton escaped with but a slight injury on the knee.

Idolyn, daughter of Samuel T. and Eleena Garland of this town, aged 15 months, has two grandmothers, two great grandmothers and one great great grandmother now living.

Last Monday, Jan. 26th, was a very cold, uncomfortable day. At 8 o'clock A. M. mercury was down to 8 degrees below zero.

I learn that Berley Cram of Hiram, caught last Saturday, Jan. 20th, 41 picker through the ice on Barker pond in said town, one of which weighed 5 1/2 lbs.

Snow storm Tuesday with zero weather.

—Dr. Moses Gould of North Bridgton, one of the prominent and esteemed men of that place died last Tuesday at the age of 74 years. His son Albert, the News says, is in very feeble health, and it is difficult to predict the result. Mrs. Deacon J. H. Lovejoy of Albany, is a sister.

—The following appointments have been made for this County during the past week:—Eckley T. Stearns, Postmaster at Lovell Centre, vs. Geo. Russell resigned; Hon. H. C. Reed, of Norway, Public Administrator; Warren O. Douglass, Upton, Fish Warden.

**PERSONAL.**—Hon. Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, will lecture at Fryeburg, Friday evening, Feb. 6.

## UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE.

The Universalist Conference at Bryant's Pond, has been postponed until Feb. 25th and 26th.

—The Lewiston Journal says the well-known legal celebrity, Seth Sampson, is in attendance at the S. J. Court, and was on the witness stand Thursday afternoon. Being a little deaf it was difficult for counsel to stop him on objection. When brought to stand still, he meekly apologized, remarking that he had long been in doubt whether the oath taken by witnesses to tell the whole truth, was binding. "The counsel here seem to think it is not. If that is the understanding of the court, I will withhold what more I know about the case."

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## Miscellaneous.

### The Wealth and Industry of Maine.

The following is an abstract of the State Statistician's report, which will soon be issued in book form, from the office of the Kennebec Journal.

#### GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES.

The growth of manufactures from 1860 to 1870 was 108 per cent., making no allowance of discount to bring currency values to the gold standard. The growth since 1870 has been 21 per cent. Our State now ranks among the first in the manufacture of cotton goods. Within the past year shipbuilding has completely revived from the prostration occasioned by the rebellion, and that industry has entered upon such an era of prosperity that Maine, which heretofore has built one third of the tonnage of the country, now bids fair to make a larger contribution than ever. The business of stone-quarrying has assumed a surprising magnitude; our railroad facilities have been increased and new lines are projected.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

In 1860, the total invested capital in the State in the manufacture of boots and shoes was \$509,124; value of production, \$1,910,000; hands employed, 2,065; females, 836; total number, 2,901; wages, \$661,878. In 1870 the total invested capital was \$677,300; total number of pairs of boots and shoes manufactured, 2,089,159; value of production, \$3,144,747; number of hands employed, males, 1,544; females, 539; children, 22; total, 2,105; wages, \$771,066. The returns for this year not covering the whole State, show an invested capital of the 112 establishments returned, of \$1,863,964; number of pairs of boots and shoes manufactured, 5,614,244; or nine pairs for every inhabitant in the State; value of production, \$5,820,986; hands employed, males, 4,726; females, 629; children, 39; total number, 5,394; wages, \$2,295,339. In the value of production there has been an increase of three hundred and sixty-one per cent., over that of 1860, and one hundred and eighty per cent. over that of 1870. The annual wages paid in the Auburn shoe factories alone amount to \$1,000,000, or more than half of the value of the product of the entire State in 1860, and more than twenty-nine per cent. of the total wages paid in the State in 1870.

390 horse; water power, 2,250 horse; number of spindles independent of those not specified in returns, 552,898; value of raw material, \$6,511,745; value of production, \$12,427,670; hands employed, males, 2,769; females, 7,304; children, 721; total number, 10,794; wages, \$3,426,825. Total number of establishments for the manufacture of batting, twine, warp and yarn, five; capital \$130,000; water power, 205 horse, machines employed, which the returns do not state whether looms or spindles, 245; number of spindles, 4,700; pounds of batting, 2,400; pounds of warp, 207,000; pounds of warp, twine and bags, 551,000; pounds of yarn, 144,000; value of materials, \$170,045; value of production, \$375,920; hands employed, males, 37; females, 82; children, 26; total number, 145; wages, \$45,200.

