The Oxford Democrat.

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THE
Oxford Democrat
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FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
ENOCH FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
dec16'73

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
April 7 1871

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Mar 19, '72-1y

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.

EDGAR S. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No 80 Middle Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
☞Particular attention paid to COLLECTING.
Feb. 26th, 1872. tf

E. S. RIDLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
119½ *EXCHANGE STREET,*
(Cor. Federal St.)
PORTLAND MAINE.
Collections promptly attended to. o21-3m

S. C. ANDREWS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
85 MIDDLE STREET, (Canal Bank Building) Portland, Maine.
☞Will practice in Cumberland, Androscoggin and Oxford Counties.
December 9, 1873 tf

F. W. REDLON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAIN .
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
December 9, 1873.

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
☞Collections promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court.
May 6, 1874. tf

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

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
OFFICE—Over J. D. Williams' Store, opposite the Andrews House.
South Paris, July 1, 1874. 6m*

MAINE WATER CURE.
(*NOT COLD WATER CURE,*)
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Superintending Physician & Operating Surgeon
N. B. All interested will please send for circular

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford and Cumberland Counties,
WATERFORD, MAINE
☞All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention.
Waterford, July 1, 1874. 6m*

NAPHTHALI MASON,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE
☞All precepts by mail promptly attended to
Aug 26 '73 tf

O. F. TRASK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF, - - Dixfield,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
☞Precepts from abroad promptly attended to
Aug. 17, 1870.

FREELAND HOWE,
INSURANCE AGENT!
NORWAY, ME.
OFFICE—over Post Office.
☞Fire Life and Accident Insurance on favorable terms my13

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
☞Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite Rubber. June 11, '72-tf

DR. H. W. FIELD,
DENTIST,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Will be absent the week after the first Monday in each month.
South Paris, July 15, 1873. 1m

SAMUEL R. CARTER,
PARIS HILL, ME.
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
—FOR—
OXFORD COUNTY
S. R. C. represents only first-class Companies and will insure Farm Property as favorable rates as any other Agent. Applications by mail for Circulars or Policies promptly answered, and any part of the County visited if requested. April 1

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, DECEMBER 15, 1874.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the convening of Congress one year ago, the nation has undergone a prostration in business industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers, those who expressed their own views, without borrowing upon the subject, without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration. Therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some questions as to which it would seem there would be no disagreement.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

During this prostration two special elements of prosperity have been most abundant, labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance at cheap rates compared with what of the necessities of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity therefore have not been denied us. A third might be added; Our soil and climate are unrivaled within the limits of contiguous territory under its nationality, for its varieties of products to feed and clothe the people and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed less favored people.—Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past, directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people.

The debt abroad is the only element that can with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable it made necessary in the wisdom of Congress. I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises regarding the necessity of the times to devise a system of national currency which proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation, involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency being of fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions, this money became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes however have involved us in a foreign indebtedness contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted—gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace, but our commerce should be encouraged, American shipbuilding and carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for the products of the soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be able to pay the debts, where a new market can be created for the sale of products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory. A new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people; but in my judgment the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns—one which if it becomes superabundant with one people will find a market with some other, a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give to it value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay, in view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted and the debts contracted, there should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in fixing by legislation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted with legislation to carry it out looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtors and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make the so-called money abundant until they throw a portion of their burdens upon others, but even these I believe would be disappointed in the result, if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of the protective industries is needed by all classes, and by none more than the holders of property of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate from the realization of its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefitted by the expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tender to the extent of his liabilities, as do this? Would it not be safer, for fear of an over issue by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from encumbrance? These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people; yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in degree, and the hope is held out that a convenient season will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges. This will never come in my opinion except by positive action by Congress—only national disaster, which will destroy for a time at least the credit of the individual and the State at large. A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals.

I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps toward a return to a specie basis are the great requisites of this devoutly to be sought for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged medums of exchange, gold and silver, these are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use. Second, the medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all it is only worth the price what it will purchase of gold and silver, metals having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization.—Interest upon capital must be charged and the risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence the high prices act as a protection to the foreign producer who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor, except a currency good at a single value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than the greater part of the burden of the existing prostration by the want of a sound financial system falls upon the working man, who alone can produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts the business. The burden falls upon them in two ways by the depreciation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of correcting the evils which are seriously felt to exist but I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me to be absolutely necessary to a return to specie payment, the first great requisite to a return to prosperity.

The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the national government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day in the repealing act, not to apply however to the payment of salaries by government or for other expenditure now provided by law to be paid in currency. In the interval, pending between the repeal and final resumption, provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time, from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of the expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable and that it reached by this Congress that the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their delivery from a thraldom of evil and disgrace. With resumption free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to bill holders which they have not under existing laws. Indeed I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business. New banks would be started, and in turn the banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country.

It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury is the executive. Congress should make the regulation under which the banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representations of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of these countries, and with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the adjustment of any points of difference to be adjusted.

THE BELGIAN CONVENTION.

The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 7th, 1874, to be given to terminate the convention of July 17th, 1858, between the United States and Belgium has been given and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the first day of July 1875. This convention secured to certain Belgian vessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that the deputations which have been invited will result in the celebration of another treaty which may tend to the interests of both countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted and that the advance of civilization in these empires may not be retarded by the state of war in consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition. Our representatives in these countries have been instructed to impress the governments of China and Japan with the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities and to carefully prevent any infraction of the law on the part of our citizens on this subject.

I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact that the great proportion of the Chinese emigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with herdmen, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of communities where they have settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that the negotiation between the government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the empire and the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon produce the results desired which cannot fail to insure the benefit of all parties.

Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of releasing the Japanese government from the further payment of the indemnity under the convention of October 22d, 1864, and as no action has been taken thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force, and as the other Powers interested have received their portion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, on behalf of this government, received the remainder of the amount due the United States under the convention of Simonoseki. I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not of the whole, of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligation to serve the government at a specified time, at its pleasure, in the consulates in Japan.

A limited number of Japanese youths might, at the same time, be educated to our own advantage, and mutual benefits would result to both governments. The importance of having our own citizens conversant and familiar with the language of Japan, by act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the legation and the consulates in that country, cannot be readily overestimated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The amount awarded to Great Britain by the Mixed Commission, organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the past year and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress that a special court be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons and property during the insurrection. It appears equitable that an opportunity should be offered to the citizens of other states to present their claims as well as those of British subjects, whose claims were not admissible under the late commission, to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this end I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of claims of aliens, of the nature referred to, in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and other departments of these questions. The legislation necessary to extend to the colony of Newfoundland certain articles of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th day of May, 1871, having been had, a *protocol* to the effect was signed in behalf of the United States and Great Britain on the 28th day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is submitted herewith.

A copy of the report of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 9th, 1871, surveying and making the boundary between the United States and the British possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field work of the commission has been completed and the entire line from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains has been run and marked upon the face of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the authority of Congress be given to the use of the appropriation for the completion of the work of the commission, in making its report and preparing the necessary papers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress at the last session, has organized and commenced its work; and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

TURKEY.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the Executive at the last session of Congress by accepting the conditions required by the government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country and by assenting to a certain change in the jurisdiction of the courts in the latter. A copy of the proclamation upon these subjects is herewith communicated.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In our relations with the independent states of this hemisphere, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain, there has been no material change. Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this government will be seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual suppression of the acts of wrong. From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican joint claims commission made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated October 28th, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of the citizens of the United States, 486 had been finally decided and 75 were in the hands of the umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 725 had been disposed of finally, one was before the umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent in view of these figures and of the fact that the work devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, that the commissions could be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending, prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decision which have been reached, to a further extension of the commission for the limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final conclusion.

The strife in the Argentine Confederation is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto and from the probable effect on the interest of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights which as well as our duties in this respect it shall be my endeavors to maintain and observe.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that the republic would escape both foreign and civil war for a few years, its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay payment of our citizens.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantage of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of insurrection gives the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its devotion and the tenacity of its adherents, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controlled and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self necessity.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain demand our profound sympathy and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement in part at least of the questions between the governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to the citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this government. Notwithstanding such assertion and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, legislation has been had defining how acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen has been deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least a great question.

In some cases the provisions of treaties furnish some guide; on others it is left to benefit persons claiming citizenship while living in foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without the intention at any time to return and undertake these duties; to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. The status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country, of American women who have married aliens, of American citizens residing abroad where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all the sources of frequent difficulty and discussions. Legislation is required on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstance expatriation can be accomplished or it is to be presumed is especially needed.

In this connection I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed, reasonable and simple formalities and conditions. Among the highest duties of the government is that to afford firm, efficient and equal protection to all its citizens, whether native born or naturalized. Care should be taken that a right carrying with it such support from the government should not be fraudulently obtained, and should be bestowed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law, and yet frequently instances of illegal and fraudulent naturalization and of the unauthorized use of certificates are thus improperly obtained. In some cases the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself. In others examination discloses that the holder had not complied with the law, and in others certificates have been obtained where the persons holding them were not only not entitled to be naturalized, but had not been within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization. Instances of each of these classes of fraud are discovered at our legations, where the certificates of naturalization are presented and where the purpose of obtaining passports are in demanding the protection of the legation.

When the fraud is apparent on the faces of such certificates they are taken up by the representative of the government and forwarded to the Department of State, but even then the record of the court in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable. Upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports, or demanding protection of the government the fraud sometimes escapes notice and such certificates are not unfrequently used in the transaction of business to the detriment and injury of innocent parties. Without placing any additional obstacles in the way of obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well intended foreigner who comes in good faith to cast his lot with ours, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization and to secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

TREATIES OF EXTRADITION.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of the treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru and Salvador; also of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed as has also a declaration with Russia, with reference to trade marks.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Secretary of the Treasury, which by law is made directly to Congress and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each scource of revenue and the amount paid out for each of the Departments of the government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been $2,214,882 39 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over the expenditures will not much exceed nine millions of dollars. In view of the large national debt existing and the obligation to add one per cent. per annum to the sinking fund, a sum amounting now to over thirty-four millions per annum, I submit whether the revenues should not be increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the government.

At the last session of Congress a very considerable reduction was made in the rates of taxation and in the number of articles submitted to taxation, and the question may well be asked whether or not in some instances unwisely.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

In connection with this subject too, I venture the opinion that the means of collecting the revenue, and especially from imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the direct loss of the treasury and to the prejudice of the interest of honest importers and tax payers.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

The secretary of the treasury in his report favors legislation looking to an early return to specie payments, thus supporting the views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriation, calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax of tea and coffee without benefit to consumers; recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whiskey, and further, that no modification be made on the currency and banking bills passed at the last session of Congress unless modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measues for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join. I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufacture and are not produced at home, it seems to me should be entered free.

Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free also. I will instance fine wool, dyes, etc. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dye compounded in medicines and used on various ways in manufacture come under this class. The introduction free of duty such wools as we do not produce should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of these we do produce and therefore would be a benefit of home production. There are many articles entering into home manufacture which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All connections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other and of supplying one of the elements of property so much needed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your especial attention. There is no class of government employes who are harder worked than the army officers and men, none who perform their tasks more efficiently and under circumstances of greater privations or hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service. All the recommendations of the Secretary of War I consider as judicious, and especially commend to your attention the following: The consolidation of government arsenals; the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders; the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores from being covered into the treasury; the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores, without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year, for which the appropriation is made; for additional appropriation for the collection of torpedo material; for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various states from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion; for dropping officers from the rolls of the army without trial, for the offence of drawing pay more than once for the same period; for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks, and for the establishment of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious, and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached. I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade, when reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The necessity for such legislation is especially felt now in the pay department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the last year. Under the impulse of the foreign complications, which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress, many of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are now in an effective state and need only to be manned and put into commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress, are already in commission, and more of the remainder are launched, and await only the completion of their machinery, to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. The iron torpedo ships have been completed during the past year, and four of our large double-turreted iron clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is useful for our navy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of torpedo warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time, powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS.

Much has also been accomplished during the year, in aid of science, and to increase the sum of general knowledge, and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes, and to fix the proper route of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the great isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, so useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year, those for the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for permanent improvements at the various stations, rather larger than the corresponding estimates made a year ago. The regular maintenance and a steady increase in the efficiency of this most important arm in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercourse and interests is recommended to the attention of Congress.

The use of the navy in time of peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in explorations and surveys of the supposed navigable waters of other nationalities on this continent, especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America—the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing law, such exploration, except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest, and one capable of large development of commercial interests advantageous to the people reached and those who may establish relations with them.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise, I regard as essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in republics, where both education or previous condition does not enter into account in giving suffrage. Next to the public school the post office is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster General herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in his department in 1873, over the previous year, of $1,074,411,00, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails and paying employes, of $3,041,468 91. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his department, and compares them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the department.

The postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, an exchange of postal cards established with Switzerland, and the negotiations pending several years past with France, have minated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August. An international postal congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the post office department, of much experience and of qualifications for the position. A conventon for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon, and signed by the delegates of the counties represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries.

I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day, by B. F. Penn claiming that he was elected Lieut. Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State government.

On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcibly possession of the State House. Troops were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering the present State administration of Louisiana, has been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty when legally called on for that purpose to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under the pretence of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of frauds and forgeries committed at said elections, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen, but from the best sources at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast. I repeat what I said in my [illegible]

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, DECEMBER 15, 1874.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, 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 Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

To Subscribers.

After Jan. 1, 1875, we shall be obliged to pre-pay postage on the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. Every subscriber sending money for arrears and for one year in advance from Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of $1.50 per year, will receive this paper, *postage free*, until Jan. 1, 1876.

The President's Message.

The Message of the President was read in the Senate and House of Representatives on Monday, a week ago yesterday. It is not a document of unusual length, but one of great conciseness. By it the condition of the nation generally is shown to be one of peace and prosperity.

The currency question—being paramount to all others—is made the first topic for consideration. It is the great question of the day, and upon it turns the future prosperity and financial security of the nation. The doctrine that length measures length, that weight measures weight and that *value measures value* is the doctrine of the Message. It is the only safe doctrine for any country. The opposite doctrine, that a currency based on paper money *measures value* is a hallucination. It may be popular for a time, but it is a treacherous foundation, and can only lead to fluctuation and uncertainty in business, usurious interest, capricious prices and injury to the working classes of the country. On this question the President is firm in his convictions, and takes no backward step.

The Southern questions are discussed in a paternal spirit. The anarchy of some of these States is a subject of regret. Let it be said to the everlasting honor of President Grant—soldier and statesman as he is—he has never shown any wish or disposition to interfere in Southern affairs only to quell violence and uphold the law. He prefers that all those communities should manage their own affairs and that they should bring their intelligent men to the front; and govern and be governed in the spirit of peace, humanity, morality and justice. A portion of country dissatisfied, riotous, bloodthirsty is a disgrace to the whole. The remotest parts feel the anarchy and the violence. Let us hope that the President's candid advice may reach the hearts of those on whom the responsibility rests. More conciliatory words could not come from a Chief Magistrate.

The people should read this Message carefully, and judge of it on its own merits. Its ability, character, and wisdom are such that it has disarmed criticism; and even the enemies of the President bestow upon it their praise. Like Jefferson when some of his acts were praised under similar circumstances we hope the President will not feel the necessity of exclaiming: "What evil thing have I done that my enemies should praise me?" but, on the contrary, will rest in the mere rational conclusion that his enemies are becoming more just in their estimate of those in authority.

It is a notable feature of the Message that nothing is said about schemes of Internal Improvement. This we hope is the silent knell of government jobs. The Pacific Railroad is enough. It is our Appian Way. It is a great monument and marks an era as it spans a continent. Its twin, unless already born, should never see daylight. Private enterprise and private capital can and will seek out the best modes for profitable investment. Give them the opportunity and let the Government attend to its more legitimate concerns.

As a general remark, it may be said with truth that this Message in principle, policy and purpose has met the just demand of an intelligent nation. In language it is plain, clear and concise. In its views, broad and statesmanlike. In sentiment, candid and patriotic.

The Proctor Moulton Case.

This case has come to a sudden termination before a referee. Miss Proctor appeared as a witness and testified that all the stories told by Moulton concerning her relations with the Rev. H. W. Beecher were false. After her testimony was taken her council stated that she did not commence the suit to obtain damages but to vindicate her character. After a consultation of counsel, Gen. Butler announced they had agreed on a sum of $4,375 as due from Moulton to Miss Proctor. This was confirmed by the referee and the case was closed. It seems useless in such a case as this to employ a General—a fighting man and a warrior. A man of peace or an accountant might have answered where there was nothing but a bill of cost to add up.

Forty-Third Congress.

Dec. 8.—Both Senate and House met and were called to order. After the usual ceremonies, attended to the reading of the President's Message.

Dec. 9.—SENATE.—Certain Remonstrances were received against the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Several other bills concerning Railroads and other subjects were introduced.

HOUSE.—There was some discussion about the terminus of the Pacific Railroad at Omaha. The R. R. Co. claims that the terminus does not cross the bridge over the Missouri river; but owns the bridge and charges a separate toll for every passenger who passes over it.—Wood of New York calls for a Committee to enquire whether the Revenue is properly collected. There was some debate on the Message, concerning the debt of the District of Columbia. A somewhat protracted debate arose on the presentation of Kelly's Bill for the indefinite issue of his 3-65 Bonds, ie. a Government Bond, interchangeable for Greenbacks at the low interest of 3.65 per annum. Kelly and Butler favored the Bill. Garfield opposed it. The time was consumed by these members. There is no probability of the Bill becoming a law.

Dec. 10.—On Mr. Kelly's bill, Mr. Dawes spoke as follows:

As to its saving interest to the government, he proceeded to demonstrate, it would increase the burden of interest to the government. He also argued that inasmuch as a 4 per cent. 30 year bond, payable in gold, is now worth only par in the market, a 3-65, per cent. 30-year gold bond would be worth only 84 per cent., and if payable in currency would be worth 10 per cent. less. He characterized Mr. Kelly's ideas as the sublimest stretch of financial imagination and the loftiest flight of political economy that has ever been sent abroad on the air from the House, and suggested that no holder of 5 and 6 per cent. gold bonds was going to be fool enough to exchange them for 3.65 currency bonds.

As to his colleague's opinion that it took four bushels of corn to transport one bushel from Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard, he (Dawes) had referred to the price current and found that corn in Chicago cost 75 cents a bushel, and the transportation to the seaboard was only 20 to 22 cents.

Mr. Dawes, passing from this point and touching on Butler's allusion to the savings of the Massachusetts servant girls and the consequences of their withdrawal from the banks, proceeded to argue that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it 10 and 15 per cent of the purchasing power of their day's wages and cut down their onw scanty loaf of bread. He argued the greenback would be worth as much as gold to day if the government would pay it when presented, and it would never be worth as much as gold till the government did that.

In conclusion, he said: Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in the premises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power, as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage.

The committee rose without action on the bill.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Garfield made some personal explanation on the subject of an article in the New York Tribune of yesterday entitled "A Half Million Steal," in which the Committee on Appropriations was charged with having inserted an item is the Postoffice appropriation bill for aditional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Co. He denied that there was any foundation for the charge as the bill had not been seen or even considered by the committe.

Voice of the People.

—Communication from "Lover of Right," on the Senatorial question, is crowded out this week.

The Senatorship.

Mr. Editor—Just after the October elections, I read in the Democrat the communications from "S." and "Old Line Republican," protesting against the re-election of Senator Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin's retainers all along have been proclaiming the thing all fixed, and said all we want now is a caucus. But lo! a change has come over the spirit of their dreams! What was then all right is now all wrong with them.—and now they haven't faith enough to believe that even Speaker Blaine can save him. The question now is who is to be his successor. Gentlemen of the Legislature, ascertain well the wishes of your constituents, give us ouralblest man, one who will step to the front and remonstrate against corruption of all kinds. J. N.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Editor—I have read the *Press* the DEMOCRAT, the *Advertiser* or *State*, and in those papers all the extracts and articles from other papers regarding the election of U. S. Senator, and feel pained to see the hints, intimations and expressions of pretended opinions counciling a withdrawal from the ranks of the Republican party, and joining with somebody or some party, and throwing the government of Maine into other hands if Hamlin succeeded. Maine will follow Massachusetts if he be returned to the Senate, the "prophetic Ken" of the *Press*, and the "prophetic visions" of many writer would seem to indicate.

Now I say—and I am one of *the people* and have been since 1856 a radical Republican, and regard myself as one to-day,—that the Republican party should pass out of power and be everlastingly doomed to defeat if it allows a lot of hungry, anxious-waiting, watching, over-reaching "outs," by false cries, by wicked council and alarming hints and intimations, to defeat the true, tried, faithful, honest, able and industrious Hannibal Hamblin's return to the U. S. Senate

ANDROSCOGGIN VALLEY.

For the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Hard Pressed.

Mr. Editor—It seems to me that some of the friends who support Mr. Hamlin for U. S. Senator, must be very hard pressed for facts and arguments, especially when they are obliged to republish and stereotype the following paragraph from Mr. Blaine's letter. I have seen it twice at least in the Bangor *Whig* as follows:

"He has served his State with a zeal, discretion and devotion that has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled. He has never given a vote that was not in harmony with Maine's best interests; he has never swerved from the strictest line of principle; he has never failed in any emergency to be present at the post of duty; he has never broken faith with any man; he has never proved false to any obligation; he has never been touched even by the shadow of a suspicion of his high personal honor and purity. In his party relations, from the hour of his brilliant triumph in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1856, by which Republicanism was firmly established in Maine, he has been, at home and abroad, in the national and State councils, in peace and in war, in prosperity and in adversity, a very tower of strength to the good cause."

Now, is there such a dearth of argument in favor of our Senator, that the public must be fed repeatedly, on such food? Everybody respects Mr. Hamlin and is willing that Mr. Blaine should have his say, if he will not too constantly intrude upon the people. But if this is to be relied upon as a controlling argument, it may be proper to prick some of the bubbles and let out their contents. I am sorry to do it, for I should choose to have them what they appear to be. They all look well in type; but are they correct? Have they got the real stuff in them, and will they stand fire?

First then it is alleged that: "He never failed in any emergency to be present at the post of duty." Perhaps he never has in his own way of viewing the matter. But when he left the Boston Custom-House as Collector, did he not fail in that emergency? Did he not resign and leave a post of duty? He knew Johnson had deserted the Republican party and its principles; if he resigned he knew Johnson was likely to appoint an enemy to that Party and an opponent of the Government, therefore he did fail in that emergency, and was not thereafter "present at the post of duty."

Then again it is said: "His brilliant triumph in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1856, by which Republicanism was firmly established in Maine." Did he establish Republicanism in Maine? This will be news to three fourths of the voters at best who voted on that occasion. For it will not be pretended that there were not 50,000 veteran votes before he came to the front. It cannot be pretended that he brought more than 17,000 recruits to the party; and if not where is the truth in the assertion that he established Republicanism in Maine. 17,000 voters was about one fourth of the Republican voters; Is that equal to three-fourths? If so then, he did make a brilliant triumph and establish the Republican party; otherwise the assertion is a fiction. REPUBLICAN.

Dr. Estes' Lecture.

Rev. Dr. Estes of Paris Hill read a very interesting and scholarly lecture on the "Principles and Progress of the Temperance Reform" at the Court House, last Tuesday evening.

The speaker was perfectly familiar with his subject. He told the audience how freely liquor was used only a few years ago, and what has led to the present public sentiment against it. He divided the reform movement into five stages or eras. 1st, Total abstinence from the use of Distilled Liquors; 2d, from Fermented; 3d, Legal and Moral Suasion; 4th, Washingtonianism; 5th. Prohibitory or Maine Law. Under each of these branches he gave a history of the good, and the reasons of failure to accomplish all that might have been accomplished by them, and prophesied that under the last, (Maine Law) we should advance until the reform was complete.

Paris Flouring Company.

The mill of the Paris Flouring Company is located on the Little Androscoggin River, at South Paris, Maine. It is the largest grist mill in the State with one exception, that of a new one in Saccarappa.

Each year it receives 70,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000 bushels of corn, which are manufactured into 15,000 barrels of flour and 30,000 bushels of meal. The mill has been in operation, day and night during the past fall, turning out 100 barrels of flour daily.

The mill proper is a long two and a half story building, painted red, and built upon the margin of the river. It is supplied with six water wheels,—three Houston and three Bodine,—giving a combined strength of 100 horse-power.

All grain is received on the first floor into a pair of Fairbank's grain scales, of 5 tons capacity. From the scales it is dropped into the cellar, where a screw conveyor elevates it to the upper story. Here troughs and bins are arranged to receive and carry it to every part of the building, when it is required. The bins have a storrge capacity of 70,000 bushels.

After the wheat has been stored, and is ready for grinding, it is lowered to a separator, upon the ground floor. This machine is designed to separate all foreign substances from the wheat. It is done by a system of oscillating screens. After separating, the wheat is passed to the stones and ground. There are three sets of stones on wheat, each of which grinds 400 bushels in 12 hours. As soon as it is ground the wheat meal is elevated to a cooler in the upper storry. The cooler is a large circular trough in which revolves a rod, extending from side to side. This rod is provided with angular flanges extending downward and inward, which gradually draw the meal toward the centre, where it falls through small apertures and is carried to the bran duster, which divides the brand from the flour.

