

The Emperor Constantine directed to be made for Byzantium, in the year 331, under the care of Eusebius of Caesarea. It consists of 345 1/2 leaves of very fine vellum, made either from the skins of antelopes or of asses, each leaf being 14 7/8 inches high by 13 1/2 inches wide. The early history of the Vatican manuscript is not known, but it appears in the first catalogue of the Vatican Library in 1475. It is a quarto volume, containing 146 leaves of fine thin vellum, each 10 1/2 inches high and 10 broad. Both manuscripts are written in Greek uncial, or capital letters, are without spaces between the words, and have no marks of punctuation.—*Appleton's American Encyclopedia, revised edition, article 'Manuscript.'*

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, OCTOBER 5, 1875.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person discontinues, he must pay all arrears, 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 it is not the duty of a publisher to remove or destroy a paper after it has been taken from the office or not.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized Agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will receive for cash and attend to orders for Job Work, Advertising, and to any other matters which subscribers may desire.

(Every Postmaster in Oxford County.)
Albany, J. H. Lovell; Andover, F. A. Bodwell; Bethel, Foster & Hersey; E. W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. S. Frye; Buckfield, J. H. DeCoster; W. Alwood; Fryeburg, F. Lewis; R. W. McKee; Gilsum, Thos. Wright; A. J. Baker; Gorham, Ben. Brooks; Greenwood, J. A. Coffin; Hamner, A. K. Knapp; Hebron, A. G. Whitman; Hiram, L. A. Wadsworth; Mason, G. H. Brown; Mexico, H. W. Hilditch; Newry, H. H. Hilditch; Newry, G. E. Hilditch; Peru, A. L. Hilditch; Porter, F. W. Hilditch; Isadore, L. French; Randolph, W. A. Abbott; R. H. Hilditch; Sweden, H. Sanders; S. Waterford, J. M. Shaw; Woodstock, O. C. Houghton; Franklin & Milton Plantations, T. H. Thomson.

Agents will deduct their commission before sending money to this office.

"More Currency—More Greenbacks"—
"For Poor People"—
"Pay Mortgages and Taxes."

This is the language of the Ohio Democracy, and it is the language of many a man in Maine. It is the language of a press which devotes its whole attention to showing all those who read it, that more "greenbacks" issued by the government will enable the poor man to buy more bread, to pay his taxes and cancel his mortgages. It is not one press alone that virtually sustains and advocates this doctrine. Every journal that desires the success of the Ohio Democracy—who declare that a return to specie payment will bankrupt the nation—looks upon an irredeemable paper currency as a blessing. It is well enough for every sensible, thinking man, whether a laborer or not, to reflect a moment on the reasonableness and the expediency of this doctrine. It would be well for every man to make the enquiry and answer it, if he can, to his own satisfaction, whether an increase of paper money would enable him to pay his taxes, his mortgages, his bills and notes easier—with less effort, less labor, less foresight and anxiety. For if it were true that working men and business men could pay their debts and obligations with greater ease and facility by this method, than they could under a return to specie payment; and their future prosperity be advanced and rendered more certain and stable, it should receive the universal sanction of everybody. How gladly ought every man to be to find a mint of paper dollars ready to flow into his lap which he might use to discharge his contracts and provide him with comforts and luxuries!

But how is the poor man going to get these greenbacks? None of these wise men from the East or West have told us how the poor man is to get these paper dollars to discharge his mortgages and taxes. Why don't they tell us this important step in the theory. Is the information too sacred to see daylight; or is the theory a little lame at this point; and for success, depends on silence? These schemers for paper dollars do not deny that every million of paper money they issue will render their wares cheaper until, if they issue \$50,000,000, a paper dollar will be worth but 40 cents in the currency of the nations around us. This they will not deny nor will they have the frankness to admit. And farther they will not deny that a paper dollar now in the city of Portland or Boston, from the little Dominion of Canada is 12 per cent. premium, and is actually worth 25 per cent. more in currency than our beautiful greenback. And who is not ashamed of it? And who would be astonished and far more ashamed to see the gulf widening between a mere paper and a true currency, by the issuance of more irredeemable paper?

