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Oxford Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Political Editor.

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SPECIAL TERMS made with Local Advertisers,
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length of time, also, for those occupying extensive
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JOB PRINTING of Every Description

Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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lip attached to their papers, the amount due, and
those wishing to avoid themselves of the advanced
payments, can send us by mail or hand to the
nearest agent. Sept. 17/74 on the slip, money
is sent, care being taken to examine the slip,
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Professional Cards, &c.

FOSTER & HERSEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHLEHEM, ME.
KNOW FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY,
Attorneys at Law.

S. R. HUTCHINS.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
April 7/75.

SETH W. WIFE.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYBURGH, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
March 10, 75/75.

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. 10, 1875.

F. W. REDLON.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAINE.
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
December 9, 1874.

J. S. WRIGHT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
Collections promptly made. Also, special
attention given to business in Probate Court.
May 1, 1875.

O. N. BRADBURY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Residence and office at the house lately
occupied by Dr. Peabody.
N. Norway, Me., Dec. 21, 1874.

I. ROUNDS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Office—Over J. D. Williams' store, opposite
the Andrews House.
South Paris, July 1, 1874.

W. H. SIBLEY, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician,
CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
TERMS OF TREATMENT \$3 per month.
All persons wishing to consult Dr. S. at their
residences, can do so by sending requests to
N. Norway, Maine. All communications by mail
promptly attended to. Dec 20, 74.

MAINE WATER CURE.

(NOT COLD WATER CURE).
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Superintendent of the Water Cure and Dispensary.
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.

NAPHTHOLI MASON.

DEPUTY SHERIFF,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
All precepts by mail promptly attended to.
Aug 20, 74.

O. F. TRASK.

DEPUTY SHERIFF, - - Dixfield,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
Precepts from abroad promptly attended to.
Aug. 17, 1874.

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.

FREELAND HOWE.

INSURANCE AGENT!
NORWAY, ME.
Office—Over Po. Office.
Fire Life and Accident Insurance on favorable
terms. July 10, 74.

DR. G. F. JONES.

DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite
Rubber.
June 11, 74.

DR. H. W. FIELD.

DENTIST,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Will be at the office the week after the first Monday
of each month.
South Paris, July 15, 1874.

GEO. C. GAMMON.

DENTIST,
BUCKFIELD, MAINE.
July 14/74.

J. H. DECONTER.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces, & Range, Ovens, Ash &
Boiler Moulds, Cast Iron Stoves, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Britannia and Japanese Ware,
Cutlery, Stationery & Yankee Notions,
Choice Groceries & Flour; also, Agent for
the Pettengill Hoe, and Hersey Flow &
Castings, BUCKFIELD, ME.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Standing at the threshold of a new year and confronted with grave public responsibilities, it is fitting that we should seek Divine guidance in the discharge of the duties respectively imposed upon us. For the abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, the general health, the uninterrupted peace and good order, and the intellectual and moral influence with which we, as a people, have been favored during the past year, there is occasion for devout gratitude and thankfulness.

In laying before you the information required by the Constitution, it affords me gratification to be able to present so favorable a report of the financial, educational and other important interests of the State. So far as I am aware, every department has been conducted with fidelity, integrity and prudence, and with the single purpose of promoting the public welfare. I need not remind you, upon whom devolves the responsibility of authorizing and directing public expenditures, that, in the present depression of business, there is special and urgent necessity that every appropriation should receive the most rigid scrutiny. So far as my limited authority may reach, I shall most earnestly endeavor to apply the same economy, fidelity and security to public expenditures that business men would apply to their own affairs.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Considering the gigantic burdens imposed upon the people of Maine, as well as of every other loyal State, by the war for the preservation of national existence, the financial condition of this State is more favorable than could have been reasonably expected. It appears by the report of the State Treasurer that the aggregate receipts of the treasury during the past year, including cash on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$1,853,904.38, and the disbursements during the same period \$1,537,718.54, leaving a balance of \$316,185.84 in the treasury Jan. 1st, 1875.

Of the receipts, \$1,169,862 was from the State tax of five mills on the dollar, \$67,996 from public lands, \$142,238 from the tax on savings banks, (about \$72,000 of this tax still unpaid) \$13,828 from the tax on railroads, \$3,889 from interest on deposits, \$2,240 from duties on commissions, \$1,749 from licenses to peddlers, and \$1,422 from insurance departments. Of the disbursements, \$1,100 were on account of special and exceptional appropriations of rents of shares belonging to the Penobscot Indians and \$8,065 on account of taxes assessed on wild lands for the benefit of counties—sums which simply passed through the treasury—leaving the actual disbursements \$1,524,187. Of this amount, \$81,990 were paid on account of special and exceptional appropriations for rebuilding the carriage shop in the State prison, re-arranging and repairing the reform school building, finishing the chapel building connected with the Insane Hospital, ventilating the state house, buildings roads and bridges mainly in Arrostook county, and in aid of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Maine House, and Portland Hospital and Industrial School for Girls.

Thus, after deducting these special appropriations, the expenditures of the past year appear to have been \$1,442,697. Of this amount, \$714,420 was on account of war debt, pensions to soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans and \$407,477 on account of public free high and normal schools, with a considerable sum still due on account of educational purposes. The ordinary expenditures, therefore, during the past year, have been \$20,694, or a little less than one and a half mills on the dollar of the State valuation. While this statement indicates that the expenditures of the State are controlled by considerations of economy to an extent rarely observed in public affairs, yet in my judgment there are some directions in which the expenditures authorized by law may be somewhat reduced without injury to the public interests. On this subject I shall communicate with the legislature at an early day.