The mill is provided with a Hunter & Whitemore purifier, which is a large and somewhat complicated machine. It is arranged with a system of fans and screws which blow and suck all foreign substance, bran, etc., from the flour. This is the best and most expensive machine of its kind made. The flour is packed in barrels manufactured by the company in their own cooper shop, located on the opposite side of the street. A number of men are employed, during the winter season, in securing proper lumber for the barrels. After it has been secured and cut in convenient size it is stored near the shop to season. Work is constantly being completed by the coopers, as the company has a large demand for barrels from farmers in the vicinity, who consider them superior for packing fruit.

Corn does not go through so many processes in course of manufacture as the wheat. It is passed through the convevor directly to the hopper and ground. Formerly it was carried directly into bags after grinding. This made it necessary for a man to be in constant attendance. To avoid this extra work a new bin has been arranged into which the grinders can empty their contents for a whole day. When any meal is desired, a smal slide is removed from the bottom of this bin, and it will fall into bags arranged to receive it.

The company owns the fine site and water privilege on and near which the mill is located, which enables them to control power and keep a sufficient supply of water for their own use in the driest weather. When the supply is sufficient they lease power to several manufacturing companies near the mill.

Several brands of flour make by this company are deservedly popular, and are sold far and near. New machinery enables them to make the best flour from what was formerly the poorest grade, on account of the bran, etc., which it contained. Several parties are continually engaged in purchasing the best brands of wheat and forwarding it to the So, Paris depot, where the company's teams receive and convey it to the mill.

We are indebted to Mr. R. F. Doten, agent and manager, for information given and attention shown on our recent visit to the mill.

A stranger to the business can scarcely obtain a full knowledge of all its working, or give an accurate description of the machinery from the observations made at one visit; but, probably, the reader can obtain a general idea of the vast business done by this company, and of the labor necessary to the production of a complete barrel of flour.

—Messrs. Levi M. Robbins and Oliver Otis announce that they will start a new Democratic weekly at Rockland, at an early date. The paper will be called the Rockland *Opinion*.

S. J. Court—Dec. Term.

BARROWS J. PRESIDING.

No. 149, Edwin Staples by next friend v. Samuel H. Kneeland. Assumpsit on account annexed to recover pay for labor running a threshing machine in the Fall of 1872. Plaintiff being a minor claims that he worked for defendant 62 days; no price agreed upon.

Defendant claims that the plff. was employed by his (plff's) brother to run the threshing machine on shares, and was not employed by deft., add that he is not liable for the labor performed. Verdict for plaintiff $66.02.

J. P. Swasey. M. T. Ludden.

No. 197, Joel T. Crooker v. Inhabitants of Oxford. Action to recover damages sustained by the plff. on account of a defective highway. Piff. claims that in February he was driving a two-horse team in the deft. town in the evening; that on account of a dangerous drift in the highway, a short turn was made in the travel of road track to avoid said drift; that on account of said turn and drift he overturned his carriage and injured one of his horses, and sustained other injuries.

Defendants claim that the highway complained of was safe and convenient for travelers at the time of the accident; that the plff. sustained no injury and that his overturn was in consequence of his own carelessness and not on account of any fault of defts. Verdict for plff. $50.

Geo. L. Farnum. Perry.

No. 245, Gilman Blake v. Daniel P. Bennett. Trover for the value of one yoke of oxen.

Mr. Bennett had a mortgage of the oxen, which were in the possession of one Bragg. Blake had an execution against Bragg. Bragg turned out the oxen subject to Bennett's mortgage, and paid $20 to satisfy the execution. Blake drove the oxen away. Bennett took the oxen on the mortgage. Blake tendered him the amount of his claim, which was refused. Verdict for Plaintiff $76.62, the difference between Bennett's claim and the value of the oxen.

Frye. Upton & Farnum.
Gibson & Holt.

CRIMINAL CASES.

State vs. Dunorvan N. Marble. The indictment alleges that Dunorvan N. Marble of Dixfield, and Hollis Rogers, commorant at Dixfield, on the nineteenth day of Sept. last committed an assault upon Hon. E. G. Harlow. Rogers plead guilty. His testimony against Marble was in substance as follows: That on the 19th day of Sept. last he came to Dixfield as an employee of a Circus which exhibited there that day; that he came there about noon; that he met Marble soon after the show opened near the entrance of the tent; that there were several drunken men around the show whom he did not know, and that Marble told him if he wanted some *rum* he could get some of those men, for they all had a bottle; that he got rum of two or three men. That Marble came to him in the evening and said there was a lawyer in the village whom he wanted *licked*, and that he would give him $15 to do it; that he did not make much reply to it. Soon after he came to him again, and told him he would give him $25; after some talk they arranged that one Mike Austin, a chum of Rogers, should stand by Marble while he did the job, and when it was done Marble should pay the money to Austin for Rogers. Rogers went to Harlow's house and rapped at the door, while Marble and Austin stood a few rods away watching operations; that he told Harlow his name was Holt, from Weld, and he wanted to see him on business. When Harlow came to the door he made an effort to grab hold of him, and in the scuffle broke the lamp, whereupon Harlow struck Rogers in the head, leaving a bad scar. Marble paid the $25 to Austin as agreed, and Austin to him. He identified Marble as the man who hired him; said he never saw Marble or Harlow previous to that day. There was other testimony corroborating Rogers in many points. Rogers told his story in a straight and apparently honest manner. Marble denied the whole transaction.

The jury, after some three hours deliberation were unable to agree. While the jury were out Rogers was brought before the Court for sentence. Judge Barrows gave him some good advice, and said that in view of his having lain in jail some more than two months awaiting trial, and was incited to the act by drink, and, as he believed, had told a straight, honest story on the stand, he sentenced him to eighteen days additional confinement in the County jail, and hoped with the commencement of the new year he would commence a new life.

Marble recognized anew in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the March term.

The case was ably managed by County Atty Bisbee for State, and Hons. J. P. Swasey and C. R. Ayer for respondent

DIVORCES DECREED.

Sarah Benson v. William E. Benson. Gibson & Holt.
Lewis M. Perry v. Nellie A. Perry. Gibson & Holt.
Martin R. Ethridge v. Elizabeth A. Ethridge. Carlton. Gibson & Holt.
Abbie M. Buck v. John Buck. Custody of Ada M., Walter J., aed Susie M., minor children, given to mother, and $200 additional to dower and in lieu of alimony to libelee.
Wilson and Walker.
Luman Sargent v. Louisa J. Sargent. Foster & Hersey.
Charles M. Newton v. Sarah A. Newton. H. & H. A. Randall.
Alice B. Libby v. Carroll W. Libby. Custody of minor child given to mother. Kimball.
Mary F. Smith v. Osman Smith. Custody of minor children given to mother. Foster & Hersey.
Jas H. Harmon v. Deborah F. Harmon. Harlow.
Harrison Harvey v. Charlotte B. Harvey. L. H. Ludden.

—Conway, Mass., is suffering fearfully from diptheria. Out of a population of 1500 there have been 19 deaths from the disease within a little over a month.—Nearly two thirds of the cases prove fatal and the physicians are totally unable to check it.

Early Settlers in Bethel.

ESTES.

Of the number of the DEMOCRAT for Aug. 18, containing a brief sketch of the Estes family, the forms were pied before the edition was worked off, and that number is not easy to be obtained. At the request of several who were unable to obtain the number I have re written the article with some additional matter.

Mathew Estes, who was the emigrant ancestor of the American family of Estes, was the son of Robert and Dorothy Estes of Dover, England, and was born March 28, 1645. In early life he came to Dover, N. H., where he married Philadelphia, daughter of Ronald and Ann Jenkins, April 14, 1676. She had been previously married and was the widow of Edward Hawes of Kittery. In 1677 Mr. Estes was a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., and was taxed there. In 1719 he was at Salem, Mass., and he and his wife Philadelphia sold land in Berwick to Samuel Lord. He moved to Scituate, Mass., and died June 9, 1723, and his wife died Oct. 25, 1721. They had four sons, viz: John, Richard, Joseph and Matthew, and perhaps daughters.

John, born May 14, 1684, and Richard, born July 2, 1686, were of Lynn in 1703, and were signers of the letter written by the Quakers to Governor Dudley. Richard was of Salem in 1692, and he and his wife Elizabeth sold land in Kittery to Nicholas Morrill. Joseph was of Dover, N. H., in 1719, where he married Mary, daughter of Timothy Robinson, and has numerous posterity in Maine. Mathew Jr., who moved with his father to Scituate, by wife Alice had several sons and daughters, and is the ancestor of a numerous posterity in Scituate, Hanover, and elsewhere in Massachusetts. The emigrant ancestor was of the Society of Friends and so were his sons.

Dan'l Estes and wife Mary sold land in 1765 situated at a place called Beech Ridge in Berwick. He was probably grandson of Joseph of Dover. He moved from Berwick to Sanford and was an early settler, commencing on a wild lot of land, and he was for many years a mill man in that town. He, with his four sons, Benj., Stephen, John and Richard came to Bethel prior to 1795. The father was an aged man and lived but a few years after coming to Bethel. His oldest son moved to New Brunswick and has posterity there. His name I have not been able to ascertain. He also had a daughter who married a Hodsdon of Rumford, and was the mother of the late Stephen, James and David Hodsdon of Bethel and of the wife of Peter Estes of Bethel and of Reuben Whitman of Woodstock.

Stephen Estes married Relief, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Bartlett of Newry, and his children were Enoch who married a daughter of Benjamin Estes, John who married an Andrews, James, whose wife was the daughter of Job York, Joseph and one other, both of whom went to Massachusetts in early life and remained there; also the wives of Capt. William Andrews and Timothy Ayer of Bethel.

Benjamin married Dolly Roberts, and their children were Isaac, who married Rebecca Moody, Stephen who married first Nancy Packard and second Eleanor, widow of Stephen Packard; Ebenezar, who left town early, and Benjamin Jr., who married a daughter of Joshua Bean; also the wives of Enoch Estes, Hezekiah Moody and Samuel J. Howard of Bethel, and of —— Cary of Massachusetts, and perhaps others.

Richard married Betsey, daughter of Enoch Bartlett of Newry, and his sons were Eli, who married Clarissa Kimball, Peter, who married Theodocia Hodsdon, Alvah, who married an Andrews; (His widow married Daniel Curtis of Woodstock.) Daniel, who married Polly Segar; also a daughter, the wife of Nathan Hall of Bethel.

John, the brother of the preceding three, met with a fatal accident in early life. I am not aware that he was ever married.

The third generation from the patriarch Daniel, have nearly all passed away, and but few of the fourth remain in Bethel.

The following items gleaned from York County records are worth preserving in this connection. (The name is often written Eastes in old records.):

Richard Cutts of Kittery sold land to Daniel Estes, said land situated at Beech Ridge in Berwick.

In 1764 Benj. Estes of Wells (probably brother of Daniel) sold land in Berwick to his sons Jonathan and Henry.

Benj. Estes, housewright, was of Berwick in 1755 (probably father of Daniel and Benj. Jr.)

Benj. Estes of North Yarmouth sold land in 1759 INDEX.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1874.

Highway Murder.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 9.—A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed, on Monday night, on the turnpike road at a point called the "Notch" about two miles from Scranton. He had been in that city with loads of hay and potatoes, which he sold for cash. One of the teams was driven by himself and the other by a young son, who was several rods ahead. While going through the "Notch" six men sprang from the road side, seized the farmer's horses, pulled him from the wagon, and kicked and beat him. He begged for mercy, but finding his pleadings were of no avail for himself, he besought them not to harm his son. His cries were stopped at this point by a pistol ball throught the heart. He was then robbed of his watch and money, and the murderers disapeared in the woods, not having molested the boy. The boy was so paralyzed by fear that he could not move, and was found crying bitterly half an hour afterwards, by some farmers on their way home. He did not know any of the murderers and there is no clue whatever to them.

—The recent letter of Judge Kelley—sometimes called "Pig Iron" Kelley, from his persistency in urging the claims of the iron interest of Pennsylvania—declared: "If the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are to contain such propositions as we are told they will, with reference to the speedy resumption of specie payments and the Republican party accept them, I shall in so far cooperate with those who oppose them, let such opposition lead me into what affiliation it may

TOWN ITEMS.

Albany.

Richard M. Lawrence of Albany, was found dead in his bed the morning of 29th Nov., having retired the night previous in comfortable health, though somewhat feeble in consequence of previous paralytic shocks.

