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Oxford Democrat

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Poetry.

The Hidden Brook.

BY JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

What is this melody beneath the grass?
Come hither, stoop and listen,—nearer yet;
And push aside the thick and tangled net
Of bending rushes and the brakes' green mass.
It comes the shilling of the loon's gleam,
And, like a harp's touches falling in
With high notes of a master's violin,
It binds a jarring strain to harmony.
Hush, hush! and cease to emulate.
The winds, in varied movements, low and sweet
Too many requiems together throng,
And mingle in thy carols to thy mate.
But, fresh from graver forest symphonies,
The winds, in varied movements, low and sweet
Within the pines and birch-trees may repeat
This sweetest of the meadow's melodies.
—Scraper for December.

Selected Story.

MAGGIE AND THE BURGLAR.

BY JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

"You are not afraid, Maggie?"

"Me afraid!" said Maggie. "I'd no

fear torn with me. As for the house it's

the strongest fastened one ever I was in.

You say yourself there's no lock a burglar

could force, and I am not the one to let

tramps or the like in, of my own free

will. God knows the place will be safe

enough when you come back—as safe as

though there were a regiment of soldiers

in it; and I'll have all bright for your

new wife, Mr. Archibald."

She called her master Mr. Archibald

still, the old woman, but she was the

only one who still used his Christian

name. He was an elderly man himself,

and had few intimate friends, hospitality

not being one of his virtues. He was

rich, and there was much that was valu-

able in the house, more ready money,

too, than most men kept about them, but

then it was as secure as a bank vault—

patent lock and burglar alarm that first

sent a bullet into any one who sought to

enter by stealth, and then rang a bell to

wake the household, were attached to

every door, and a furious watch dog that

lived on raw meat, was in the back

garden. The Van Nott mansion could

have withstood a siege at a moment's

notice.

Mr. Van Nott was a money dealer.

He had ways of accumulating property

which were mysterious to his neighbors,

and they were suspicious that the little

back parlor, sacred to business, had even

seen such lesser dealings as the loan of

money on good watches, cashmere

shawls and diamonds of genteel dis-

tress. Two or three mortgages that he

had brought up had been cruelly re-

closed; and he was a hard landlord, and

a bad person to owe money to altogether.

On the whole he was disliked in the

place, as rich as he was, and would

have found it hard to get a wife to his

liking among his neighbors at Oakham.

However, having resolved to marry

again—there had been a Mrs. Van Nott,

who had died years before—he had

cooking stove began to feel much more

comfortable. The old clock ticked away

on the mantle, the hands pointing to half

past eight.

"I'm going to bed at nine," said

Maggie. "I've worked well to-day.

Much thanks I'll get for it. Hark! what's

that?"

It was a sound outside the door—a

slow, solemn, grating of wheels. Then

feet trod on the pavement, and the bell

rang faintly.

"A carriage!" cried Maggie; "has he

changed his mind and brought her home

at once?" And taking one of the can-

dies she trotted to the door, but not

before she felt the second time.

"Who's that?" she cried, holding the

door slightly ajar.

"A stranger," said a voice, "one who

has something particular to say to you."

"You will have to wait for to-morrow,"

said Maggie, "you can't come in to-

night."

"My good woman," said the stranger,

"you are Margaret Black?"

"That's my name."

"Mr. Van Nott's servant for twenty

years?"

"Yes."

"My good woman, if you are attached

to your master, I have very bad news

for you."

"Gracious Lord!" cried Maggie, but

did not open the door much wider—only

enough to thrust her head out. "Don't

scare me, mister. What is it?"

"The worst you can think of," said

the man. "Mr. Van Nott traveled on

the railroad. There has been an

accident."

"Preserve us!" cried Maggie, letting

the door fall back, "and on his way to

his wedding. He's badly hurt then?"

"He's dead," said the man. "Dead

and we've brought him home."

Maggie sat down on a chair and began

to cry.

"We've done what we could," said

the man. "The lady he was to marry

and her friends will be down to-morrow.

Meanwhile my instructions are that you

shall watch with him, and allow no

strangers to enter the house. There are

valuables here, I'm told, and Mr. Van

Nott's lawyer must take possession of

them and seal them up before strangers

have access to the rooms."

"Oh dear," cried Maggie, "that it

should come to this. Yes, I'll watch

alone. I'm not afraid, but—oh, dear!"

Then she shrank back and let two men

ferocious fellow sat on its edge, and thus

addressed her:

"We meant to do it all quiet," he said,

"and I don't want to frighten old women.

Just put that down."

"I'm not frightened," said Maggie.

"I'm coming to take those things away

from you," said the man.

"Come," said Maggie.

He advanced one step. She took aim,

and he dodged, but a bullet went through

his left arm, and it dropped by his side.