THE STATE DEBT.

On the first of January, 1875, the State debt, after deducting the sinking funds, was \$5,061,076—a reduction of \$321,575 during the past year. The nominal public debt, however, as represented by cancelled State bonds, was \$7,088,400—a reduction of \$50,000 during the same period by the payment and cancellation of the loan to this amount which matured March 1st, 1874. The balance of the amount set apart for the reduction of the public debt (\$271,575), has been paid to the sinking-funds, which now amount to \$1,527,324. The aggregate payments from the treasury, on account of the State debt, during the past year were \$679,528, of which \$352,959 was for interest, \$321,575 for maturing debt and sinking funds, and \$5,024 for premium on bonds purchased and expenses; although under the sinking fund system a larger proportion than this is assigned to the interest account. As existing laws require a similar payment every year, on account of the public debt, an annual assessment of five mills on every dollar of the State valuation is rendered necessary for this purpose. At the close of the present year, when the tax assessed for 1874 shall have been paid to the objects for which it was contemplated, the State debt will be reduced to about \$5,220,000.

In ten years nearly seven million dollars have been paid by the people of Maine on account of the State debt, nearly three millions being for reduction of principal and four millions on account of interest. Should the present rate of taxation be continued, the balance of this immense war debt would be extinguished in fourteen years from this date. Thus the same generation that met the personal responsibilities of the terrible contest to preserve the national existence, would also be called upon to bear all the financial burdens which it imposed upon the State, amounting in the aggregate to more than twenty millions of dollars, exclusive of burdens borne in contributions to the national treasury. Surely others, who are to share the fruits of a struggle which has scarcely a parallel in history, though they cannot participate in the terrible sacrifice of blood, will esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to aid in discharging the pecuniary liabilities which it entailed on the country.

So long as business was conducted on the speculative basis which it assumed during and immediately after the war, and profits were supposed to be unusually large, it was wise to take advantage of the opportunity to rapidly reduce the public debt. But in the present financial condition of the country, and indeed in

the near future when business shall have resumed its normal state, so large an annual assessment as is required by existing laws, can but be severely felt. Should this legislature consider it advisable to reduce the assessment on account of the public debt to two mills, the proceeds would meet the interest on the outstanding debt and extinguish the municipal war loan of 1868, which matures Oct. 1, 1889, and which cannot be renewed without an amendment to the constitutional provision by which it was authorized.

The remainder of the outstanding loans, constituting about one-half of the public debt, mature mainly in 1880, 1883, and June, 1889, and as they are subject to no constitutional limits as to time of payment, they may be renewed by the legislature. Should it be deemed expedient to authorize such a renewal, I suggest that the new bonds be made payable in sums of \$200,000 annually, commencing with 1880, in order that the necessity of a sinking fund may be avoided; and that they be issued only as, by exchange or sale and purchase, they can be substituted for bonds of at least an equal amount of the loans which they renew. As a long bond is a more desirable investment than a short one, the sinking fund would undoubtedly have no difficulty in substituting the new for the old loans, long before the latter should mature.

THE SINKING FUND.

To provide for the payment of the war loans of nearly four million, negotiated in 1863 and 1864, at their maturity in 1880, 1882 and June, 1889, the legislature in 1865 directed an annual assessment of three-fourths of a mill on every dollar of State valuation, and set apart the sum so paid and the income thereof, as a sinking fund, to be invested in bonds of this State or of the United States. This is known as the sinking fund of 1865, which now, including premium on U. S. bonds and cash, amounts to \$1,047,087. Again, to provide for the payment of the municipal war debt loan of \$3,083,000, negotiated in 1868, at its maturity, Oct. 1, 1889, the legislature in 1868 directed a sinking fund for that purpose, and set apart the sum so paid in a similar manner. This is known as the sinking fund of 1867, which now amounts to \$180,237. Both funds aggregate \$1,227,324, of which \$1,443,300 is invested in State bonds, and \$83,300, including premium, in bonds of the United States.

Obviously nothing is gained by a sinking fund, except so far as it may be rendered necessary where a public debt has been contracted so as to mature in larger sums than can be provided for by taxation in any one year. There is nothing in the machinery of a sinking fund which can add a single dollar to the amount paid by the people through taxation, on account of the public debt. On the contrary it is a complicated and by no means economical financial device, having in it the elements of insecurity; and should be avoided whenever feasible. By authority of an act of the last legislature, this security has been guarded against in the case of the sinking funds of this State, so far as possible, but experience shows that so long as such funds exist there is some danger of their misappropriation.

Under the acts creating the sinking funds of this State, by which investments can be made only in bonds of Maine and of the United States, and where difficulty has been put in the way of investing in public free high and normal schools, with a considerable sum still due on account of educational purposes. The ordinary expenditures, therefore, during the past year, have been \$20,694, or a little less than one and a half mills on the dollar of the State valuation. While this statement indicates that the expenditures of the State are controlled by considerations of economy to an extent rarely observed in public affairs, yet in my judgment there are some directions in which the expenditures authorized by law may be somewhat reduced without injury to the public interests. On this subject I shall communicate with the legislature at an early day.

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ident of the company has indicated a readiness to also pay that part of the tax which fell due January 1st, as soon as the directors shall be assured that the tax on the other corporations assessed is to be enforced. The Dexter & Newport company appeared by their attorney before the governor and council to urge a claim for exemption from taxation in consequence of a provision in their charter which will hereafter be referred to, and also by virtue of a special act of the legislature in 1867, exempting the shares of stock in the corporation from assessment.