Messrs. White & Healy are running their steam mill, cutting ash into shovel handles.

Elliot & Bartlett are running their spool factory on full time.

H. Cummings is drawing some handsome pines to Bethel and casting them into the Androscoggin. L.

Bethel.

Among the long time residents of our town is Dea. Jonathan Abbott, known by our citizens as an industrious, straightforward, minding his own business sort of a man. During the past summer Mr. A. has erected a first class house on his farm, near Walker's Mills. Mr. Abbott and his family a day or two ago, received an intimation that some of their old neighbors and personal friends designed to make them an unceremonious call, and warm up the wide rooms and fresh walls of his residence. Accordingly last Wednesday evening a large party of old folks and young folks too, filled the spacious and cheerful rooms. The company spent the evening, seemingly very short. At length, saying the good night, they expressed the wish that many happy days might be enjoyed in this beautiful furnished dwelling.

We advise ye disconsolate to attend the Old Folks' Weekly Concert. This Union brings together most of the best singers and players in town, and is worthy of general patronage. The singing last Thursday evening at the house of Mrs. Cyrene S. Twitchell, was very entertaining. The next concert will be next Thursday evening at the house of Mrs. William Chapman.

During the past two weeks we have been enjoying perfect sleighing.

Another Christmas is near at hand, and we hope the several societies in this place will unite and enjoy the Christmas carol.

Our Grangers appear to be doing their own work in their own way. But as they do it all under their own vine and fig tree, we shall have to remain ignorant of what they are doing until we can contrive to bribe the gate-keeper and creep in. C.

Denmark.

Robert Lockland of Sweden, aged 42, and in the employ of Dawes and Ingalls of the village in the manufacture of shook, made in three successive days 101 shook, and made them well. Mr. L. had no help whatever. It was done before cutting his wood and keeping his own fire. When this is beaten, he is ready to make 103 shook. This feat is testified to by two fellow workmen. We have since learned that the Harrison man—Tibbetts—had some help on the last 15 of his 100 that were made in *four* days. Mr. Lockland did not begin work earlier than 4 A. M., either day, nor work later than 8 P. M. Will the Harrison man please try again?

Augustine Ingalls of this place had a pig 7½ months old slaughtered, that weighed 402 lbs.

Chadbourne Rand lately cut his foot very bad with an axe while working on an ox-sled.

Lumbering operations have begun in this vicinity as is indicated by the sound of the axe on every side. McKenney & Bassey are already on Boston Hills with a full force. F. H.

A correspondent writes the Bridgton *News*: There has been arrangements made with Mr. Clayton Dresser to carry the mail from Denmark Corner to East Denmark, whereby the good citizens get their mail every day, which is a great accommodation to them. The amount subscribed is small, but is received gratefully by Mr. Dresser. This contract commenced Oct. 1st, 1874, and for which six months the sum agreed upon by the parties was readily subscribed by the citizens, and paid by C. E. Whiddon.

Fryeburg.

FRYEBURG, Dec. 12, 1874.

We have not learned that our citizens are to be favored with a Lecture Course this winter, but we are all anticipating an unusual treat on Wednesday evening, the 23th inst., in listening to Gen. Chamberlain's popular lecture, upon "The Battle of Gettysburg." The fame of this popular orator and soldier should ensure him a full house, and we have no doubt from present appearances, (as many tickets have already been sold) that he will be welcomed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

J. K. Osgood of Gardiner, gave an admirable temperance lecture here on Saturday evening. He spoke in the early part of the week at Conway Brownfield, and Lovell.

Rev. Mr. Stone returned last week from his vacation, and gave us last Sunday a sermon upon Winter, its uses, its beauties, and its appropriate duties. Could a resident of the tropics have listened to this bright and cheery picture of winter, and the "beautiful snow," he must have sighed for a home in the north.

James Messerve and wife celebrated their Tin Wedding last Tuesday evening. They had a good time, a large company being present, and bringing with them "lots of tin."

The Literary or reading Circle have their first meeting this week. This Society has been in flourishing existence for several years. Its sessions are patronized by the best members of our community; the time being devoted to reading, conversation, discussions and music. Its main objects are social pleasure and mental growth, and thus far it has been regarded as a success.

L. R. Giles of Brownfield, succeeds in trade, the late Chas. Nutter of No. Fryeburg.

David & Barnard Sawyer, have gone to No. Conway and have rented their houses to Everett Anderson and S. W. Fife, Esq. The Sawyers are succeeded in the boot & shoe business by W. E. Whitcomb. STUDENT.

Hebron.

Mr. Lemuel Gurney has made into cider over 3,000 bushels of apples.

Joel Foster and sons have bottomed over 200 cases of boots for I. C. Lombard & Co., Auburn.

J. J. Fuller has 500 cords of wood on the line of the P. & O. C. R. R., waiting for the moving of the locomotive. W.

Hezer Falls.

There is a singing school at this place under the instruction of W. B. Wentworth of Brownfield.

We had a very interesing temperance lecture at the M. E. church, on Monday evening, Nov. 30, delivered by Mr. J. K. Osgood, of Gardiner, the orignator of the temperance reform of Maine. There was also a temperance lecture at the church on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, by Sawyer Ayer, of Cornish. Y.

Lovell.

Mr. E. T. Stearns is removing his steam mill from Oak Hill to "Slab City," and designs manufacturing spools instead of staves, as heretofore.

Most of the schools in town have commenced. Seward Stearns teaches at the Centre; Elgen Kneeland, Dist. No. 10; Mellen Eastman, Sabattus; W. M. Dresser, Ring; Miss Lucia Swain, Christain Hill; Albert Russell, "Slab City;" Miss Kate Walker, No. Lovell; Alvin Holmes, No. 8; Albert Walker, No. 4. A. E.

Mason.

A correspondent writes that on Thanksgiving day there was a very pleasant family gathering at the house of widow Amos P. Bean, where four generations of Ashley J. Paine's descendants assembled. Mr. Paine was present on the occasion. He is the oldest man in town; and was its second settler. He had two children.—A. O. Paine, with whom he now resides, and a daughter, who married Amos P. Bean. The day was very pleasantly spent in such amusements and ceremonies as were suited to the occasion.

Milton Plantation.

We are so very quiet here in Milton, that a stranger passing through our Plantation might think we were asleep; but not so, only settled down a little for the winter.

Our winter school commences soon under the tuition of Mr. Winfield Bowker. Mr. B. is a young teacher, but a successful term is expected.

Prayer meetings are held every Sunday evening at the Poplar school house.

Mr. Wm. T. Greenleaf leads off in the butchering line, killing two beeves and two porkers in one day.

A singing school is being talked of; hope it will be a reality. We want something to while away some of the long winter evenings that are before us. ANON.

Paris Hill.

The great triennual event has transpired. The lawyers, jurors, clients and witnesses have come with a rush to interview the Goddess of Justice, and as suddenly disappeared. The "fatted cow" has been killed and eaten, and a sad mortality has visited the barnyards. The excited hotel-keeper is cool again, and finds time to count his "pile;" the sleepy hostler thanks his stars he has a chance for a nights rest, and the tired hired girl again "wears her own back hair" and is content. Truly Paris Hill would be nowhere without courts, lawyers, jurors, clients, witnesses, hotel keepers hostlers and "hired girls."

By counting the houses in the two villages, it has been ascertained that West Paris has two more than Paris Hill. This settles it.

The sleighing still continues good, and dancing-parties and kitchen "whangs" are all the go. V.

South Hiram.

There are certain persons of the place who send to Fryeburg, N. H., to get their *molasses*, they get it in a gallon demijohn, and, strange to say, it is distilled, and the fellow that goes to said place after it, is paid $1 per trip besides his fill of *molasses*, which is no small amount. Y.

South Paris.

We are pained to learn that Rev. I. G. Sprague of this village, is obliged to cease his active labors in the ministry on account of ill health. Mr. Sprague has endeared himself to his parishioners by the interest which he has taken in their welfare, and the spirit with which he has pursued his avocation. He intends to locate at Andover in this county, where he will be gladly welcomed by his old parishioners and friends.

Oxford Normal Institute commences its winter term with one hundred and forty seven scholars. Mr. Cromnett, the Principal is deservedly popular with the pupils and citizens alike.

Rice the tailor, is doing a good business and is making friends by his fitness for the position which he occupies.

The Singing School taught by Mr. Addison, is prospering finely, with a good number of scholars.

Sleighing is excellent in this vicinity.

F. A. Thayer has a new and well-selected stock of goods in his cozy little store, which he is anxious to sell at low figures for cash.

Messrs. Frothingham & Bennett have purchased the Union Boot and Shoe Store, formerly occupied by C. K. Smith.

Mr. W. J. Wheeler is doing a fine business in insurance. He is also agent for the Smith organ.

Rev. J. B. Wheelwright preached an excellent sermon last Sabbath afternoon from Heb. vi:9.

The Quartette singing in the Congregational Church is as fine as that in many city churches.

The Congregational Sabbath-School will hold a Christmas Festival on Thursday evening, Dec. 24. There will be an exercise entitled "The Triple Arch; or, the Christmas Triad," singing, etc., in the church, after which the Sabbath-School will be furnished with refreshments in the vestry. The whole matter is in the hands of a proficient Committee, and a good time may be expected.

RUNNING TO WASTE; the Story of a Tom-boy. By Geo. M. Baker. 18mo. Cloth, Illustrated; $1.50. Boston: LEE & SHEPHERD.

Mr. Baker, author of the above work, is well known throughout the country as the "Play Man," but until the present time he has made no effort at writing novels. We are sorry that he has not, for we might then have had more works from his valuable pen. The story of a Tom-boy is the best written and most interesting juvenile work we have read for a long time. The characters are all fresh and original—none of them are perfect—though Mr. Thompson is just near enough to avoid the charge. Perhaps some of Becky's freaks are a little too daring for life, but the true girlhood and womanhood continually obtruding from beneath her wildness, fully compensate for any error in that direction. The author does not recommend that all girls should "romp" and "train" as Becky did, yet he shows how out-door exercise and proficiency in athletic sports is of great advantage to young women. Every page of the book is full of life and interest. We heartily recommend it as a gift book for the holidays.

Big Invention.

Lloyd, the famous map, man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

—The trial of the "boy fiend," as Jesse Pomeroy is called by some of the newspapers, came to an end at Boston, on Thursday. Pomeroy was under indictment for two murders; that of Katie Curran, a little girl whom he enticed into his mother's cellar and butchered, and then hid the mutilated body under a pile of ashes, and the shockingly brutal murder of little Horace Millin, upon the Dorchester marsh. It is upon the last indictment that he has been on trial. The killing was admitted; the defence, insanity. The jury, after four hours and a half of deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for mercy. The trial has excited the greatest interest, as the boy is but fifteen years old, and has evinced a most extraordinary mania for murder, and for maiming and mutilating helpless children. His case involves grave social problems. Boston people are at a loss to know whether it is better to confine him for life, or to put an end to his malevolent existence.

—Ezra Cornell, whose death on Wednesday is announced by the telegraph, was known all over the world as one of the few very wealthy men in the United States to whom the accumulation of large property brought also the honorable desire to expend it for the good of their fellow men. Mr. Cornell was born in 1807, in New York State. He acquired his money by judicious investments in telegraph stock and in Western lands.—His best known and largest act of liberality was the endowment of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. To this noble purpose he devoted about three million dollars, and he lived to see the magnificent University, created by his own hands, firmly established in position, in prosperity and in usefulness. Few men live to better purpose than Ezra Cornell.

—A four-horse load of powder from the Buckfield factory, passed through our village one day this week, en route to the White Mountain Notch, where it is used in blasting on the line of the P. & O. R. R. We are told that some two tons of this "villainous saltpetre" is carried from Buckfield through this village to the "Notch" every week, and this amount too in addition to the patent powder used in the great work, which has an explosive power nearly equal to nitro glycerine. The driver of the team aforesaid, strange to state, allows no smoking on his cart!—*Bridgton News.*

The powder above referred to is manufactured by J. C. Marble & Co., of Paris Hill; and the reason smoking is not allowed is that only very careful men are employed by the firm.

CLUB LIST.

We will send either of the following periodicals and the OXFORD DEMOCRAT, post-paid, on receipt of the prices set against their names:

	Subscription price.	With Democrat.
Atlantic Monthly	$4 00	$4 75
Demorest's Monthly	3 10	3 85
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	4 70
Galaxy	4 00	4 75
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 65	2 45
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	3 90
Phrenological Journal	3 00	3 75
Science of Health	2 00	3 00
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 60
New England Farmer	2 65	3 65
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 75
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 75
Detroit Free Press	2 00	3 00
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 90
The Nursery	1 50	2 60
Young America	1 00	2 30

Any periodical not on the above list will be procured, in club, at reduced rates.