But how is the poor man to get these greenbacks to pay off his mortgages and taxes as promised by the Aliens and Fenians and Salons of today? They will not condescend to tell us poor men how it is done. It is no part of the theory to develop the working thereof. This would have had the game, break the spell, and prick the bubble. It is not very difficult to demonstrate the way by which a man pays mortgages and taxes, in the usual course of events, or as a matter of cause and effect. He must, by labor and prudence and economy and foresight, earn more than he spends in order to pay taxes or mortgages. This is the natural mode, the honest method, by which such a purpose is accomplished. It is the only method employed by just men or women, and is the only way open before us where, by capital is possessed or mortgages paid or luxuries enjoyed. It is true, however, that other methods may be employed, where safes are opened and houses entered by force and stealth, but this is not adjudged honorable among decent human beings.

But when prices of all commodities go up as greenbacks increase, faster than the wages of labor, skilled or unskilled—how will the poor man increase his surplus earnings and pay his mortgages and taxes? How will he get or find or gain

his greenbacks—his legal tender to pay off his mortgages, which these inflationists have promised and are constantly promising? The question is unanswerable. Let some devotee of this new departure vouchsafe an answer. It will oblige the whole community to receive a satisfactory answer by Democrat or Republican.

The government, if it has, in a life and death struggle, issued greenbacks, it was for the purpose of paying for something the government wanted, must have, and could not exist without. It was for soldiers, for bounties, for clothing and for war material to defend itself from an intestine foe and prolong its life. The government did not issue it to everybody who might ask or need. It issued it for its own urgent, pressing necessities, and thereby incurred a debt which it meant then to pay and means so still. That was a legitimate purpose in the estimation of everybody but rebels. The government can, if Congress will so enact, dispense with all revenue at home and abroad and issue greenbacks in the poor man's pocket and enable him to pay mortgages? Do give us the information. Let the mortgagor ask himself the question and then answer it.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention.

The Republicans met at Worcester last Wednesday, and were represented by nearly 1100 delegates. The Vice President of the U. S. was chosen to preside over its deliberations, and he gave an address on the occasion, which was most cordially received and enthusiastically cheered. It was full of wise counsel and good advice. Several candidates were presented for nomination for Governor, among them, Hon. A. K. Rice, Dr. Loring and Hon. Chas. F. Adams. The first name here mentioned was the successful candidate, and received a unanimous nomination. The whole ticket was nominated in the same spirit of concession. Great harmony characterized the entire proceedings; and the delegates dispersed with a full determination to elect the men put in nomination.

The platform received the unanimous sanction of the Convention. It recommends the policy of electing for official station men of the highest personal integrity; that the civil service should be purified till every unworthy man shall be driven from power, whether he belong to one party or the other; that the development of labor and capital shall be alike encouraged; that the national expenditures should be reduced; that the Presidential office should not exceed two terms; that reconciliation among the states is the object of importance and necessity; and that national honor as well as sound views of trade require a return to "Specie" payment as early as possible.

On these principles and measures, the Republican party enters a political campaign of unusual interest and importance. In the six weeks which will elapse before the election in November, there is no State that will be watched like Massachusetts. Will the Democratic "Fiducial" again elect a Democratic Governor and State Officials, in this trust and most intelligent of Republican States? If so, the "Fiducial" may have a certain amount of significance, which will confirm the hopes of its votaries; and lead them on to higher hopes and stronger efforts. Such may be the case, there is no foretelling. For the Democrats of Massachusetts have abandoned all their old doctrines, and embraced in their platform, in all essential respects, the principles and live issues contended for by the Republican party.

Each party, considering the results of last year, has everything at stake as a political organization. Each must win, not for this year only, but for the next year, and perhaps for the next decade. It is a trial of popular intelligence and party control for an indefinite period. Each will try to do its utmost, and one will be successful. Which will it be? The result is hardly doubtful; but let us wait.

The Way the Maine Election is Viewed Abroad.

The full results of a battle as well as of an election can only be estimated after the event. We had the impression that the issues settled by the late election were local and concerned mostly the people of Maine—not the whole country. Consequently there is very naturally a certain amount of surprise, when we are told by intelligent outsiders that the result is an "inflation victory." Such a conclusion ought to wake up all the sleepy, slumbering energy in both Republican and Democrat. It is a disgrace to us to have it said that we are not in favor of honest money. We will redeem ourselves from this taint the first opportunity.