Furious with pain, he dashed toward

her. She fired again, and this time

wounded him in the right shoulder. Faint

and quite helpless, he staggered against

the wall.

"There, you've done it, old woman,"

he said. "Open the door and let me out.

The game is up."

"Mine isn't," said Maggie. "Get back

into your coffin again, or this time I'll

shoot you through the heart."

The burglar looked at her pitiously,

but he saw no mercy in her face. He

went back to the coffin, and laid down in

it. Blood dropped from the wounds and

he was growing pale. Maggie did not

want to see him die before her eyes, and

she did not dare to go for aid. To leave

the house before daylight would be to

meet this man's acquaintances, and risk

her own life. There was nothing for her

but to play the surgeon herself, and in a

little while she had stopped the blood and

saved the burglar's life. More than that

she brought him a cup of tea and fed him

with it as if he had been a baby. Nothing

however, could induce her to let him out

of his coffin.

About 1 or 2 o'clock she heard a step

outside, and knew that other burglars

were near, but her stout heart never

quailed. She trusted in the bars and bolts,

and they did not betray her.

The daylight found her sitting quietly

beside her wounded burglar, and the milk

man, bright and early, was the an-

chor who summoned the officers of justice.

When the bridal party returned next

day the house was neat and tidy, and

Maggie, in her best alpaca, told the

news in laconic fashion.

"Frightened?" she said, in answer to

the sympathetic ejaculations of her new

mistress. "Frightened! Oh, no! Fear

wasn't born in me."

Baudelaire.

BY EDGAR FAUCETT.

O PLOT OF SUCH RICH, FANTASTIC RHYME,

Lover of some strange muse who bound her hair

With poisonous myrtles, grown in no Greek air,

But fostered of some feverish Gothic clime;

Degenerate god, half haughty, half sublime,

By what fatality went thou to fate

Through peasant, noisome paths of woe and

crime?

For me thy poetry's morbid splendours wake

A thought of how, in close mimetic gloom,

Deep and somnolent, amidst lurid tracks

That moose-like clothe or feline fur leaves

plume,

Some rank, red fungus, dappled like a snake,

Spots the black dampness with its clammy

bloom!

—Atlantic for December.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

Come and take a walk with me this

morning down to the "Battery." 'Tis a

bright beautiful morning, not so cold as

it would be in Maine at the same season,

and seven or eight o'clock in the morn-

ing is just the time to discover the

beauties of the place. We start down

Broadway, meeting a steady stream of

people, composed of laborers, mechanics,

clerks, and boys and girls, all going to

their daily employment in different parts

of the city, but all tending up Broadway,

having come in from their homes, over

The particulars of it were known only to themselves, but when at the close they reappeared it was evident that the great transaction had been effected. The faces of both shone, as if they had been in the midst of God.

From that time it was known wherever Henry Wilson went, that he was a Christian. With great modesty, yet with promptness and openness he took part in the prayer-meeting, and in all religious assemblies, never hesitating to speak for Christ, and the truth which he felt had been vouchsafed to his own salvation.

And ever since then he has shown that a man can be both a Christian and a statesman. During his previous public life in New England he had been recognized as a man of unswerving integrity, a friend of humanity and of human rights whom office could not buy, nor ambition turn from his sense of duty. Hence the outward change in him was not so great as it might otherwise have been. But where he was simply honest before, he was now distinctly religious. If he had once aimed to serve his country and his fellow-men, he now aimed beyond all to serve his Savior. In this he was known and read of all men. Through the exciting presidential canvass which eventuated in giving him the highest office but one in the nation, no breath of reproach could be uttered against him. The pretense that he had been implicated in the Credit Mobilier scheme fell dead the moment it was born. And it is not too much to say that the confidence of the nation in Mr. Wilson's goodness was no unimportant element in achieving the success with which that canvass was crowned.

Such a name and reputation as Mr. Wilson has left are among the treasures of the country. They afford a bright example for our young men. There is not one, however humble, who has not an equally open field in which to attain eminence. They are an ornament to the church of the Lord. From that elegant room in the Capitol so often the scene of corrupt intrigue, now consecrated as

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate—quite in the verge of heaven," will go forth the story of a calm peaceful Christian death, triumphant through the power of that "Cross," on which the departing statesman relied, and will be heard throughout the land inviting the high as well as the low, to accept the same faith as that through which alone they can be saved.—Mirror.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, DECEMBER 7, 1875.

Newspaper Decisions.