SOUTH PARIS MARKET.

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

Corrected by H. N. BOLSTER.

APPLES—$2.00 @ $3.00 per bbl.
BEANS: Yellow eye—$1.00 @ $1.25
" Pea—$1.00 @ $1.25
POTATOES—45c. @ 55c.
CRANBERRIES—per pk. $1.00.
BUTTER—35c. @ 37c.
CHEESE—Factory price 14@c. Retail 18c.
COFFEE—23c. @ 25c.
EGGS—21c. @ 23c. per doz.
FLOUR—$7.00 @ $8.50
HAY—$12.00 @ $15.00
LARD (home dried)—18c.
LIME—$1.50
MOLASSES—50c. @ 65c.
NAILS—60c. @ 68c.
OATS—60c. @ 65c.
PORK (Round hog)—9c. @ 10c.
SALT—60c. Box 50c.
SQUASH—01c. @ 02c.
SUGAR—11c. @ 13c.
TEAS—40c. @ 80c.

Professional Cards, &c.

A. M. AUSTIN,
General Insurance Agent for Oxford County,
BUCKFIELD, MAINE.
Life and Fire Insurance secured in the best Companies, at rates which cannot fail to please.
Buckfield, Feb. 10, 1874.

ATWOOD, SPAULDING & CO.,
DEALERS IN
EVERYTHING
Usually Kept in a well-regulated Country Store,
BUCKFIELD, ME.
November 5, 1874.

J. H DeCOSTER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Tinware & Tunnel, Oven, Ash & Boiler Mouths, Cast Iron Sinks, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Britannia & Japanned Ware, Cutlery, Stationery & Yankee Notions. Choice Groceries & Flour; also Agent for the Pettengill Hoe, and Hersey Plow & Castings, BUCKFIELD, ME.

GEO. C. GAMMON,
DENTIST,
BUCKFIELD, MAINE.
nov17'74-1y

WHITE MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM!
SHELBURNE, N. H.,
By R. I. BURBANK, Boston, Mass.,
BREEDER OF
Full-Blood AYRSHIRE, DUTCH, DURHAM & JEREY Cattle,
Of Choice Strains.
Thorough-bred Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Matched Steers
nov17'74 FOR SALE. eow-1y

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, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year, than have all other remedies since the pyrid began. It is a counter-irritant, and 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 sweeny horses and mules, or for screw-worms in sheep.—Stock owners, this liniment is worthy 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. nov.1-6-sw

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More that seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with those two diseases and their effects; such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the Drug Store of G. E. Wilson, So. Paris, or of A. M. Hammond, Paris Hill, or to any other medicine dealer, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle for 10 cents. G. G. GREEN,
Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, N. J.

Special Notices.

A Man in Ruins.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters.* Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay. 4w

The Confessions of Invalid.

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc., supplying *the means of Self-Cure.* Written by one who cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope.
Sufferers are invited to address the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
sep8-n6m P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No Excuse for Being Sick.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year, for three years, over 250,000 sample bottles, by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturers ever gave their preparations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

Agents.—A. M. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; GEO. E. WILSON, South Paris.
Sept. 29, 1874. sn-eow-1y

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I shall petition the next Legislature for a charter to improve Cedar Brook and Cambridge River, in the towns of Grafton and Upton. A. L. BURBANK.
BETHEL, Dec. 4, 1874.

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

Editorial and Selected Items.

—See Advertisement "Lost."

—H. D. Smith, Norway, has been appointed Notary Public by the Governor.

—Geo. C. Ryerson offers his valuable farm in Paris for sale, in another column.

—S. U. Hawkes, Paris Hill, is selling Prints for 9 cents and cotton cloth for the same price.

—Rev. J. C. Church will preach at Bryant's Pond next Sabbath P. M., at 3 o'clock, if pleasant.

—The city marshal and the entire police force of Bangor have signed the temperance pledge.

—Frothingham & Bennett, So. Paris, offer elegant Slippers for Christmas presents at very low prices.

Received: Brainard's Musical World for December. $2.00 per year. S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O.

—Subject of discourse at the Universalist church next Sabbath, A. M., is "Well-wishing, Well-doing."

—We have received from Whitney & Co., Norwich, Conn., four of their elegant fruit chromos. They wish agents to sell them.

—We learn by the Bangor *Commercial* that Gen. Wm. K. Kimball is a candidate for Adjutant General of the State of Maine.

—J. H. Rawson, Paris Hill, says he intends to have the largest stock of Holiday Goods ever offered to the citizens of this village.

—Lieut. LeForrest Howe will hold a temperance meeting at the Whittemore School house on Friday evening, Dec. 18th, at 7 o'clock. All are invited to be present.

—Fuller of Buckfield, wants to buy some poultry. See his advertisement. Last week he went to Canada, and bought a large quantity. He sent *seven tons* to Boston for Thanksgiving.

—Gen. Chamberlain gives his popular lecture upon "Gettysburg," in Fryeburg Monday evening, Dec. 28th. Persons in the neighboring towns can secure tickets with reserved seats, on application to Frank Shirley.

—We learn by private letter that Mr. and Mrs. Geo H. Twitchell 71 Harrison Avenue, Boston, formerly of Bethel, were recently presented, by their boarders, with a purse of $63, as a testimonial of their esteem.

—We have received a copy of the "Boston *Journal* Almanac" it is an elegantly printed little pamphlet of 40 pages, and contains much valuable information, such as Value of Foreign Coins, Rates of Postage, Interest Tables, Calendar, Hints to Advertisers, &c.

—Geo. E. Wilson, So. Paris, taking the hint from others, advertises his stock of Holiday goods in the DEMOCRAT, this week and we can assure our readers, from personal observation, that he has as fine and well selected an assortment as one could ask to see.

—The New York *World* concedes the fact that Mississippi has no debt of any consequence, and explains it as the result of a clause in the Constitution of that State forbidding the contraction of indebtedness. Carpet-baggers helped to make that Constitution. Give what's-his-name his due.

—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The President and Secretary's views on the all-important question of specie resumption accord with those held by the great majority of business men here; but the question is, how far can the West and the Southwest be brought to the support of that policy?"

—The Belfast *Age* has hitherto favored Collector Washburn for the Senate, but being now inclined to "doubt if he can be elected" recommends H n. Eugene Hale, saying that "his constituents are not so particular about his contract to serve them another term but that they will relinquish their claims" for the purpose of promotion.

—Delinquent tax payers of Paris are hereby notified that the Collector must have money immediately, to enable him to pay State taxes. He will meet those indebted to the town at No. Paris, Monday, Dec. 21, West Paris, 22d, Paris Hill 23d, South Paris, 24th, when they will be expected to pay all sums due.

—We made a very pleasant call on Bro. Drake of the Norway *Advertiser*, one day last week. He is doing a good business in advertising and job work. He turns out some very excellent jobs from his office, and the *Advertiser* is eagerly sought for as soon as printed, for its columns of news and wit.

A NICE HORSE.—D. A. Coffin, Locke's Mills, has a find Knox and Drew stallion, called "Black Pilot," which is a very handsome creature. He is three years old and weighs between ten and eleven hundred pounds. Mr. C. has refused over one thousand dollars for this horse. During the past summer, Mr. Coffin has bought and sold sixty three horses.

—Some of the transit-of-Venus expeditions failed on account of the inopportune cloudiness of the heavens but enough were successful to ensure the results desired. Several hundred photographs of Venus during her transit were taken at the different stations of observation, and will doubtless be put on the market at prices suited to the popular demand and the hardness of times.

—The *Press* of Monday publishes two communications from Oxford County up on the Senatorial question; one from Hon. J. J. Perry, in answer to "Kennebec," and the other from "a gentleman living in that county who has filled with credit, some of the most honorable places in the State," who is not in favor of Mr. Hamlin's election.

—We have received from Scribner & Co., New York, advance sheets of Dr Holland's new story, "The Story of Sevenoaks," which will appear in *Scribner's Monthly*, as a serial, during the current year. This will be one of the most popular features of Scribner's for 1875, we should say, judging from this installment. We would call attention to the advertisement of this monthly and St. Nicholas to be found in another column, and recommend them to all persons who desire to subscribe for first-class periodicals.

—Col. Forney says, in the Philadelphia *Press:* The Proprietor of this paper, now in London, has great pleasure in recommending to his American friends the excellent economical and punctual arrangement adopted by B. F. Stevens, 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, for supplying all English Newspapers and Magazines at the simple prices of publication and postage. Stevens's List of 300 English Newspapers and Magazines with prices of subscription is supplied free in New York by his agents Tice and Lynch, 34 1-2 Pine Street.

—That representative Democrat, the Hon. Fernando Wood, says: "I do not care what the antecedents of a candidate (for Speaker) may be. I don't care whether such a man drinks whiskey, plays poker, or pockets his back pay, if he can take the party through the next Congress, and can keep down the opposition by developing all their misdeeds."—Fernando has evidently fixed his eye up on the "Chair."

—Wanted, immediately, two good custom coat makers; also, one good pant maker, to whom steady work and good pay will be given. S. R SHEHAN.
Bethel, Dec 6, 1874. 2w

The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

Why is It Popular?

As any fair-minded physician, or any family in which it has been used, ask the whole Drug trade, why HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is so popular. The answer will be that the cures of inveterate coughs, which it is everywhere effecting, are the topics of conversation in every city, town and village in the United States. Its enormous and constantly increasing sales are based upon the grand fact, notorious throughout the whole country, that it controls and masters every disease leading to consumption.

PIKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills.—It is easy enough to make a pill, but to make a good pill, ah! that's the difficulty! There are cheap, harsh, drastic pills, that are of even less benefit than a dose of salts; but a good medicine, like Dr. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS, which penetrates to the seat of disease, is a desideratum indeed. Will positively cure all diseases of the liver. Sold everywhere. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A Short Postponement of the Fifth Gift Concert.

As manager of the gift concert given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky my position creates an important trust in behalf of the Public Library and the ticket-holders of the fifth gift concert. The Public Library of Kentucky and the ticket-holders are jointly interested in the amount of the drawing. The larger the fund to be distributed in gifts, the greater will be the gift awarded to each lucky ticket-holder and the more the amount realized by the Library. To have a full drawing is so manifestly to the interest of those interested, that, rather than have a fractional drawing on the 30th inst., I deem it due to the trust confided to me by the ticket-holders and the Public Library of Kentucky, that a short postponement be made to enable me to dispose of the unsold tickets and have a full drawing. Though the very large amount now in hand would enable us to distribute handsome gifts, yet we should feel disappointed in this our last concert, should we be compelled to make a fractional drawing, however large.

We have received so very large a number of letters from all parts of the country from those most largely interested, urging a postponement if all the tickets be not sold by the 30th, that we feel strengthened in our sense of duty to the ticket-holders, and the Public Library, to make the postponement. Under the circumstances, we have determined, in the interest of all parties, to postpone the concert and drawing to Saturday, February 27, 1875, at which time the drawing will positively take place; and, as a guarantee of good faith toward ticket-holders, we pledge ourselves to refund to any ticket holder his money, upon presentation of his ticket, should the drawing fail to come off at the day now fixed. The past, we feel assured, will be sufficient guarantee to all interested that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. The money paid for tickets is sacredly preserved against all contingencies until after the payment of the gifts, after which the expenses are to be reimbursed and the Public Library is to be paid its profits.

THOS E BRAMLETTE.
Nov. 29, 1874. Agent and Manager.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

When you visit or leave the City of NEW YORK save innovance and expense of carriage hire and stop at the **GRAND UNION HOTEL**, opposite the GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms, and is fitted up at an expense of over $900,000. Elevator, steam and all modern improvements. European plan. The **RESTAURANTS**, and Lunch Counter are supplied with the best the markets can furnish. The *cuisine* is unsurpassed. Rooms for a single person, $1.50 and 1.00 per day; rich *suites* for families proportionately low so that visitors to the city and travelers can live more luxuriously, for less money, at the GRAND UNION, than at any other first-class Hotel in the city. Stages and cars pass the Hotel every minute for all parts of the City.
G. F. & D. W. GARRISON, Managers.
17nov74 1y

BORN.

In Mechanic Falls, Dec. 6, to the wife of J. E. Adams, a daughter.

DIED.

In Greenwood, Dec. 7, Mrs. Arabell, wife of Rufus Bartlett, aged 79 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Mass papers please copy.

In Bethel, Dec. 9, 1874, Albert Wm., son of Mr. Abner Brown, aged 21 years, 7 months.

In Grafton, Nov. 22, Guy, son of Jerome and Jennie York, aged 7 years.