The following is taken from Harper's Weekly:

The election in Maine is very suggestive. The explanation of the reduction of the Republican majority by local causes is not satisfactory, for local causes are always operative, and are therefore a constant element in the result. The significant fact is that the Democratic demand of inflation in Ohio and Pennsylvania—although, indeed, the declaration of the latter State was very recent—was not enough to overcome local causes in Maine, or to arouse a vigorous spirit of protest. The consequence is evident, and it is a great strengthening of the inflation zeal. In other words, a Republican check—for such the reduced majority upon so full a vote must be considered—is an advantage for the inflationists, and makes repudiation and national dishonor very much more probable. The New York Democratic Convention has not made its declaration as we write, but it is conceded that the result in Maine and the platform in Pennsylvania make its action more doubtful. That is to say, while the Republican party becomes more and more pronounced for honesty, the Democratic more and more distinctly tends to a policy of national dishonor and inflation. With inevitable result some of the Democratic organs daily denounce the Republicans as the authors of rag money, and revile them for tampering Democrats with their heresies. But the Republican party is recovering from the plague, while the Democrats are fast coming down with it; and a disease is dangerous where it is, and not where it is not. If inflation is fatal, it is not those who may have favored it yesterday, but those who sustain it to-day, who are dangerous to the country.

The result in Maine strengthens the Democratic inflationists; and therefore the fidelity of the sound-money Democrats in New York would be all the more creditable.

What the Democratic Platform of New York Now Means.

Of this platform the New York Herald says: "There is no doubt that a majority of the Convention if left to themselves would have greatly modified the platform on the financial question, and would have nominated quite a different ticket from that which is now to be inscribed on its banners."

Here the leaders of democracy with Tilden at their head are accused of smothering freedom of action, and of appearing that they are not.

President Grant's Speech.

The President, for a wonder, has made a speech of some length at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, and it is decidedly as good as it is long. He defines his position on the great question of reconciliation with a boldness and fairness that ought to be expected of the first of our soldiers. He would give to those who fought against us every privilege we claim for ourselves, but we can neither apologize for the past nor allow its fruits to be hazarded. This is the essence of Republican sentiment—perhaps we should rather say, of the true patriotic sentiment of the country. In giving a comprehensive glance at the means of securing the prize for which our soldiers fought, the President says they must be found in the cultivation of popular intelligence, of freedom of thought and utterance, of pure morals and equal rights. To this end schools exempt from atheistic and sectarian control, and complete separation of church and State are the necessary conditions. This, indeed, is the truth of the situation in a nutshell. As the President says, the next great national contest will have no geographical line of division, like Mason and Dixon's, but it will be between the patriotism and intelligence of one side and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. The President will surprise many that those who know him will not be surprised that he is wholly on the right side of the great issues he outlines.—*Boston Journal*

S. J. Court—Sept. T. 1875.

Barrows J. Presiding.
J. S. WRIGHT Esq., Clerk.

Just before the adjournment of the Court on Monday afternoon, Alvah Black, Esq., President of the Oxford Bar Association, addressed the Court as follows:

May I please your Honor.

Our brother, Geo. W. K. Kimball, is dead. He died on the 2nd inst. of which he was a member, having adopted resolutions which I am directed to present to the Court, and ask that they be placed upon the records.

Here Mr. Black gave the public history of Mr. Kimball's life and career. He commenced life as a poor boy, but by his own industry and energy, and by the aid of his friends, he rose to a position of honor and respect. He was a man of great talents, and of a noble character. He was a devoted husband and father, and a true friend to his fellow men. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and he was a man of great courage and fortitude. He was a man of great honor and integrity, and he was a man of great wisdom and discretion. He was a man of great faith and devotion, and he was a man of great love and compassion. He was a man of great strength and courage, and he was a man of great gentleness and meekness. He was a man of great power and influence, and he was a man of great humility and modesty. He was a man of great wealth and prosperity, and he was a man of great poverty and affliction. He was a man of great health and vigor, and he was a man of great weakness and disease. He was a man of great life and energy, and he was a man of great death and sorrow. He was a man of great triumph and success, and he was a man of great defeat and failure. He was a man of great joy and happiness, and he was a man of great sorrow and grief. He was a man of great peace and contentment, and he was a man of great unrest and anxiety. He was a man of great hope and confidence, and he was a man of great despair and doubt. He was a man of great faith and belief, and he was a man of great unbelief and skepticism. He was a man of great love and affection, and he was a man of great hatred and enmity. He was a man of great kindness and gentleness, and he was a man of great cruelty and harshness. He was a man of great patience and forbearance, and he was a man of great impatience and irritability. He was a man of great calmness and composure, and he was a man of great excitement and agitation. 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Poetry.
"A Little While the Roses Bloom."
BY MIRIAM RICH.
A little while the roses bloom,
A little while the winds blow,
A little while the baby laughs,
A little while—before he grows.
But after all the use we meet,
And after all the winds have blown,
And after all the baby laughs,
And after all it is our own.
If in our thought the rose remains,
And winds are sweet in memory,
Why should not then the baby grow,
Forever be a babe to me?