Neither of the other companies has paid any part of the tax assessed upon them, or given any explanation for non payment. From unofficial sources it has been ascertained that the Atlantic & S. L. W. renece and Maine Central companies claim that a clause in their charters exempt them from all taxation, until the directors of the corporation shall report to the legislature that the net income of the company is "ten per cent. on the cost of the road and its appendages, and incidental expenses," (which report has not been made and is not likely to be made) and even then that the only assessment on the corporation shall be a limited tax on the net income. So far as the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, and the Portland, Great Falls & Conway companies are concerned, no reason has been even unofficially intimated for their refusal to pay the tax assessed.

The act relating to taxation of railroad companies provides that "if any corporation fails to pay the tax assessed, the State Treasurer may, at his discretion, cause an action of contract in the name of the State, for the recovery of the same, with interest." By advice of the Attorney General, concurred in by the executive council and myself, the treasurer has deferred commencing actions against the delinquent companies for the taxes due the State, until the legislature can have an opportunity to provide a remedy. The importance of the action of the State, for the recovery of the same, with interest, is of course impossible to devise any system of taxation which will be absolutely equal; as capital which is represented by stocks, bonds, loans and currency cannot be reached by the assessor as readily as that invested in farms, houses, stores, mills, work shops, and other visible property. At the same time, this liability to inequality should be corrected so far as it is possible. So far as capital is invested directly or indirectly in banking, railroad, telegraph, express and insurance business, it may be and should be reached. The last legislature inaugurated this policy by directing with reference to a part of these interests. I earnestly hope that you will continue to press forward measures looking to such a system of taxation as will tend to equalize the public burdens. In my judgment, it is possible—certainly so with an amendment of the State constitution—to ultimately provide for all expenditures for State purposes by a just tax on national and savings banks, railroad, insurance, telegraph, and express companies, wild lands, and a few other interests, without assessing a single dollar on the several towns and cities.

Under the practice which has always prevailed in the Treasury Department, of distributing the State funds in moderate sums in banks located at convenient points in the State, without charging or receiving anything for the use of the same, the State has received only the small returns derived from deposits in the State banks where most of the interest on the State debt has been paid. I see no reason why the cash balances in the hands of the Treasurer, averaging \$250,000, should not be deposited in such banks as are willing to pay a moderate interest for the use of the same; and I recommend the legislature to this end.

Under existing laws the tax on shares in National Banks owned out of the State, goes to the municipalities where the banks are located. There seems to be eminent propriety in having the tax on such non-resident shares go into the State treasury for the benefit of all the people of the State, as is the case in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and I recommend legislation to this end. Should the legislature think it expedient to impose a tax on the receipts of express companies and on the property of telegraph companies, additional State revenue could be derived from these sources. It may be reasonably expected that the revenue derived from these sources, and from Savings Banks and public lands, during the current year, will be equivalent to the amount that will be required to meet the ordinary current State expenditures.

There will then remain to be provided for by taxation a sum equivalent to the appropriations on account of the public debt, and for public and Free High School purposes—about two mills on the dollar of the State valuation for schools, and a similar assessment on account of the public debt in case it shall be decided to renew a portion of the loans, and otherwise three mills. Could reliance be placed on the prompt payment of the tax on railroad and insurance companies during the year, a State tax of three and a half mills on the dollar, instead of four, would be sufficient to meet all State expenditures—such a reduction of one and a half mills from that of last year, which would extend gratifying relief to the people of the State.

The statistics presented in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools unmistakably indicate a gradual improvement in the educational interests of the State. Notwithstanding there has been no material change in the census number of scholars, yet the number of pupils registered during the past year, the average attendance, the average length of the schools, the number of school houses in good condition by municipalities, as well as that distributed by the State, for school purposes, have all materially increased. During the past decade the amount of money appropriated per scholar for school purposes has been doubled, the compensation of male teachers increased fifty per cent., and of female teachers nearly one hundred per cent., and the length of schools ten per cent., while the quality of the instruction has greatly improved. Ten years since there was no normal school in the State; now there are two in successful operation. A decade since the common school fund, now increased to \$381,893, was less than half that sum. Within

present to even approximately estimate the revenue which will accrue to the State from this source. For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1874, the excess of premiums received over losses paid in this State, was a little more than one million dollars, about three fifths of which was on account of life companies; but the net income for that year affords little light as to the probable amount of deductions to be made under the act.

Of the twenty-seven States which tax the business of life insurance, and of the thirty-two which tax the business of fire and marine insurance companies—on the just principle that whoever is protected by the State should contribute towards the public expenditures—scarcely one of them imposes so light an assessment as that provided by this act. Undoubtedly to moderate an exercise of the justly and necessary power of taxation, will lead to a corresponding moderation in claims for deductions, and to a prompt response to the requirements of the act. The license fees imposed by the statute on insurance brokers and on foreign insurance companies—and nearly nine-tenths of the insurance business of Maine is done by out of State companies—are so meagre as to fail to meet the expenditures of the insurance department and leave a fair balance to go into the State Treasury, as was intended; inasmuch as the balance now paid into the treasury fails to meet the payments by the State for the printing of the department. I recommend, therefore, that these fees be moderately increased.

EQUALIZING BURDENS OF TAXATION.