—Nov. 28, Mrs. Ira Morse, aged 72 years.

Don't Forget

TO CALL AT
A. OSCAR NOYES'S
Drug and Book Store,
NORWAY VILLAGE,
if you would see the most extensive and beautiful variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS
to be found in the County.

All the late POEMS and choice GIFT BOOKS to the penny TOY BOOK. Also, Vases in Parian, Bohemian, Lava and China ware. Fine GOLD PENS and PENCILS, with such a variety of other goods, they would be too numerous to mention.

Don't forget to call and see how cheap he is selling them. He is always pleased to show his goods to any one. dec8-1y

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FOR THE
Oxford Democrat
AND GET
The Peoples Journal,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

The OXFORD DEMOCRAT and the *Peoples Journal* (a $1.00 magazine)
With "Papa's Birthday," a $3.00 steel engraving $3.50 in value, for $2.05

With one $2.00 Chromo,	4.50	"	2.90
With two do.,	6.50	"	3.10
With three do.,	8.50	"	3.20
With four do.,	10.50	"	3.30

This includes postage on both papers and on the premiums.

☞ Any subscriber paying ALL arrearages and *One Year in Advance*, may avail himself of the above offer.

New Advertisements.

POULTRY.

FULLER,
THE FARMER'S FRIEND,
Will buy POULTRY for CHRISTMAS at
BUCKFIELD,
on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 18 & 19, for which he will pay the
HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
BUCKFIELD, Dec. 15, 1874. 1w

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Over 150 Dozen
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
which I am selling at LOWER PRICES than ever before.
H. J. ROWE,
dec15 NORWAY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill,
Has the largest Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
ever offered to the people of this village, which he is bound to sell at prices to give satisfaction.

☞ Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
Paris, Dec. 15, 1874. 2w

SLIPPERS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FROTHINGHAM & BENNETT,
AT THE
UNION BOOT & SHOE STORE, SOUTH PARIS,
have a nice lot of Slipper, for Christmas Presents which they are selling at very low rates.
—ALSO—
a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
from a fine served calf to a good tough cow hide.
Ladies Nice Kid Boots,
and everything in the line of LADIES' WEAR.

All this stock will be sold at the lowest rates, as the goods are bought for cash and can be disposed of on the same terms.
So. Paris, Dec. 15, 1874. 3m

A FORTUNE FOR ALL.

$100.00 for $1.00.

Prof. Tyndale's Great English Remedy for the Cure of Spavins, Ringbones, etc. Never before made public. Worth $100 to any man that owns a horse, and is the ONLY REMEDY that is the SURE CURE for Spavins, Ringbone, etc. One for $1; three for $2.
Agents Wanted. Send 50 cents for sample.
☞ No Humbug. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Address A. B. VOSE,
LOCK BOX 5, KEZAR FALLS,
dec15 Maine.

Free Exhibition

of all kinds of Goods at
F. A. THAYER'S.

REMEMBER,
It don't cost you anything unless you buy; in which case I can be induced for "CASH DOWN" to sell at very
LOW PRICES.
F. A. THAYER,
So. Paris, Dec. 15, 1874. tf

Agents Wanted for
GOD'S SIX DAYS WORK
OR, MODERN SCIENCE IN THE LIGHT OF THE BIBLE.
The grandest book of the times. The most valuable, the most impressive, the most readable, the most popular—a store-house of golden thought. Rich in research, profound in truths, vivid in description, unfolding in full and flowing eloquence the amazing grandeur of the "SIX WORK-DAYS OF GOD." It completely captivates its readers, stirs the imagination, illuminate the mind and exalts the soul. Agents have sold 56, 52, 42, 46, 45 in one week, and 107 in two week. 32 beautiful full-page engravings, rose-tinted paper and superb binding.
Permanent Employment and Liberal Pay Offered.
Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen in every town and county. Send for circular to
ZIEGLER & McCURDY,
Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

TO BE
GIVEN AWAY.

GODDARD & GARCELON
Will give a nice Striped Cashmere Shawl, worth $30, to the person who buys the largest amount of
Dry & Fancy Goods
at their Store from December 1st to January 1st;
ALSO,
a Cashmere Shawl, worth $20, to the person who buys the largest amount of
Dry & Fancy Goods and Davis' Sewing Machines.

We have a
Large and Choice Stock,
and all goods will be sold as low as same quality can be bought elsewhere.
Prints 7 to 9 cents; Good Black Cottons, 9 & 10 cts.; Good Unbleached Cottons, yard wide, 8cts.; 40 in., 9 cts.
GODDARD & GARCELON,
No. 4 Pilsbury Block, Lisbon Street,
Lewiston, Me.
Dec. 7, 1874 tf

Pay Up.

ALL old accounts remaining due us December 25th, will be left with our attorney for collection.

ALL parties indebted to us, will do well to adjust their accounts before that date.

Certain business changes, to be effected January 1st, render this necessary and it will be strictly adhered to. PARIS FLOURING CO.,
sdec2w SO. PARIS, Me.

Look Around
AS MUCH AS YOU LIKE
But, before you buy your
Holiday Goods!
BE SURE AND
GIVE ME A CALL
FOR I HAVE
A Large Assortment,
That I am bound to sell at prices that cannot be
BEATEN!
A. J. ROWE, Druggist,
dec2-1w Norway, Maine.

Holiday Goods!

GEORGE E. WILSON, SOUTH PARIS,
Has a fine assortment of Holiday Goods, which he is selling at very favorable rates.
TOYS, BOOKS, GAMES, ALBUMS, VASES, PICTURES, FRAMES, CUTLERY,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES
and everything you can possibly desire.
SOUTH PARIS, Dec. 15, 1874. 2w

LOST.

A SABLE WRISTER.

On Saturday, Nov. 28 h, between South Paris and Paris Hill. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at the store of N. D. True, So. Paris.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Paris, about three miles from Paris Hill, on the road leading to Buckfield and Sumner. Parties desiring to purchase property of this description should avail themselves of this opportunity, as this farm will be sold at quite a percentage off its actual value if applied for soon.

The stock, crops, farming tools and furniture will be principally included in the trade if desired. The house is capacious enough for two families, and the farm large and productive enough to support them. Any one wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits, will find this a rare chance. Address or call on the subscriber on the premises.
Paris, Aug. 18, 1874. GEO. C. RYERSON. tf

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person from harboring or trusting my daughter, Catherine A. Jourdan, on my account, as she has left my home without reasonable cause, and I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date. JAMES JOURDAN.
Sumner, Dec. 9, 1874. *3w
Witness—GEO. H. WATKINS.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate, there will be sold at public auction or private sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the Real Estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, of which Bezaleel White, late of Paris, deceased, died possessed. It consists of a good farm and commodious buildings, about two miles from So. Paris, on the road to Oxford. A good title will be given free of all incumbrances.
T. H. BROWN, Adm'r.
Paris, Dec. 10, 1874. 2tw3

One Dollar A Year!

POSTAGE FREE.

SUBSCRIBE for your county paper; pay for it; and then send one dollar for the
Portland Advertiser,
a weekly newspaper, in favor of specie payments, an intelligible tariff and civil service reform, and opposed to inflation, government subsidies and office brokerage.

One of the most intelligent journals of New England.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

One of the most influential Republican journals in Maine.—*New York Post.*

A large, liberal and influential exponent and organ of public opinion.—*Maine Farmer.*

The most thoroughly independent newspaper in Maine.—*Maine Standard.*

Characterized by thoughtfulness and candor.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Entirely free from even the suspicion of complicity with political rings.—*York County Independent.*

Very good and very cheap.—*Machias Union.*

Not a blanket sheet, and yet contains a digest of all current events and gives the reader much more than his money's worth.—*Ellsworth American.*

☞ Specimen copies sent free on application.

Write to PORTLAND ADVERTISER, Portland, Maine.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Leading Agricultural Newspaper.

A new volume commences January 2, and now is a good time to subscribe.

Valuable Agricultural Reading, Reliable Market Reports, Stories, Poetry, &c. All the News of the Day.

TERMS:—$2.50 a year, to which must be added 15 cents to cover cost of postage, which will be prepaid.

Sent in Club with the OXFORD DEMOCRAT for $3.65.

Address orders to
B. P. EATON & CO.,
15dec1w BOSTON.

SAVE YOUR LIVES!

AND PROPERTY
BY USING
HUTCHINSON'S KEROSENE OIL CLARIFIER.

It makes your burning fluids as harmless as water and **NON-EXPLOSIVE!** It saves the oil, the chimneys, and gives a larger and more brilliant light, and there is no obnoxious smell arising from it, turned up high or low. For a sick room or a centre table light it is invaluable. It is just the article for your lamps; for aged people and children to use, or for your lantern to carry to your stables. In fact, it meets the public demand. One box will last a lamp a year, and the cost is small, compared with the benefit derived from its use.
PRICE 25 CENTS!
A. S. BESSEY Agent for Oxford Co., No. BUCKFIELD.
December 8, 1874. 3m

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine. In the matter of CHARLES P. KNIGHT, against whom a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 1st day of December, A. D., 1874, by CHARLES E. HOLT, et als.

District of Maine, ss. Upon filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the Petition aforesaid, it is—Ordered, That the said CHARLES P. KNIGHT do appear at this Court, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, and District aforesaid, on the first Monday of January, 1875, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted; and—It is further Ordered, That a copy of said Petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said CHARLES P. KNIGHT, by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance, and by service upon his wife, also by notice in *Oxford Democrat* three successive weeks before return day.

Dated at Portland, this fifth day of December, A. D., 1874.
S. S. MARBLE,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of Maine.

PIANOS,

Organs
AND
MELODEONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
A. J. NEVERS, - NORWAY, ME.

Having an extensive business, I am able to give parties their choice in Instruments. Any instrument manufactured can be procured through my agency. Instruments sold on installments or exchanged for old instruments. Being connected with manufacturing, parties wishing to purchase, can save one profit by buying of me. All of my Instruments are made to order, which enables me to give my customers **the Best and nothing but the Best.** Call at my house on Main Street, and see for yourselves. All instruments sold by me are warranted for five years.
Pianos, Organs & Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
Norway, Me., May 19, 1874. eow-6m

WANTED—Two or three experienced newspaper canvassers. Liberal inducements.—Address, or call *immediately* at the OXFORD DEMOCRAT Office, Paris, Maine.

HAZELTON

These beautiful Pianos, manufactured by the well-known firm of HAZELTON BROS., of New York City, are the **finest in the world.** They are noted for their
Elastic Touch, Singing Quality, Delicacy and Power of Tone, and Great Durability.
WARRENTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A Certificate of Warranty given with every Instrument. Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.
HUNT BRO'S, General Agents.
ATHOL, MASS.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the **Weekly Sun** the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, **$1.20** per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

TO INVENTORS **No Charges** for obtaining Patents unless successful. Pamphlet *free.* C. A. SNOW, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New *and* **Second Hand,** *of* **First-Class Makers,** *will be sold at* **Lower Prices** *for cash, or on* **Installments,** *or for rent, in* **City** *or* **Country,** *during these* **Hard Times** *and the* **Holidays,** *by* **HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted** *to sell* **Waters' New Scale Pianos,** *and* **Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements** *to the* **Trade.** *A large* **discount** *to* **Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools,** *etc.*

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES,
THE MENTAL INVIGORATOR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE TOILING STUDENT
IT RELIEVES THE
PALPITATING GRIEF STRICKEN HEART
AND GIVES
BUOYANCY TO THE TIRED BRAIN
OF THE HARRASSED MAN OF BUSINESS.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
Dr. Coopers' Medicated Pad and Belt.
Warranted to cure and prevent Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick-headache, and all affections arising from impurity of the blood. The double Pad is a superior long protector. An investment of $2 to $3 in this discovery gives more benefit than can be realized from any other medical treatment now offered to the public. Prices of double Pads, $1 to $2; Belts, $1 to $2.50. Goods sent by mail on receipt of price. For particulars address (with stamp) DR. A. P. COOPER, cor. Washington and Hanover Sts., Boston, Mass. AGENTS WANTED.

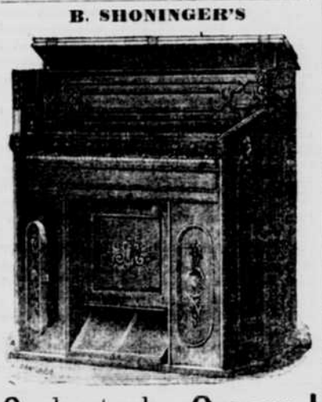
"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address
T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's., Philadelphia.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Me.