Agricultural.
Fall Work on the Farm.

The time can never arrive upon a farm when it can be said "There is nothing more to be done." A constant succession of work ever presents itself to the enterprising farmer; and now, as the close of the year arrives, and the season's labors would seem to be at an end, a crowd of important matters need attention, which will occupy the time until the ground is covered with snow.

The first work that should be done is to secure comfortable shelter for the live stock. Among them should not be forgotten the farmer himself and household. The inconveniences and exposures necessarily incident to the winter, may be very much ameliorated by judicious preparations around the homestead. A closed shed for fuel is an imperative necessity. A closed porch around the kitchen door will be found a great comfort to those whose domain is bounded thereby. A well-house should not be forgotten and a close board fence across the yard, to cut off the north winds from the rear of the house, will be a grateful addition.

In the garden, the strawberry bed and the rhubarb roots should be well protected by a thick coating of litter or leaves, and a frame prepared for a hot-bed in the spring. An ice-house should by all means be prepared, and a stack of sawdust or tanbark be collected and kept in a dry place for use as packing. The luxury of a plentiful supply of ice during the summer months, not to speak of its advantage in the dairy, can hardly be computed in comparison with the very trifling labor required to secure it.

After the homestead, necessarily follow the stables, co-sheds, pig-pens, and poultry-rears. With a well-ventilated house, dryness, warmth, cleanliness and ventilation. Each and all are absolutely necessary to the health of the stock and their economical keeping. Warmth saves feed. A few boards, closing up spaces in sheds through which the bitter winds would blow, the sun and the rain penetrate, might save a ton or more of feed. But warmth should not be gained at the expense of fresh air or ample ventilation. Cold drafts are to be avoided, and abrupt changes of temperature. A much larger proportion of sick and ailing animals owe their diseases to want of shelter on the one hand, or want of fresh air and clean quarters upon the other, than to want of feed. Animals in clean, dry, airy, well-protected sheds and stalls, are rarely troubled with ailments or vermin, and triply reap the cost of their care and keep. Neither should light be shut out from the stables.

Cattle do not thrive so well in either very light or dark stables as in those in which there is a subdued light and a few cheering, health-giving rays of sunshine. Disorders of the eye are often caused by bright light, and the cow should be at the sides, and not in full face of the animals. It will be found also of great advantage to make an open shed upon the north side of the barn-yard, and facing the south, in which the stock may air themselves in stormy weather. Preparations for all these necessities or conveniences will occupy much of the time of the next two months.

But there is also much to do in the field during these two months. Probably the most important work is the collection of materials to add to the manure pile. The most valuable of these materials are swamp mud and leaf-mould; leaves and hard wood sawdust for bedding stock; waste from tanneries, woolen mills, breweries and slaughter houses. Sea-weed is a valuable fertilizer; wood ashes, waste lime, plaster from old buildings, leather scraps, bones, and almost every refuse article add value to the compost heap, and should be gathered from every source. Money and labor thus spent is the most profitable investment that can be made.

The farmer who hesitates thus to invest his money makes a costly mistake, and he who hoards the price of his crops and either invests in bonds or loans for the sake of the interest, is a very poor business man. No investment is so safe or so profitable to the farmer as that of improvement of his own farm.

After these matters are satisfactorily attended to, every other day should be devoted to preparing for spring. The ground for oats and potatoes should by all means be ploughed. All stubble should be ploughed under. But this season is particularly fitted for the work of draining. In the limits of this article we can only point out what may be done, leaving the methods of doing it for future occasion. Whenever a spring breaks out in the field or a spot is overgrown with sedges, horse-tails or tussocks, there should be staked out a line in the nearest direction to the nearest ditch, drain, creek, plateau. It would be better if a furrow could be run with a plough over the course, by which a more permanent mark would be made, and one that is not easily obliterated.