The increase of capital employed in the manufacture of all kinds of cotton goods since 1870 is \$2,342,815, an increase of more than 25 per cent. In increase in number of spindles, independent of those not specified, 92,366. Increase in value of product, \$853,489, an increase of more than five per cent. The average value of production per spindle is \$22.50, against \$25.76 per spindle in 1870. The increase in the number of operatives employed since 1870 is 1,355, an increase of 12 per cent. Average annual wages per factory hand in \$317.47, against \$271.75 per hand in 1870, an increase of \$45.72 per hand, or more than 16 per cent. per hand. The product per hand amounts in value to \$1.15131; in 1870 it amounted to \$1.25431 per hand. Five new companies are getting ready to operate.

#### EDGE TOOLS, AXES, SAWS, &c.

Twenty establishments give a total value in their products of \$538,801. In axes and saws there were manufactured 674,963 in number. The large portion of the product is manufactured in Kennebec county where three factories in West Waterville have turned out in value \$300,400 worth of axes which have found a market in the United States and the British Provinces.

#### FERTILIZERS.

An establishment in Lincoln county manufactures 500 tons of seaweed annually, valued at \$10,000; seven others make fertilizers from refuse fish. Their total product is 6,557 tons worth on an average \$12 per ton, which amount, added to the value of the product of the previous factory, makes the total value of the product \$78,000. The fertilizers find a market in Maine, Massachusetts, New York and the South.

#### FISHERIES.

The total value of the product of cured and pickled herring, codfish, haddock, pollock and mackerel, will approximate to \$800,000, giving employment to not less than five hundred and fifty men. In the catching of cod and mackerel 861 vessels are employed, with a total of 46,196 31-100 tons. The fishery industry gives employment to probably two thousand men, or more, in our coast towns, and the total value of their catch the present year will not be less than eight or nine hundred thousand dollars. The enterprise of the interior fisheries promises to be successful.

**FLOURING AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS.** Returns from 85 establishments show an invested capital of \$620,990; barrels of grain ground, 1,979,650; barrels of flour manufactured, 60,225; value of total production, \$2,276,122; hands employed, 161; wages, \$72,204.

#### ICE.

Twenty-four establishments, principally in Kennebec and Knox counties, have cut and housed 301,000 tons, valued at \$552,000. The industry has become an important one, and Maine ice goes to all parts of the world.

#### IRON, CAST, FORGED AND ROLLED.

There are 22 establishments, with a total capital of \$695,200; value of production, \$1,649,640; hands employed, 472; wages, \$320,575. The castings include mill machinery of all kinds, car wheels, stoves, hollow ware, &c., weighing in all 4,533 tons. In forgings, one Portland establishment has produced 500 tons of railroad axes, shaftings and other heavy forgings. A Camden establishment has forged 400 tons in anchors. A rolling mill located in Portland, the only one in the State, which has a capital of \$900,000, employs 200 hands, with a payroll of \$150,000, and has produced 140,000 tons of iron rails, valued at \$1,100,000. The total value of the product of our iron manufactures in castings, forgings, &c., will probably exceed \$2,500,000 the present year.

#### LEATHER, TANNED AND CURBED.

Sixty-one establishments show a total capital of \$1,239,380; value of production, \$3,187,300; hands employed, 603; wages, \$306,244. It is probable that the total value of leather tanned the present year will exceed \$4,000,000, and the total value of leather tanned, more than \$1,100,000. But few domestic hides are used in Maine, the stock being principally foreign importations from South America, Mexico and South Africa.

#### LIME.

Limestone is found in fourteen counties out of sixteen, and the manufacture of it into quicklime, is carried on in a most extensive manner. Returns from 35 establishments show an invested capital of \$1,099,500, seventy-nine kilns, 1,584,000 casks of lime manufactured, 456 hands employed, and the total value of the product \$1,555,025. Had full returns been received, it is estimated that the aggregate value of lime manufactured the present year would be shown to reach at least \$1,800,000.