BOSTON STAMMERING SCHOOL
162 COURT STREET, BOSTON
Formerly Drs. WHITE & OATMAN.
G. B. OATMAN principal, open from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.; 2 to 5 P. M. No cure, no pay; send for circulars. Dec 8-1m

B. SHONINGER'S



Orchestral Organs!
OF GERMAN MANUFACTURE,
Are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The Concerto and Orchestral stops are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul stirring, while the imitation of the human voice is superb.

B. SHONINGER'S
New Scale Pianos!
have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made.

These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.

JOHN H. MARTIN,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
☞ Customers who come from a distance, and who purchase an Instrument, will be entertained FREE.
South Paris, April 7, 1874. tf

SECOND
Annual Exhibition
—OF THE—
MAINE Poultry Association.

This Association will hold its Second Annual Exhibition at
CITY HALL, PORTLAND, ME.,
—ON—
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1875.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ARE OFFERED IN PREMIUMS!!

Music by the Band each evening.
The Hall will be opened from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Entries for competition close January 9, 1875.
Entry Blanks can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
Arrangements will be made with Railroad and Express Companies for reduced fares and rates, of which due notice will be given.
Per order of the Directors,
FREDERICK FOX, Secretary.
Sdecit

NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

This certifies that we have this day adopted the following series as Text Books in the schools of this town, for the next five years, from December 1st, 1874: Watson's Independent Readers and Spellers, Barnes History of the United States, Monteith's Geographies and Kerls Grammars.

All interested will govern themselves accordingly.
L. O. BRACKETT,
A. L. HAINES,
NOAH HALL,
S. S. Com. Peru.
West Peru, Nov. 23, 1874.

"A thing of beauty is a Joy forever."
☞ 3,790,964 PACKAGES SOLD IN 1872 & 1873.
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving of Labor, Freeness from Dust, Durability and Cheapness, it is truly Unrivalled.
MORSE BROS., Prop's, Canton, Mass.

Boston Steamers
FARE
Only 50 Cents

The Superior sea-going Steamers
"JOHN BROOKS" AND "FALMOUTH"
will, until further notice, run alternately as follows:

Leave FRANKLIN WHARF, Portland, daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., and INDIA WHARF, Boston, daily, at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted).

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest, and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

Through Tickets to New York via the various Sound Lines for sale at very low rates.

Freight taken as usual.

Boston Rail Tickets accepted on the Steamers and the difference in fare refunded.

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

St. Nicholas for 1874.

A Book for Boys and Girls.

Of this book CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER writes:

"In the bound volume of ST. NICHOLAS, with its glory of red and gold, we have a permanent addition to the literature of the young. Never before has so much literary and artistic talent cooperated in the service of children. It is a continual education of their taste and of their honor and courage. I do not see how it can be made any better and if the children don't like it I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children of this country."

St. Nicholas for 1874.

The prospects of the second volume shows that there is to be no falling off, but an increase in its literary and pictorial attractions. Among other attractive features are

Two Splendid Serial Stories,

"THE YOUNG SURVEYOR,"

by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of the Jack Hazard stories, etc.,

"EIGHT COUSINS,"

by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, author of "Little Women."

The peculiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, which have conduced so largely to its popularity, will be kept up with spirit:

Short and easy stories in "FRENCH, GERMAN AND LATIN for translations, will appear occasionally, while JACK-IN-THE PULPIT, THE LETTER BOX, and THE RIDDLE BOX, will continue to be full of interest, and the department for *very young readers* will be enlarged.

BAYARD TA

special message of February 13th, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me.

I regret to say that with preparations for the election decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot, because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance; white leagues and societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to the organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed if possible by these proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the views of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, where these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was made to prevent the like state of things, and the act of May 31st, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions. The subject of this being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and protect them in the full enjoyment of that right established by the constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act have been committed, and that a wide spread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid them if necessary in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by federal authority, but it said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force and effect. And the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee who can best whether all the alleged wrongs of colored citizens for political reasons are real, or whether the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election were 1,082. These embrace the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 15 of the constitution of that state, was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress, the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union.

It provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part of it they shall be passed by two successive assemblies, and then submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. The 11th of May, 1874, the government convened an extra session of general assembly of the State, which, on the 18th of manner contrary to the then existing laws of the State. On October 13, 1874, this constitution as therein provided was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new constitution, whereupon the Lieut. Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claimed to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new constitution was made and a new set of officers elected were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me as provided in section 4, article 4, of the constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas I have refrained from interference with the affairs of a state is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who from their official capacity must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who most direct. Unless most clearly on the side of the law such interference becomes a crime. Without the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire therefore that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete.

I invite the attention not only of Congress but the people of the United States to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrong and outrages, and on the other to belittle them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own affairs. I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, or of the better part of them, there is a disposition to be law abiding and do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing, but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed, but can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has been either justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interferrence on the part of the general government to protect citizens within a State, where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor, but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to the Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions; the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong or upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under the existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of state which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to the negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and voter as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Attorney General contains valuable recommendations relative to the administration of justice in the Courts of the United States, to which I invite your attention.

I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of judicial districts in the United States herein, the present number being nine, and the creation of two additional judgeships. The territory to be traversed by the circuit Judges is so extensively increasing that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the necessity of adding two more justices of the Supreme Court to the present number I submit to the judgment of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, to the legislation asked for by him.—The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this department than with either of the other departments of the government. Its duties have been added to from time to time until they have become so onerous that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transactions having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the peace policy, has been adhered to with the most satisfactory results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlightened white man. Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption should be ratified by a majority of those affected.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior herewith attached gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

PENSIONERS.

The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pensions, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defence of the whole country.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture herewith contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching centennial and the part his department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The rules adopted to improve the civil service to the government have been adhered to as closely as have been practicable with the opposition with which they the same month, passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution pursuant to this act, and at an election held on June 30, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 9th of last July and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire set of State officers in a meet. The effect I believe has been beneficial on the whole, and has tendered to the elevation of the service but it is impracticable to maintain them without direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. The removal from office without preferring charges against the parties removed are frequently cited as a departure from the rules adopted and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons and without good grounds. It is also often condemned as a violation of them under these circumstances, therefore I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of "civil service reform," I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentlemen who have given their services without compensation as members of the board to devise rules and regulations for the government of the civil service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in this work, and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away, but I regret that it is impossible to carry the system to a successful issue without the general assistance and positive law to support it.

SOUND CURRENCY AGAIN.

I have stated that three elements of prosperity to the nation—capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil—still remain with us. To direct the employment of these, is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress.

If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured there are many interests that might foster to the great profit of it of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. Much new light on this question will without doubt, be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

SHIP-BUILDING.

A revival of ship-building, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over $100,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships to be carried abroad, and expended in the employment and support of other peoples. Beyond a fair percentage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively, it is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of the government in supporting what might usually be termed a private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy, direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest a direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between the Atlantic seaboard cities and the Continent on American owned and American built steamers, and would extend this liberality to vessels carrying the mails to the South American States, Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed and all other qualities, looking to the possibility of the government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such an emergency should be guarded. I offer these suggestions believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity, no one will be more ready than I to second the plan.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District government. It will be seen from the report that the net debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is, bonded debt issued prior to July 1st, 1874, $8,883,940.43; 3.65 bonds act of Congress June 20, 1874, $2,088,168.-73; certificates of the board of audit, $4,-770,558.45; total, $15,742,667.61. Less special improvement assessments chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessment, $1,614.-054.97; less Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, $75,000; and Washington and Alexandria railroad bonds, $59,000. In the hands of the commissioner of the sinking fund, $1,748,054.37, leaving the actual debt, less said assets, 13,894,613.24. In addition to this, there are claims preferred against the government of the District amounting in the estimated aggregate reported by the board of auditors to $3,417,-787.48, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can with no more propriety be included in the debt account of the District government than can the thousands of claims against the general government be included as a portion of the national debt, but the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia.

The act of Congress of June 28th, 1874, contemplates an appointment between the United States government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds, therefore computing with precision the bond debt of the District the aggregate sums above stated as respects the 3.65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the board of audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that board should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States government. In the matter of the act of Congress of June 20th, 1874, I especially invite your attention to the commissioners of the sinking fund relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20th, 1874, the interest on the District bonds and the consolidation of the indebtedness of the District.

I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend the business of this district and for the satisfactory and able manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire country.

It will be seen from the accompanying full report of the board of health that the sanitary condition of the district is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the ground of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the district, but to draw the attention of Congress in framing a law for the government of the district to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the government, the manner in which for ornamental purposes reservations of streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the general government. I think the proposition of the expenses of the government and the improvements to be borne be the general government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the country, should be carefully and equitably defined.

SURVEY OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In accordance with section 3, act approved June 23, 1874, I appointed a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, etc., and in accordance with an act entitled, "an act to provide for the apportionment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the excavation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi, now subject to inundation, I appointed a commission of engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion,
December 7th, 1874.

Miscellany.

Time Tells.

BY DAVID G. ADEE.

Two children roaming in the field
Gathering roses and berries red;
Thoughtless, happy, the angel shield
Of innocence over each guiltless head.

Midway the sun in a cloudless sky,
Fragrant the blossoms on bush and tree;
Farmers sowing their oats and rye
To the song of the birds and the hum of the bee.

Then spoke Jamie to her at his side,
"When I'm a man a farm I will buy,
With a little white cot and a pony to ride.
And then—I must marry before I die."

Marian blushed at the very thought,
"Jamie, and who will your good wife be?"
"When my farm and my cot and my pony are bought,
Why then," quoth Jamie, "we will both see."

The long days came and the long days went,
The snow fell and melted again and again,
And ripe grew the blossoms on boughs well bent,
And warm shone the sun after winter and rain.

And Jamie he owned the farm and the cot,
And Marian dwelt with her aunt on the hill;
But it seemed as if Jamie the wife had forgot;
Though the lassie remembered the lad's words still.

A jockey reared a colt for the fair,
The colt was both sound and tidy of make,
And Jamie he tried him with skill and care,
And bought him for just what the jockey would take.

"And now I have got a farm and a cot,
A pony and all that I ask in life;
But there's something a-wanting yet, I wot—
The lassie I love I must have for a wife."

When the autumn fields were mellow with grain,
And the air was crisp both early and late,
The old church bell rang a merry refrain—
For the bride Jamie wooed was his pretty playmate.

Glass Eating.

The latest phenomenon is a fellow in Staunton, Va., who eats glass. "I went out,' says the physician who describes it "and secured a piece, about one-third of a broken pane, and brought in several friends to witness the sight. He took the glass and deliberately bit out a piece about the size of a silver half-dollar, and chewed it up with as much gusto as if it had been a piece of bread, swallowed it, taking afterwards a swallow of water and bread, he said to get the particles out of his teeth. He would have eaten the whole piece if I had requested, as he has frequently eaten tumblers for a drink of whisky. He said he would eat any kind of glass except the colored bottle glass which had poison in it. He was first induced to try the experiment about three years ago, at the Cape of Good Hope, by a surgeon in the British navy, who bet he could eat all the glasses (eighteen in number) at a dinner party, which he did, and he saw no reason why he could not do as much, so he tried it by eating only three. Since that time he has eaten glass for the amusement of others over a thousand times, with no disagreeable effect. The only difference he sees is, it gives him an appetite."

A "Materialist" Hymn.

[Col. Forney transcribes for the Philadelphia *Press* the following hymn from the collection used by Moncure D. Conway's congregation in London. It is good enough to be orthodox.]

Everlasting! changing never!
Of one strength, no more, no less,
Thine almightiness forever,
Ever one thy holiness;
Thee eternal,
Thee all glorious we possess.

Shall things withered, fashions olden,
Keep us from life's flowing spring?
Waits for us the promise golden,
Waits each new divinest thing.
Onward; onward!
Why this hopeless tarrying?

Nearer to Thee would we venture,
Of thy truth more largely take;
Upon the divine enter,
Into day more glorious break!
To the ages
Fair bequests and costly make.

By the old aspirants glorious,
By each soul heroicst,
By the strivers half-victorious,
By thy Jesus and thy Paul,
Truth's own martyrs,
We are summoned one and all.

By each saving word unspoken,
By thy truth as yet half-wood,
By each idol still unbroken,
By thy will, yet poorly done,
O Almighty!
We are borne restless on.

The "Probabilities" of the Future.

Max Adeler thinks the weather reports in the daily papers are very creditable but they would be very much more interesting if they were offered to the public in a poetic form, and illustrates his theory by the following:

"For Middle States, cold northwest winds,
With heavy frost, as well as
Bad weather in New England, which
Will call for umbrellas.
Along the upper lakes, light rains,
Succeeded by a clearing
Wind, north to north east first, and then
To west and southwest veering."