We have been able but to hint at the multifarious opportunities there are to improve the condition of a farm at this season; but sufficient has been here pointed out to find work outside for all the fair days, and inside for all the stormy ones, for the remainder of this year. In addition to these we have mentioned, there are many other necessary things to be done that will occur to every farmer who reads these remarks, and we would urge him to lose no opportunity in preparing now for that season when he must of necessity rest from his out-door labor.—Exchange.

The Centennial Exhibition.

It is already intimated that the Agricultural Department, in the forthcoming "Centennial Exposition," will be represented by every State in the Union, and represented in a manner the most thorough and complete. The conception is a grand one, and implies an aggregate of agricultural products the sight of which will be well calculated to astonish visitors of the Exhibition, whether from our own or other lands. Calling to mind our country's almost limitless extent of area—an area not more than commensurate with the future we have pictured to ourselves of the area of agriculture, we may well give reins to the imagination while speculating as to the agricultural show we shall make in July next year. An attempt on our part to enumerate the articles, or the hundredth part of them, intended to be exhibited in the Agricultural Department of the Exposition, would, of course, be next to absurd. Fruits and cereals of every description, from all the States, it may be expected, will constitute a prominent and characteristic feature of our agricultural display; nor is it too much to anticipate that, in this direction, we shall be able successfully to compete with the world at large. In other matters, too, connected with and dependent upon the cultivation of the soil, and coming under the head of agriculture, we might mention the very important products of Timber in its various forms and uses; of animals domesticated and wild; of animal products, &c., &c., did time or space permit. Suffice it to say that the Agricultural Exhibition alone, to take place next year in Philadelphia, will not only be worth seeing, but worth going to see.

Horse Racing Time This Season.

The Syracuse Standard gives the following table of records made at Eastern courses this season:

Lula Breeze, Rochester, 2:15	2:15
Goodnight Mail, Rochester, 2:17	2:17
American Girl, Poughkeepsie, 2:18	2:18
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:19	2:19
Lady Maitland, Rochester, 2:20	2:20
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:21	2:21
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:22	2:22
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:23	2:23
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:24	2:24
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:25	2:25
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:26	2:26
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:27	2:27
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:28	2:28
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:29	2:29
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:30	2:30
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:31	2:31
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:32	2:32
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:33	2:33
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:34	2:34
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:35	2:35
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:36	2:36
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:37	2:37
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:38	2:38
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:39	2:39
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:40	2:40
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:41	2:41
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:42	2:42
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:43	2:43
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:44	2:44
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:45	2:45
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:46	2:46
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:47	2:47
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:48	2:48
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:49	2:49
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:50	2:50
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:51	2:51
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:52	2:52
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:53	2:53
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:54	2:54
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:55	2:55
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:56	2:56
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:57	2:57
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:58	2:58
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 2:59	2:59
Lucy Fuller, Cleveland, 3:00	3:00

Remedy for Cabbage Worms.

Hellebore, lime, salt and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the purpose better than other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time. A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full grown or very strong, it does not appear to affect them. The buckwheat flour is sifted upon them by means of a sieve, in the evening or in the morning—when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms, a second should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance would have the same effect.—American Gardener.

Burnt districts are expensive luxuries.

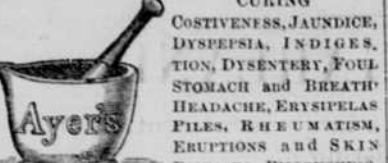
A correspondent of the Bangor Whig affirms that scions should not be cut in the spring, as has been the custom from time immemorial, but in the fall, after the trees have shed their leaves; and when cut, they should be buried where it dries, about six inches deep, and in the spring they will come out all right.

Onion raising is coming to be a specialty of Sandorland farming, and the crop last past season amounted to about 15,000 bushels, of which Alfred E. Sanderson raised 2000 bushels, and N. Austin Smith nearly as many. The latter recently shipped 500 bushels to Wethersfield, Conn., parties, at \$1.10 per bushel, and those who sold earlier received \$1.25.

A Frenchman learning the English language complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which some have written out for him as follows: "I go; thou startest; he departs; we make tracks; you cut sticks; they absquatulate or skeddaddle."