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

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all 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 Office has declined to refuse to take any papers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for any reason.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized Agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will accept 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. Bolwell; Bellet, Foster & Hervey; W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. S. Fink; Buckfield, J. H. DeCoster; W. Atwood; Geo. D. Bisbee; Dixfield, H. E. W. Hattie; Fryeburg, A. F. Lewis; B. W. McKee; Grand, T. Wright; A. J. Blake; Guilford, John Beattie; Greenwood, A. C. Coffin; Hallowell, A. K. Knapp; Hiram, A. G. Whitman; Hiram, L. A. Wadsworth; Mason, G. H. Brown; Mexico, Henry W. Park; Norway, George L. Farinham; Powne, J. S. A. L. Wood; W. G. Wood; G. E. Hawkes; Peru, A. L. Haines; Porter, F. W. Beaton; Isaac L. French; Ramford, W. A. Abbott; E. H. Hadden; Sweden, H. Sander; S. Waterford, J. M. Shaw; Woodstock, O. C. Houghton; Franklin & Milton Plantations, T. H. Thornton.

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

The Speakership.

There is much interest felt at the present time in the question: who shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives about to assemble at Washington? The Republicans are now in a minority, in this body, and they can entertain no hope of electing one of their number to this important position. The responsibility of inaugurating the Legislation of the House as well as its organization belongs to the so-called Democracy. The Democrats have had no responsibility of this kind since Buchanan took his departure from the White House in 1861. They now return to this work after this long absence to try their hand in the national councils, to which the people by accident or design have called them.

Several considerations enter into the question of Speaker. But every consideration will have reference chiefly to that greater question of next year: Who shall be President? Safe money Democrats and hard money Democrats are one of the present divisions of the party. But the wise ones are determined to let this question take care of itself. There are free trade Democrats and protectionists. This question divides the party into two well marked divisions. There are also Southern and Northern Democrats, who vary in opinion on matters of principle and policy now as heretofore. If, however, the northern Democrats acquiesce in southern schemes and southern leadership as they formerly did, any difference of northern or southern will be lost in the total ascendancy of the latter. Beyond all this there are Tilden, Allen, Thurman and Sausbury Democrats, and various others too numerous to mention—all pleading, exhorting and dedicating their sacred lives and honor to "reform." In consideration of the condition of the country at the time the people took power from their hands—from the hands of these very men—the exhortation and platform of "reform" is both necessary and expedient. Such a monition is like a garment.

The South has some 80 Democrats in the present House, which constitutes a majority. The South therefore has the numerical power to nominate in caucus the Speaker. It is not expected at the present time that the South will present a candidate, but whoever is nominated must rely upon the South for an election. If a man is presented from the North who will do the work the South wants done he

will undoubtedly receive her support. There are four prominent candidates from the North for the Speakership, viz: Wood and Cox of New York, Randall of Pennsylvania and Kerr of Indiana. Wood, and Cox at this time do not appear to have any certain support. Whether this is owing to their belonging to the same State as Tilden does not now appear. An effort is made, by Tilden influence it is supposed, to secure the nomination of Kerr, in order to lessen the chances of Allen and Thurman, and thus promote the prospects of this quasi reformer. Randall appears to have the best prospect for the Speakership. He is a Protectionist; but none to limit. He is said to be hard money; but like Tilden in the late election he "hoped" both Ohio and Pennsylvania would have succeeded in electing soft money men. He is a brilliant partizan and has many qualities as a partizan which would fit him for the Speakership.

The South have their candidates; and it is not improbable, if the contest should show great division of sentiment, that Walker of Virginia or Hancock of Texas may be brought forward. That either of these candidates could be nominated by the Southern Democrats, if they so willed, there cannot be a doubt. The question of expediency is all that will prevent such action. If Kerr should be nominated, it is understood that Tilden's prospects for the Presidency are in the ascendant. If Kerr is defeated and Randall elected Tilden's prospects are uncertain.

No great measures or results are expected from the deliberations of the present House. It is to be hoped, however, that some useful legislation in relation to the Currency, Tariff and reduction of Taxation may take place, and receive the united co-operation of all branches of the government.

Something to Rejoice About.

If there are wrongs or errors in any district, corporation or body politic, it is very agreeable to entertain the opinion that you have removed the wrong doers, and placed at the head of affairs, honest, capable officials who will overthrow error, right the wrongs, and administer the affairs generally according to justice. It must be true, that a large number of the employees of the government are unscrupulous as compared with six years ago. So many men clerks, weighers, gaugers, in inspectors cannot be needed. If not used they should be dismissed. Such being the case, many persons have lately been discharged from the Custom House. From Boston alone, enough have been dismissed to make a difference of \$150,000 in the expense of that locality.

It is but reasonable also that the wages of government employees in many cases should be reduced. It is true also that a reduction of 15 to 33 per cent. has taken place in salaries. This work of reducing the expenditures of the government is being thoroughly performed by Secretaries Bristow and Jewell.