Or we might have something like the following:—

"A storm is slowly sailing up the Mississippi,
So wear your rubbers and take hats when you leave home you city
And in New England will be frosts, with fatal accuracy,
While colds are sure that you will want more than a your lactic."

Perhaps we might even have a verse like this:—

"The lower lake region is troubled with rain,
And New England with scattering showers;
There will possibly be high winds on the coast,
Which will turn in a very few hours."

Poultry to Keep.

The question is often asked, 'Which breeds of poultry are the best?' and it is a pretty difficult question to answer; for there are so many different conditions in which the fowls are to be kept, and so many different breeds of poultry, that almost each individual poultry keeper will have requirements different from others, and in answering the question we can, therefore, speak in general terms only.

There are two chief classes of poultry keepers, namely, those who, on considerable areas of land, have large flocks, and those who have but limited space, and generally keep their poultry in confinement.

The requirement of these two classes are, of course, in a measure, different. Again, some large poultry keepers raise but few chickens, and depend on eggs for profit, and other raise every chicken possible, looking to these for remuneration, while the village poultry keeper is generally anxious to get eggs and chickens, and all he can of both.

Each breed of poultry has marked traits of characteristics, and these are so well known and understood that it is an easy matter to recommend a special breed to meet the wants of each individual.

The large breeds known as 'Asiatic,' in which are included the different 'Cochins,' Shanghaes,' etc., are not generally distinguished as great layers, and from their strong setting proclivities are most valuable as breeders of chickens.

The Cochins are generally slow in maturing, and unless crossed with the common fowl are not very valuable to the economical poultry breeder.

The Brahma is a valuable and favorite breed, but it is not so profitable when thoroughbred as it is when crossed: that is when the raising of chickens is an object in view. We have had considerable experience with all the larger breeds of poultry, and we have invariably found the half breeds the most profitable. The chicks of the thoroughbreds do not mature so rapidly, and they are, from their nakedness of feathers at the most critical period of their lives, more subject to disease than the half breeds.

The latter feather out much earlier than the others and this is largely in their favor in this climate of sudden and great changes of temperature. To the poultry breeder, then, who wishes quick growing and early maturing chickens, who cares more for two pounds in a 'Fourth of July boiler' than five pounds in September, a cross between one of the varieties of the Brahma and the common fowl is most desirable. A very popular and profitable cross has been found between the Brahma and the Leghorn, the offspring maturing quickly, and the pullets being early and good layers. To the large poultry keeper, who wishes eggs more than chickens, of course the non incubating breeds, or their grades are most valuable. Crosses of Leghorns, Spanish, or Polish, with the common fowl, we have found to be on the whole, about as profitable, or, rather, good layers, as the thoroughbreds, and they stand our rough climate much better.

Of course, in the forgoing, we have not intended to include the breeders of fancy fowls, to be sold at 'fancy prices,' but we intended to treat simply of ordinary poultry keepers.

There are not a few practical men who are of the opinion that good selections, that is selections of perfectly sound, healthy dunghill fowls, are as valuable to the large poultry keeper as are the thoroughbreds. Our common barnyard fowl is a conglomeration, or rather mixture, of almost every breed that has been in existence here, and the 'good points' of some of the thoroughbreds ancestors are often apparent. We once owned a hen which had the five toes of a Dorking, the white face of the Spanish, the crown of the Brahma breeds. Thus it would be a wonder if the birds uniting such a variety of good bloods were not as valuable as the carefully bred varieties. To the small poultry keeper who wishes eggs only, the Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish, and White Leghorn breeds are most desirable, and most valuable in order in which we have named them. To the villager who wishes early chickens and early eggs, the dark Brahma is perhaps, the best, either full bred or grade, and if he is not particular as to the purity of the blood, but wishes the greatest pecuniary returns, a cross between Brown Leghorns and White Brahma, or White Leghorns and Dark Brahmas, will pay him better than any other stock. The half breed feathers and matures earlier, begins to lay younger, and more eggs than the full blood Brahma, is larger, more quiet and domestic than the full blood Leghorn, and makes a good setter and mother, which the Leghorn rarely becomes. [Mass. Ploughman.

Fallen So Low.

What a brute rum will make of a man. A few days since the wife of a man who spent all he earned for liquor, went out to work and earned money enough to buy a chicken, of which she proposed to make a broth for herself and sick child. The man came home, and seeing the fowl his appetite overcame every instinct of manliness and love for his family, and he stole the chicken and sold it for a glass of rum. He was afterwards brought into the station drunk, and while there three ladies of the temperance band visited the place, and one of them succeeded in making him promise to sign the pledge. She then went out and purchased him a good supper, and last night took him to the Allen Mission, where he kept his word and put his name to the pledge. Later in the evening he came in for a night's lodging, but perfectly sober, and declared that he would never touch another glass of liquor. May he have every encouragement to keep his resolution.—*Portland Argus.*

Waste Nothing.

The Chinese, more than any other people, have reduced the saving of fertilizers to a science. It is well known that they scrupulously save, dry, filter, and put to valuable use every particle of offal. In no other way could their land be so continued as to support its teeming inhabitants. Liebig traced the primal fall of Rome to the building of her great sewers, which conducted to the Tiber containing material which should have been applied to her soil. It was the lack of breadstuffs, consequent upon the poverty of the arable lands, which drove the Romans to foreign conquest, and called in the overthrow of their own liberty. Our people are wasting every day substances, which, if properly utilized, would save them many a dollar and much tribulation.—*In the Phrenological Journal for November.*

TIN FOR PACKING BUTTER.—A package of butter from Denmark, was received a few days since, by the President of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, which was packed in tin. Although it had been packed more than 17 months, had been shipped from Denmark to London, from London to Bolivia, South America, and thence to New York, it was in better condition that if it had been packed in wood, as has been the almost universal practice. The package was entirely free from rust and, of course, had no woody taste.

—One of those irrepressible bores who profess to know every literary man, met a well-known writer for the prets the other day, and claimed acquantanceship.

"We dined together last Christmas," said he. "If you remember, there was a turkey stuffed in a remarkable way."

"I remember the turkey very well, but I can not say that I remember you," was the reply.

INFALLIBILITY!

HUNDREDS Cured DAILY —IN— Maine by the

DIAMOND Rheumatic Cure!

This statement is substantially a FACT, based upon evidence in the possession of the Agents in the shape of numerous testimonials from most influential men in all the walks of life, and particularly from some of our most respectable and known citizen families.

Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

In its history, this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to obtain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietors, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable experience, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige the proprietor to increase his facilities for its manufacture. Reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of inquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada, and in this way, on a basis of merit, it has risen unaided by "tricks of trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this way we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, to say this, but because we open a new field in medical science, and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

This medicine is for sale in all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to the Wholesale Agents

W. W. WHIPPLE & CO.,
Market Square, Portland.
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No. 38, Hanover Street, Boston,
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RAW FURS

I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for all kinds of Raw Furs.

WM. J. WHEELER,
OFFICE: Over Savings Bank, South Paris, Me.
7nov74

Attention, Farmers!

5000 Bushels of Potatoes wanted for which CASH will be paid by
H. N. BOLSTER,
Market Square,
South Paris, Me.
South Paris, Nov. 28, 1874. tf

To Lyceum Committees, Lecture Associations, &c.

Lecture upon the Grand Yo-Semite!

From the Portland *Press.*—When Mr. Lewis lectured in this city he made a marked and favorable impression, and his lecture was very generally regarded as one of the best descriptions of the wonders of the Yo-Semite which was ever delivered from the platform. It is a production of wonderously enchanting beauty.

FROM REV. GEO. W. BICKNELL.—I consider Mr. Lewis' lecture upon the "Yo-Semite" one of the most entertaining, instructive and interesting lectures I have listened to for a long time.

FROM REV. RESD. P. SNOW, Editor of the *Christian Visitor.*—The approaching Lecture Season will find one of its most attractive features in an entertaining and reliable delineations of the society, scenery and wonders of the great Pacific slope. Among the few who are prepared to speak understandingly and attractively of these things, it gives us pleasure to mention A. F. Lewis, Esq., of Fryeburg, Me., who last season took leisurely the full tour, from the Mississippi to the Yo-semite. The Dells, Salt Lake City, and the Mormons, The Geysers, Big Trees, and the grand Yo-Semite valley were carefully passed and are admirably sketched in the four lectures which Mr. Lewis has prepared. During last winter these lectures were given before several lyceums and lecture associations, and elicited flattering commendations from individuals and from the press. From our knowledge of the man, the thoroughness of his information, and his clear and captivating style, we can, with entire confidence, commend this series of lectures to the attention of Lyceums and Lecture Committees. Mr. Lewis may be engaged for either of the Lectures or for the Series.

References:—J. H. Gookins, Boston; Pres. SMITH Dartmouth College.

For terms and specimen address
A. F. LEWIS, Fryeburg.
Fryeburg, Nov. 21, 1874. tf

Boston Steamers

FARE
Only 50 Cents

The Superior sea going Steamers
"JOHN BROOKS" AND "FALMOUTH."

will, until further notice, run as follows:

LEAVE PRINCE'S NEW WHARF, Portland, daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., and INDIA WHARF, Boston, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers by this route secure a night's rest, avoid the fatigue and inconvenience of arriving in Boston early in the morning.

Through Tickets to New York via the various Southern Lines, for sale at the Office on the Wharf.

Freight taken as low as by any other direct line.

Passenger accommodations are unsurpassed.—Cabin passage, including state room and meals, $1.50.

Steerage passage, (meals and births included), $1.50.

Until further notice the "Geo. Cromwell" will be the only steamer sailing in this line. Leaving Portland every Wednesday and New York every Saturday P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
J. N. MAGNA, Agent,
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1874. FALL & WINTER 1875.
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Thankful for liberal patronage in the past, we now offer to the public a full assortment of

FLOUR!

We make the Flour Trade a Specialty,

shipping direct from manufacturers in large lots, and can therefore sell, and will sell at the lowest prices. Dealing in

None but Sound and Reliable Brands.

We can always give satisfaction.

On hand a constant supply of

Corn, Corn Meal & Rye.

In CORN MEAL we are prepared to fill the best at work, especially in Wheat grinding, using a wheat mill for more than long, now used for custom work.

Call and see before patronizing others.

ANDREWS & LOCKE.
West Paris, Nov. 3, 1874.

MEN WANTED
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The Political Personal and Property
RIGHTS
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How to Exercise and How to Preserve Them.
A NEW BOOK.
BY THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D.

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Store formerly occupied by E F Stone.

Particular attention paid to cutting, for others to make.

WANTED at the above establishment
THREE
Custom Coat Makers!
IMMEDIATELY.
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Savings Bank!
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

ORGANIZED MARCH 6th, 1873. } Office in Saving Bank Building, Pleasant St.

Doors open daily from 8 A. M., to 4 P. M.

DEPOSITS EXEMPTED
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This Bank pays dividends of Six Per Cent. interest, compounded semi annually, free

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Pause and Consider!

Know Ye This?

THAT AT

H. N. BOLSTER'S
(MARKET SQUARE)
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YOU CAN BUY

A BIG Pile of Goods for a LITTLE Pile of Money!

If it is money

ALL GONE,

FARM PRODUCTS,

or, anything that is a marketable equivalent, in exchange for goods at the

VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

We have purchased a full assortment of all goods, which, we feel so confident shall please you, that we shall not show them until you come. We have bought CLOSE, and we shall sell CLOSE, giving the benefit of our purchases to our customers.

Come and see if these things do not speak for themselves, that we can convince all that we have got to sell goods cheap.

Quick Sales and Small Profits!
South Paris, Oct. 1, 1874. tf

NEW STORE
AT
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A CLEAN STOCK!

The subscriber has fitted up the store next to the ANDREWS HOUSE, South Paris, and put in a new stock of

W. I. GOODS,
GROCERIES,
& DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest—as his expenses are light, and the goods were bought at the lowest figures for cash.

Call and Examine.

FRANK THAYER.
South Paris, Oct. 1, 1874. 40

A. Shurtleff & son

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Have

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

Which they offer at

The SMALLEST Living Prices,

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Ladies' Lace & Button Boots $1.50 to $3.

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A FULL LINE OF

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LADIES' & GENTS'

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SHAWLS & FELT SKIRTS.

WOOLENS,
DRESS GOODS,
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Black CASHMERES,
Black, Drab & Brown
ALPACAS,
OVERCOATINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FANCY WORSTED,
FANCY CASSIMERES.

HATS & CAPS.

CROCKERY!

GROCERIES
AND
FLOUR!

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SOLDIERS
OF 1812, 1814,

or their WIDOWS, if married prior to 1850, by communicating with the subscriber, you will hear of something to your advantage.

WM. R. KIMBALL.
Paris April 28, 1874.