While it is incumbent on legislators to restrict the State expenditures to the narrowest limits consistent with a due regard to the public welfare, it is at the same time their duty to seek to distribute and equalize the heavy taxation growing out of the war for national existence, as to avoid making the burden fall in undue degree on those employments and productive industries on which the prosperity of the State so largely depends. While such a radical reform is in progress, it will lead all men to be honest and truthful in rendering statements of their property, it is of course impossible to devise any system of taxation which will be absolutely equal; as capital which is represented by stocks, bonds, loans and currency cannot be reached by the assessor as readily as that invested in farms, houses, stores, mills, work shops, and other visible property. At the same time, this liability to inequality should be corrected so far as it is possible. So far as capital is invested directly or indirectly in banking, railroad, telegraph, express and insurance business, it may be and should be reached. The last legislature inaugurated this policy by directing with reference to a part of these interests. I earnestly hope that you will continue to press forward measures looking to such a system of taxation as will tend to equalize the public burdens. In my judgment, it is possible—certainly so with an amendment of the State constitution—to ultimately provide for all expenditures for State purposes by a just tax on national and savings banks, railroad, insurance, telegraph, and express companies, wild lands, and a few other interests, without assessing a single dollar on the several towns and cities.

REVENUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Under the practice which has always prevailed in the Treasury Department, of distributing the State funds in moderate sums in banks located at convenient points in the State, without charging or receiving anything for the use of the same, the State has received only the small returns derived from deposits in the State banks where most of the interest on the State debt has been paid. I see no reason why the cash balances in the hands of the Treasurer, averaging \$250,000, should not be deposited in such banks as are willing to pay a moderate interest for the use of the same; and I recommend the legislature to this end.

Under existing laws the tax on shares in National Banks owned out of the State, goes to the municipalities where the banks are located. There seems to be eminent propriety in having the tax on such non-resident shares go into the State treasury for the benefit of all the people of the State, as is the case in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and I recommend legislation to this end. Should the legislature think it expedient to impose a tax on the receipts of express companies and on the property of telegraph companies, additional State revenue could be derived from these sources. It may be reasonably expected that the revenue derived from these sources, and from Savings Banks and public lands, during the current year, will be equivalent to the amount that will be required to meet the ordinary current State expenditures.

There will then remain to be provided for by taxation a sum equivalent to the appropriations on account of the public debt, and for public and Free High School purposes—about two mills on the dollar of the State valuation for schools, and a similar assessment on account of the public debt in case it shall be decided to renew a portion of the loans, and otherwise three mills. Could reliance be placed on the prompt payment of the tax on railroad and insurance companies during the year, a State tax of three and a half mills on the dollar, instead of four, would be sufficient to meet all State expenditures—such a reduction of one and a half mills from that of last year, which would extend gratifying relief to the people of the State.

The statistics presented in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools unmistakably indicate a gradual improvement in the educational interests of the State. Notwithstanding there has been no material change in the census number of scholars, yet the number of pupils registered during the past year, the average attendance, the average length of the schools, the number of school houses in good condition by municipalities, as well as that distributed by the State, for school purposes, have all materially increased. During the past decade the amount of money appropriated per scholar for school purposes has been doubled, the compensation of male teachers increased fifty per cent., and of female teachers nearly one hundred per cent., and the length of schools ten per cent., while the quality of the instruction has greatly improved. Ten years since there was no normal school in the State; now there are two in successful operation. A decade since the common school fund, now increased to \$381,893, was less than half that sum. Within

present to even approximately estimate the revenue which will accrue to the State from this source. For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1874, the excess of premiums received over losses paid in this State, was a little more than one million dollars, about three fifths of which was on account of life companies; but the net income for that year affords little light as to the probable amount of deductions to be made under the act.

Of the twenty-seven States which tax the business of life insurance, and of the thirty-two which tax the business of fire and marine insurance companies—on the just principle that whoever is protected by the State should contribute towards the public expenditures—scarcely one of them imposes so light an assessment as that provided by this act. Undoubtedly to moderate an exercise of the justly and necessary power of taxation, will lead to a corresponding moderation in claims for deductions, and to a prompt response to the requirements of the act. The license fees imposed by the statute on insurance brokers and on foreign insurance companies—and nearly nine-tenths of the insurance business of Maine is done by out of State companies—are so meagre as to fail to meet the expenditures of the insurance department and leave a fair balance to go into the State Treasury, as was intended; inasmuch as the balance now paid into the treasury fails to meet the payments by the State for the printing of the department. I recommend, therefore, that these fees be moderately increased.

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Biographical Sketches

of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, from Oxford County.

We elp the following from the Daily Kennebec Journal's Biographical Sketches, prepared for that paper by Mr. Howard Owen, one of the proprietors.

SENIATE.

FOSTER, ENOCH, JR., Bethel, Republican, Baptist, lawyer, married; age 34.—Born in Newry; educated at Gould's Academy, Maine State Seminary, and Bowdoin College; studied law in the office of Hon. Reuben Foster of Waterville, and graduated at the Law University of Albany, N. Y.; commenced practice at Bethel in 1865, and been in active practice since; elected County Attorney for Oxford County in 1867, for three years and re-elected in 1870, which office he held till Jan. 1st, 1874; member of the Senate in 1874; member of the Republican State Committee. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army, Sept. 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Co. H, 10th Maine Regt., which was assigned to the expedition under Gen. Butler for the capture of New Orleans; afterwards commissioned First Lieutenant and served three years in the Army of the Department of the Gulf; was appointed Provost Marshal by Gen. Banks, and served in that capacity for a year and a half, in Louisiana, resigned that position and joined his regiment to serve in Gen. Banks' 10th Texas and Red River Campaign.