A Boston family has a remarkably intelligent parrot which repeats nearly everything it hears and which some birds have taught to swear awfully. It finally did little talking, except of a profane character, and to cure its propensity, was repeatedly soaked in cold water, and placed near the stove to dry. During a recent storm, some chickens which had become wet and chilled, were brought into the house and put by the stove to revive them. It so happened that the parrot had just been ducked himself and after surveying the chickens for some time he cried out, in oracular tones, "Little d—d fools, been swearing!"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a
Family Physic.



CURING
CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
DYSENTERY, FULS,
STOMACH AND BOWEL
DYSPEPSIA, BRUISES,
PILES, RHEUMATISM,
SCURVY, AND SKIN
DISEASES, BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DROPSY, TETTER, TUNORS AND SALT RHEUM,
WORMS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AS A DINNER PILL, AND
Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative
show how much they excel all other Pills. They
are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to
cure. They purge out the food humors of the
blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered
organ into action; and they impart health and
tone to the whole being. They cure not only the
every day complaints of every body, but formidable
and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians,
most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens,
send certificates of cures performed and of the
benefits they have derived from these Pills. They
are the safest and best family for children,
because mild as well as effective. Being sugar
coated, they are easy to take; and being purely
vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
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WILL LAST A LIFETIME!

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The best talent of the country recommends these organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction than any now made. They comprise the

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Illustrated Catalogue sent by mail, post-paid by any address, upon application to
B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.,
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The New
DAVIS
Vertical Feed Shuttle
SEWING MACHINE.

The choice in the world—most easy in America—simple in construction—easy to operate—Trade continually increasing—Agents want everywhere—best investment—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 25 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1257.

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DOVER EGG BEATER.

We claim superior to all other kinds in use, for the following reasons:
1st. The process of food is always raised from the bottom when the food takes place, thereby preventing resistance to season or ridges while feeding.
2d. The needle being in the fabric, moving with the vertical feed bar—its full pressure on the goods, renders the feed sure and strong, and the stitch uniform in length.
3d. The needle being in the goods at the time the feed takes place, renders it impossible to pull one piece while the other is stretched.
4th. The vertical feed bar being beveled the needle renders it capable of sewing elastic goods, making a smooth and flexible seam with slight side on both sides—thus enabling the sewing of any number of thicknesses without having, and operating with equal facility on the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics.

In addition to the foregoing invaluable and indispensable features, which are peculiar to this machine alone, we urge the following additional points:
1st. Simplicity.—It has no under works to be looked at or set out of order.
2d. Efficiency.—Its working parts are made of the best improved steel; are compact, strong and durable.
3d. Economy.—It is the largest machine manufactured that is adapted for family sewing; its 12 inch arm enables it to do a greater variety of work than any other machine, and it is so small that it can easily be stored in a given time, and it will make wide and narrow hems, trim all manner of dress goods, as well as quilts, tape, cloth, on goods difficult to hem on other machines, and for all of which it has attachments especially adapted for carriage turning, shoe fitting, tailoring, dress making and family use; it is so superior.

J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.
General Agents for Androscoggin, Oxford and Cumberland Counties.

Mechanic Falls, August 31, 1873.

BELMONT

(EUROPEAN HOTEL.)
623 and 625 Washington Street,
(Opposite Globe Theatre.)
BOSTON.

A new House with Elevator and all Modern Improvements.
Rooms, \$1.00 per Day and upwards.
Good RESTAURANT at moderate prices.
SABORN & HARDY.
May 4, 1873.

Non-Resident Taxes.
In the town of Mason, and County of Oxford
for the year 1874.
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DR. TOWNSEND'S OXYGENATED AIR
Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Scrofula, and all Impurities of the Blood.
With Paralysis we are having unbounded success. Consultation at our office or by letter free. Our great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best family for children, because mild as well as effective. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.
THE MENTAL INVIGORATOR.
IT ALLEVIATES THE
PALPITATING, GRIEF STRICKEN HEART
AND GIVES
BUOYANCY TO THE TIRED BRAIN
OF THE WEAKENED MAN OF BUSINESS.

WANTED!
By one of the largest Life Insurance Companies in the country, a few energetic men to act as Agents in New England, Maine, and New York, who will personally solicit business and not depend upon the efforts of subagents for satisfactory results. To such parties liberal commissions will be offered. Address: Post Office Box 203, New York City.

DEVORE'S -Brilliant- OIL.
SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BEST, FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BEST. \$3 SAMPLE FREE. Address THE UNION P. CO., Newark, N. J.

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