#### LUMBER.

Returns from 329 saw mills give a total capital of \$4,055,000; steam power, 2,192 horse; water power, 15,724 horse; production of long lumber, 344,406,000 feet; production of short lumber, 60,961,000 feet; value of production, \$5,184,445; hands employed, 4,579; wages, \$1,663,556. An estimate is made of the total number of saw mills in the State, and their aggregate results for the year,

which is as follows: Total number of saw mills, 1,109; capital, \$7,029,442; steam power 3,408 horse; water power, 41,383 horse; long lumber manufactured, 667,420,000 feet; short lumber 72,405,000 feet; value of production, including shooks, staves, heading, &c., \$9,672,225; hands employed, 7,844; wages, \$2,851,000. In Penobscot county the capital invested in the manufacture of lumber amounts to \$2,000,000; in Washington county, \$1,500,000; in Hancock, \$700,000; in Kennebec, \$600,000; Piscataquis is the smallest—\$500,000. The compiler thinks that not withstanding the annual diminution of timber lands, the destruction must be retarded, so that it looks as if the forest area would not be stripped of all its merchantable lumber for at least fifty years.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

**DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.**  
The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my most natural and sincere feelings of gratitude to the author of this medicine. I have witnessed its positive results in the most difficult cases of disease, and I have seen it cure many of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases of the human system. I have seen it cure many of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases of the human system. I have seen it cure many of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases of the human system.

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## W. J. WHEELER,

### Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agent,

#### SOUTH PARIS, ME.,

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING RELIABLE COMPANIES.

**CONTINENTAL.** - - - of New York. PENNSYLVANIA. - - - of Philadelphia. Incorporated 1822. Assets, \$2,284,232.00. Incorporated 1825. Assets, \$1,300,000.00.

**FRANKLIN.** - - - of Philadelphia. TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1828. Assets, \$2,513,563.00. Assets, \$2,513,563.00.

**LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLOBE.** - - - of HAILWAY PASSENGER INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1826. Assets, \$20,000,000.00. Assets, \$20,000,000.00.

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance effected in any of the Companies at fair rates, and all losses promptly paid as soon as determined. Placing 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.



## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Is widely known as one of the most effective remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, and its reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and all the various manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dispels the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**THE PROPERTIES OF DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS ARE APERT, DIAPHORETIC, GALLIC, NUTRITIVE, LAXATIVE, DIURETIC, SEDATIVE, COMBUSTIBLE, SODIC, ALKALINE, AND OF THE MOST PERFECTLY BALANCED NATURE.**

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,  
Druggists and Chemists, San Francisco, Cal.,  
and of Washington and Charleston, S. C.,  
Sole Importers for the United States.



## Dr. H. YOUNG,

### STANDARD

#### Sewing Machines,

##### NEEDLES & TRIMMINGS.

166 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND.  
Branch office at NEWBURY.

**IRON IN THE BLOOD**  
**PERUVIAN SYRUP**  
**MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.**

**THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, A Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron, in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and civilized blood purifies every pore of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.**

**This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reactions, but are permanent, giving strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.**

**Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from a state of suffering, weakness, and debility, to a state of strength, health, and vigor, and all ailments have been cured by its use.**

**See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free.**

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,  
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.

SOLE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

**WITNESS the gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhea, loss of power, dry head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence, and how they are cured by the use of HUPPES' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC. NO. TWENTY-FOUR.**

Passage state route 34. Cabin passage \$4. Meals extra.

Government route from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and all parts of Maine. Steamer passengers are requested to send their freight to the freight office at 4 P. M., on the day they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to  
JESSE FOX, 60 Broadway, Portland  
J. F. AMES, Pier 3 E. R., New York  
July 9/88.

**MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NEW ARRANGEMENTS.**  
**Semi-Weekly Line.**

On and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, will start for Boston, Portland, and New York, on the 18th inst., and on the 25th inst., and on the 1st inst. of each month, and on the 8th inst. of each month, and on the 15th inst. of each month, and on the 22nd inst. of each month, and on the 29th inst. of each month, and on the 6th inst. of each month, and on the 13th inst. of each month, and on the 20th inst. of each month, and on the 27th inst. of each month, and on the 4th inst. of each month, and on the 11th inst. of each month, and on the 18th inst. of each month, and on the 25th inst. of each month, and on the 1st inst. of each month, and on the 8th inst. of each month, and on the 15th inst. of each month, and on the 22nd inst. of each month, and on the 29th inst. of each month, and on the 6th inst. of each month, and on the 13th inst. of each month, and on the 20th inst. of each month, and on the 27th inst. of each month, and on the 4th inst. of each month, 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