SWANEY, JOHN P., Canton, Republican, Universalist, farmer, married; age 35. Born in Canton; educated at Deane's Academy, Southport, N. H., Hebron Academy, Bates College and Tufts College. First Lieutenant in the Army of the Potomac; Town Treasurer and Clerk three years, Supervisor of Schools, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and Assessor of the Oxford bar and practiced there to the present time, with the exception of the time spent in the army.—Mr. Swaney is well read in his profession. Member of the last House of Representatives.

BURNHAM, PINKNEY, JR., Bethel, Republican, Congregationalist, carriage manufacturer, married; age 50. Born in Gilead, and attended the district school. Formerly a whig.

DURELL, CHARLES F., Oxford, Republican, Universalist, merchant, single; age 39. Born in Portland, educated in Oxford village and at Hebron Academy.—Has been Selectman and Town Treasurer.

FROST, LEWIS, Sweden, Republican, Congregationalist, farmer, married; age 55. Born in Norway; educated in the Norway and Brighton high schools;—member of the House in 1868. Formerly a whig.

HARRIS, SYLVESTER S., Brownfield.—Republican. [No return.]

LOCKE, SAMUEL B., West Paris. Republican, no religious preferences reported, merchant, single; age 34. Born at Locke's Mills, Greenwood; educated in the common school and at Gould's Academy, Bethel. An energetic, active business man. Always a republican.

PARK, HENRY W., Mexico, Republican, Universalist, merchant, married;—age 40. Born in Dixfield, and educated in the schools of his native town; tended store in 1850 and '51, at Berry's Mills, Carthage. When eighteen years old, he went to Boston and remained four years, engaged as a salesman. From 1855 to 1859 was engaged as day laborer in all kinds of work, in Dixfield; rented a farm and moved to Mexico in 1859. Commenced trade at Mexico in 1861, and has continued in trade, with the exception of a part of the years 1864 and 1865 since that time was during the years 1864 and 1865, for the term of one year, in the Ordnance Office, at Washington. D. C. has been three years selectman and assessor, seven years supervisor of school committee, and for the last five or six years treasurer of the town. Always a Republican.

STOWE, NATHANIEL H., Sumner, Democrat, Universalist, farmer, married; age 51. Born in Canton, Worcester county, Mass., removed to Sumner in the spring of 1861; received a common school and academical education. Has held the office of Town Clerk.

WHITCOMB, WILLIAM H., Norway.—Democrat, Universalist, merchant, married; age 34. Born in Bethel, and educated in Gould's Academy, in that town. One of the enterprising and successful merchants of the place.

TOWN ITEMS.

Bethel.
Jan. 8th, 1875.—About six inches of snow fell last night. It is nothing but frost, and will afford a feebly playing for the wind, which from appearances will improve its opportunity. Our storms are very light, and the streams and water fountains are almost dried; many wells have already failed, and others are nearly useless, affording but a few pails of water a day.

A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized and held weekly meetings in Patten's Hall on the Hill, and another is about entering the ways that are dark, at West Bethel.

Our merchants have been taking account of stock, and find generally a satisfactory balance on their ledgers.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Woodson Mason and Mrs. L. T. Barker have opened a Millinery Shop at the house of Mrs. Mason. Miss Augusta Walker and Miss Kilborne have opened a dress makers shop in the house of N. C. Grover. Mr. Leonard Farewell, a highly respected citizen of Middle Intervale, died quite suddenly the first of December, and about one week later, his wife, who had been sick several years, was buried. Mrs. E. Foster, Jr., the wife of our Senator, is slowly recovering from a painful sickness. David Brown cut the fingers of his right hand badly with a circular saw in the mill of Mr. White of Albany, a few days since.

W.
The following list of officers were elected by Bethel, Grange No. 67, for the year 1875:
M. I. G. Kimball; O. S. T. Barlett; L. A. M. Carter; S. E. C. Chapman; A. S. St. John Hastings; C. T. H. Chapman; T. S. B. Twitchell; S. A. W. Valentine; G. H. H. Wilson; C. Mrs. M. B. Chapman; F. Mrs. B. W. Chapman; F. Mrs. M. O. Wilson; L. A. S. Mrs. L. Valentine.

West Bethel.

Died, in Lenoxville, Province of Quebec, Jan. 4th, 1875, Julia, wife of Mr. E. L. Mason, aged 35 years, 8 months.

The remains of Mrs. Mason were brought to West Bethel, her native place, for interment. The remains of her son, Ives, who died last March, aged 13 years, were also brought and buried beside those of his mother.

Brownfield.
We are having, in this vicinity, a fine time for lumbering operations, which is being improved. A large amount of bark is being hauled to Appleby's tannery; also oak timber for staves to Howard & Stickney's mill, and a large amount of cord wood is being cut and hauled to the railroad.

The temperance movement has passed through this place, giving us several fine lectures, and creating quite an interest in this town and vicinity. The effects are not so striking here as in some towns where citizens are not so famous for their temperance principles.

PERSONAL.—Major I. B. Bean has so far completed his new house as to move into it. J. Devereaux has rented and moved into the house vacated by Major Bean. Mr. Fred Spring has moved into Dr. Sweet's house. E. E. Rice has sold all his real estate in town to Charles Edes of this town. Mr. Rice has gone west.

VERITAS.

Fryeburg.
Jan. 8th, 1875.—Fryeburg has never been noted as a business centre. But after one has made his fortune there is no better place in which to make a delightful home. Here one may hold converse with his library—that with his neighbors and dispense his chivalric to grateful sons and daughters of want. Noble men have ministered at the altar—and excellent schools for the education of the young. Our academy is proud of its teachers, past and present (from Webster to Wilson) no less than its Alumni. From both these classes it has sent many noble illustrious and honored far up the roll of fame. But to return: business is dull in this usually quiet town. The merchants find time to read the papers; discuss matters of State; post their books and spend an occasional hour in the bosom of their families. The bark teams bringing bark to the tannery are few and scattering. It is reported that Allen & Warren will shut down their tannery at an early day. In that event quite a force of hands will be thrown out of employ. The new steam mill of Nutter Shirley & Co., which goes into operation in April, promises to add something to the business of the place.

The manufacture of the oak in the vicinity, considerable of which is being hauled this season will prove quite an extensive business. We learn a board mill to cut up all kinds of lumber, and also a run of stones will be put in as soon as the mill has been completed. The pine, hemlock and spruce lumber business is next to nothing this winter. The depressed prices and tight money market are operating as a dead lock. This is severely felt, as ordinarily much trade results from this business, as well as giving employment to man and beast.

The lines are drawn here sharply on the Senatorial question. Petitions have been circulated among the "faithful" to bring to bear on Senators and Representatives at the Capitol—and some of our citizens are on the ground to see that "all is well, and the right man put in the right place."

Our college boys are at home on their brief holiday vacation. Fryeburg is always well represented in matters of a "liberal education;" there being no less than eight young men from the village now in college; (two, Will Souther and Charlie Evans, having recently left Bowdoin.) E. S. and Fred Osgood are at Bowdoin—Dan W. and John Jay Bradley at Dartmouth—Edison Warriner, Ed Walker, John Locke and Scrope Howe at Orono.

The "week of prayer" has been observed, with profitable meetings, by Rev. Mr. Stone's society.

Samuel Knox, Jr., has bought the farm and residence occupied by the late Stephen P. Walker—paying for it \$1300.

The remains of John Charles, a lot of goods were recently sold at auction at N. Fryeburg.

South Hiram.

The new Meeting-house at South Hiram was dedicated on Saturday, Jan. 2d. We learn that Capt. Moses N. Staley, who was removed to the Lussane Hospital a few weeks ago, is expected to live but a few days. Soon after he was incarcerated in the Hospital he struck a window sash and broke it, cutting his hand very badly between the middle and fore finger. Mortification has set in and extended to his elbow, which will probably necessitate amputation. All that he talks about is his horses.

X. Y. Z.

Kezar Falls.

Jan. 1st, 1875.—There was a rain storm on Monday last, which made some very bad traveling for a short time, but soon froze, which made as good sleighing as could be wished for New Years.

The Fair and Oyster Supper at the Hall was a success. The receipts amounted to about forty dollars, which is to be expended in furnishing the parsonage.

There was a New Year's Ball at Pingree's Hall on Thursday night. Music by Horace Pike, violin; W. Mabry, cornet, and Miss Emma Danforth, organ.

Lyceum at the Hall this evening.—Question, Resolved, That whatever is, is right. Decision in favor of affirmative.

Mason.

Christmas and New Years have been here, and quiet reigns in our borders. Peace and good-will to all is the rule just now.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Society has been held at the Chapel in Mason. The Rev. Mr. Martin, Presiding Elder, has been here and preached sound sermons, which we trust will be productive of much good. He is a very pleasant speaker, and has his heart in the work before him. The meetings have been very interesting and there has been a very good attendance considering the state of the weather, which has been quite cold and blustering. It is now understood that there are to be evening meetings during the week. Ashley Y. Paine, the oldest man in Mason, now 80 years old, is a regular attendant at all the meetings, usually going and returning on foot. His eyesight is failing, otherwise he is quite smart. He has a sister, Mrs. Mary Fay, living in town, in her 90th year. She is about the house and does her own work. She attended the Christmas festival, and seemed to enjoy it as well as any of the young folks.

Mrs. Aseneth Shackley died at West Bethel last Saturday. Her age was about eighty. She was the mother of Geo. W. Mills, who died so suddenly a few weeks since. She had enjoyed good health until a few months ago, when she was smitten with palsy and has been quite helpless since. She had outlived all of her children and the friends of her youth.

Mrs. Harriet, wife of Abner Bennett of West Bethel, died the 19th of Dec., after a painful sickness of several months. She leaves a husband and several children who mourn her loss sadly. Her age was about sixty years.

Jacob Wardwell, who died at West Bethel one week ago, was a son of Gilbert Wardwell, Esq., of Albany. He was a young man of great promise, and his many friends had high hopes of him. His father, mother, brothers and sisters mourn his untimely exit to another world. They miss his cheery voice and mainly presence, and wonder why it is ordered thus. He leaves a young wife with whom he has lived but a few short months, sick, almost heart broken; to her human sympathy seems but mockery, to her all his bright hopes are blasted, and the flower of her youth is fading before its time. May she find that all sufficient support which human love fails to give.

They have organized a Farmers' Club at West Bethel, which is growing very interesting. It meets once in two weeks at the house of some one of the members. Several of our Mason farmers are connected with it. Were your correspondent a farmer perhaps he might attempt to report some of its doings after the great Senatorial question is settled, so that you have more space and the people more leisure to discuss agricultural topics.

G. H. B.

Milton Plantation.
We are having very cold weather here, which gives a lively turn to those engaged in replenishing their woodpiles, logging, &c.

Christmas passed away very quietly with us in Milton. The little ones munched their sweetmeats by the parental hearth stone, and were supremely happy.

Very interesting Sunday evening prayer meetings are being held at Abbotts Mills school house. A number have arisen for prayers. May the good work go on proving a blessing to many.

We have got a washing machine man among us. Mr. Hannibal Andrews has bought the right to sell Mosses' washer, and the way he flies around among the good dames of a Monday morning shows that a trial is quite sure to effect a sale.

Many of the friends and neighbors of Mr. Eben Bodwell gathered at his house on New Year's day, and after spending a few hours in a very pleasant manner, returned to their homes leaving a well filled pantry of the good things which the masters of this region "know how to concoct." Mrs. Bodwell by a fall some months ago so injured her hip as to render her unable to walk. She has the sympathy of many, in her affliction.

Wells are drying up in this vicinity.—At Ramford Corner and Centre there are but one or two cisterns with water in them. Many go to the river for their water.

South Paris.

We will attempt to further celebrate the distinctive features of the "Old Bolster District." This region is perhaps as valuable in the products of the soil as any equal area in town—particularly has it been in the growth of forests. But these have suffered sadly by the wood speculator. Six farms having extensive forest growths, have been stripped of this noble product, besides the so called Whitney lot, of 100 acres, purchased by Briggs & Morse. There are, however, farms still retaining extensive wood lots, among which is that of Dea. S. R. Parsons and the Knights farms.

Horace Knight has perhaps the best pair of oxen in the County, with a girth of over 8 feet and a weight of nearly 5,000 pounds.

Among the noteworthies of this region may be mentioned Col. Wm. Sweet, a man having a local reputation for general interest in social, political and religious questions. He also has gained some prominence as an agriculturist, having been a late member of the State Board of Agriculture. In characteristics he is a sort of Cromwell, fighting up his chosen cause with unyielding purpose, firm and faithful to his adherents, intolerant and uncompromising to his opponents. Although grown old in well established principles, unlike many, he possesses the elasticity of mind to grasp new principles, and he is now an ardent and prominent worker in the Granger organization.

Observer.

West Paris.
The West Paris Dramatic Club will give an entertainment at Judkins's Hall, West Paris, on Thursday evening, Jan. 14th, when will be presented the drama, "Among the Breakers," and the farce, "Cool as a Cucumber." The curtain will rise at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.—Children 15 cents. The profits will be devoted to a charitable purpose and we trust a full house will greet the club.

Porter.

Christmas was a lovely day, and the young folks of this place improved the nice sleighing in the daytime, and with a Christmas Ball and oyster supper in the evening at French's Hall. Music by J. Cole's Band, Limington. There were twenty-five couples present who tripped the light fantastic too long into the wee small hours, and everything passed off pleasantly under the popular Hall Managers, Frank P. and W. D. French.

Mr. Cole is teaching a dancing school in this place with good success.

Our town school is under the popular management of Silas A. McDaniel of Freedom, N. H. As a teacher, Mr. McDaniel is one of the best in the State. Having had a large experience in the business and being an excellent scholar, he is just the one to give perfect satisfaction to parents and scholars.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of Wm. Douglas of this town, died quite suddenly one day last week, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn the loss of a kind mother and affectionate wife. Mary J., daughter of David A. Colcord of this town, died on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness—consumption. She bore her sufferings with christian fortitude and resignation.

North Woodstock.

Mr. Silas Billings, an old resident, is lying very ill at his home with lung fever.

Joseph Brown is the only man here, who, this fall, was blessed with a full crop of perfect apples; the fruit of perseverance in destroying caterpillars.

Our place is occasionally enlivened by a "Fox Hunt." The animals are quite tame and easily caught—for instance this exciting scene occurred a few weeks ago. Some hounds belonging to Cole and Stevens of Bryant's Pond, started a fox on a mountain east of our village, and drove him into the village, pursuing him into the enclosure of Mr. Ordway.

The yard the fox took a westerly course over a ridge and into a ravine where Mr. Ordway was cutting wood; Mr. O. gave a check to the animal, and the dogs being near, caught it. The hounds' owners came up and claimed the game; but Mr. Ordway had the fox all dressed—however a compromise was effected, and soon our village resumed its usual staidness.

Flower plants can be saved from freezing in a common room, by covering them at night with several thicknesses of newspaper,—we have tried it three winters with perfect success.

South Andover.

Weather mild and good sleighing. Farmers have had a fine time to draw their wood and lumber.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—The most severe snow storm of the season, Saturday.

—Mr. B. N. Dean, formerly of Andrews & Dean, is in town, on the firm calls for a settlement of all old accounts, before he returns to his home in the West.

—We have received a copy of the Fish Commissioner's Report. Having recently published a lengthy extract from the document, we will make no further allusion to it.

—We have received from Sprague, Owen & Nash, Augusta, a copy of "Biographical Sketches of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1875." Price 15 cents.

—W. F. Morrill has resigned the position of Grand Secretary to the Good Templars, and Chas. F. Sweet, of Portland, has been appointed to fill the place for the remainder of the year.

—We learn that H. W. Park, representative from the Mexico clause, was called home from Augusta by an announcement of the sudden death of his wife. We have received no further particulars.

—The Democratic members of the N. York Assembly outside of New York city have passed resolutions condemning the New York delegation in attempting to forestall the organization of the House and its future action on the senatorship.

—If you are going to Portland in the early train, it is much pleasanter to spend the night at the Andrews House, South Paris, and take the train without a cold ride to chill you through before fairly starting on the journey. Andrews will give you first-class accommodations.

—We are pleased to compliment our correspondents on their promptness in furnishing us items and for the excellent matter which they send. One of the best indications that they are appreciated is the fact that we find many extracts from them copied in nearly all our exchanges.

—Mr. G. G. Addison will commence a class in singing next Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, at Academy Hall, Paris Hill.—All interested are requested to be present. As a teacher of singing Mr. Addison is too well known to need any urging upon our citizens to give him a large class.

—The Republican Senators and Representatives from Oxford County all voted for Mr. Hemlin—precisely as his friends stated—except two, viz: Locke of Paris and Frost of Sweden. Did they all represent their constituents on the Senatorial question? The Republicans, who are the sovereigns of the party as well as of the State, will answer the question.

—As the house of Rowell & Co. has for a long time been the most extensive in the United States, so that of that of Rowell & Chesman be the largest in the West. What they do not understand about the business is not worth knowing. With abundant means, natural adaptation to the work which they have so long and profitably been engaged, they will soon build up a rival house to the old one. One thing newspaper publishers have long since learned, Rowell & Co. are no advertisers what Rothschild is to bankers—first and foremost.—Pomeroy's Democrat, New York City.

PILES can be cured only by ANAKESIS, the greatest discovery of the age and the sole, infallible remedy for the worst cases of PILES. Thousands of sufferers after trying in vain all manner of ointments and internal remedies, have been instantly relieved and permanently cured by ANAKESIS. It is the happy discovery of Dr. SIBBER, a regular scientific physician, and Doctor of all schools, endorsed and recommended by Price \$1. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and sent free by mail from Principal Depot, 46 Walker St., New York.

FATAL INFANTICIDE.

Do not, as you value your life, cure take the idea that a cough is one of those casual local affections which require but little attention. This species of infatuation is fatal to the weak. A cough is the first menace of consumption, remember that. Annihilate the danger by extinguishing the complaint. The means await you at every drug store. HALEY'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will, in every instance, effect a perfect cure of the threatened ailment without causing nausea, or is pleasant to the palate as well as infallible.

PICK'S TONIC-ACID DRUGS—Cure in one minute.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.
A Wonderful Cure.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—Dear Sir:—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchitis and had tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors, and unable to leave New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home, but had but been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleedings within two weeks, and had been in bed for a number of days. In the following I improved sufficiently to be able to move about in a very feeble state. My Bronchitis trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief came to naught. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine as a delusion. I had, however, a strong desire to see one of your cures, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, and I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Mucilage and Pellets, and commenced their use, and in a few days I began to improve. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Catarrh and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe hemorrhage from the Lungs, and I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I began to move about in a very feeble state. I continued to use your Catarrh Remedy, and in a few months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, and I had no cough, and was able to move about in a very feeble state, and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the Lungs, and an entire cure from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much, and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicine is a cure for Catarrh, and I have received it from your hands, as well as Throat and Lung Disease, and I have recommended it to many friends, and shall ever speak in its praise.

Gratefully yours, W. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 567, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Baker's Pain Expeller, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Menstrual, Cholera Infantum, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chills, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Cholera, and all painful affections of the body, both external and internal. For Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and diseases of the throat and lungs, it is an invaluable remedy. Sold by J. H. B. BAKER, No. 10, Broadway, New York, and all College Pharmacies.

Wonderful Success.

Three years ago Dr. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States from Germany for the cure of coughs, severe colds, croup, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It has since been used in such success, 30,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year for three years by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 100,000 letters from Druggists are now on file, saying that no other preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to the Drug Store of G. E. Wilson, South Paris, or to 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. E. GREEN.
Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, N. J.

BORN.

On Paris Hill, Jan. 4, to the wife of O. A. Maxwell, a son.

In Bethel, Dec. 28, 74, to the wife of Asa Y. Stowell, a daughter.—(13 months.)

In West Sumner, N. Y., 74, to the wife of Oscar G. Chandler, a son.

MARRIED.

In Ellsworth, Dec. 27, 74, Mr. Charles A. Cole and Miss Margaret R. Redburn of Ellsworth.

In Brownfield, Jan. 5, by Rev. Mr. Cole of Orono, Mr. Algernon Jewett of Denmark and Miss Maria Merrill of Brownfield.

In Porter, Nov. 21, 74, by Rev. John Stanley, Mr. Arthur Hunt and Miss Emeline Hunt of Ellsworth, both of Hiram.

DIED.

In Buckfield, Dec. 25, 74, Mrs. Ella F. wife of Oscar G. Chandler, aged 25 years.

In Abington Mass., Dec. 28, 74, Mrs. Olive P. Langley, daughter of the late John Tucker of Peru, Mass., aged 7 years and 30 days.

Don't Forget

TO CALL AT

A. OSCAR NOYES'S

Drug and Book Store,

NOBART VILLAGE.

If you would see the most extensive and beautiful variety of

HOLIDAY GOODS

to be found in the County.

All the late POLISH and GIFT BOOKS to the penny TOY BOOK, also, Vases in Paris, Baskets, and Christmas Wares, fine sets of 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.

SOUTH PARIS MARKET.

DECEMBER 26, 1874.

ordered by J. N. BOLSTER.

APPLES—\$2.00 per bushel.

BEANS—Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel.

POTATOES—\$1.00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—per bushel \$1.00.

BUTTER—\$5.00 per cwt.

CHEESE—Factory, per cwt. \$1.00.

COFFEES—\$2.00 per cwt.

EGGS—\$2.00 per cwt.

HAY—\$12.00 per ton.

WHEAT—\$1.00 per bushel.

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Dec. 5, 3m
WHITNEY & CO.,
Norwich, Conn.