Many of the officials connected with the Internal Revenue Department have lately been removed, and their duties are performed by a lesser number. The fraud on the Revenue has been ferreted out, and the guilty are being tried and punished. The whiskey frauds have become notorious. They existed ten years ago but were never found out or punished. "Let no one escape" who is guilty now is the injunction of the highest authority. No favoritism to high or low is the motto, and many in St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis are falling victims to this policy. If they have been knaves, while in government trust, let them have a knaves punishment. The people will all say, "served them right."

Non-Sectarian Schools.

Interesting Letter from ex-Speaker Blaine.

The following letter was written by Mr. Blaine to a prominent Ohio gentleman just after the late election in that State. It is printed now with at least the implied consent of the writer:

AGUSTA, Me., Oct. 20.

MY DEAR SIR: The public school agitation in your late campaign is liable to break out elsewhere, and occurring first in one State and then in another, may keep the whole country in a ferment for years to come. This inevitably arouses sectarian feeling and leads to that bitterest and most deplorable of all strife, the strife between religious denominations. It seems to me that this question ought to be settled in some definite and comprehensive way—and the only settlement that can be final is the complete victory for non-sectarian schools. I am sure this will be demanded by the American people at all hazards and at any cost.

The dread of sectarian legislation in this country has been felt many times in the past. It began very early. The first amendment of the Constitution, the joint product of Jefferson and Madison, proposed in 1789, declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibiting the exercise thereof." At that time, when the powers of the federal government were untied and undeveloped, the fear was that Congress might be the source of danger to perfect religious liberty, and hence all power was taken from it. At the same time the States were left free to do as they pleased in regard to an "establishment of religion," for the tenth amendment, proposed by that eminent jurist, Theophilus Parsons, and adopted contemporaneously with the first, declared that "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

A majority of the people in any State in this Union can, therefore, if they desire it, have an established church, under which the minority may be taxed for the erection of church edifices which they never enter and for the support of creeds which they do not believe. This power was actually exercised in some of the States long after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and although there may be no positive danger of its revival in the future, the possibility of it should not be permitted. The auspicious time to guard against an evil is when all will unite in preventing it.

And in curing this constitutional defect all possibility of hurtful agitation on the school question should be ended also. Just let the old Jefferson Madison amendment be applied to the States by adding the following clauses in section 10, article 1, of the Federal Constitution, viz:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

This, you will observe, does not interfere with any State having just such a school system as its citizens may prefer—subject to the single and simple restriction that the schools shall not be made the arena for sectarian controversy or theological disputation. This adjustment, it seems to me, would be comprehensive and conclusive—and would be fair alike to Protestant and Catholic, to Jew and Gentile—leaving the religious faith and the conscience of every man free and unmolested.

Very sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

On the Docket.

The continued civil Docket, Dec. Term, S. J. Court, numbers 381 cases, being 30 cases less than last term. The Criminal Docket contains 33 cases, against 26 last term.

Several town cases of interest are to be tried, and parties have been notified to prepare for trial in two or three of the most noted criminal matters.

Three or four cases were assigned for the opening day of this term, so there will probably be no delay after organizing.

In glancing over the docket we find a case of Knight vs. Day, which will probably prove one of much interest. Which ever way it is decided there will be a margin.

The docket for the term is printed from entirely new type, and presents a very neat appearance.

Oxford Co. Poultry Show.

The first exhibition of Oxford County Poultry Association will open at South Paris this week, Wednesday. There will be an extraordinary display of fowl, and no doubt a large number of people will be present to examine them.

This is the first organization of its kind in the State and its first exhibition, so let us all rally, pay our fifteen cents admission, and make it a grand success.

O. N. I.

The closing exercises of Oxford Normal Institute took place in the Congregational Church, St. Paris, Friday evening.

The following is the order of exercises: Music; Prayer; Salutatory Address, Edward M. Green; The Wonderful Sack, Trowbridge, Georgia M. Chase; Rome and Carthage, Victor Hugo, Ralph W. Morton; Out of the Fire, Carleton, Lois A. Frothingham; Music; Spartacus to the Roman Emperors, Kellogg, Frank D. Stevens; Geneva, Rogers, Martha E. Perkins; Emmet's Speech, John C. Perry; Legend of Noema, Miss M. C. Pike, Hattie S. Forbes; Prophecy, Annie C. Bent; Miracle of Padre Janipero, Bret Harte, Ida M. Shurtleff; Mark Antony to the People, Shakespeare, Victor A. Greenleaf; A Case of Conscience, Saxe, Louise G. Richards; Our Army of the Dead, Carleton, Arthur D. Perry; Music; The Raven, Poe, E. A. Bolster; Macbeth's Child, Mackay, Fred C. Briggs; Death Doomed, Carleton, Mabel G. Phelps; Irish Aliens and English Victories, Shell, Amos S. Chadbourne; Valdeictory Address, Julia B. Battles; Music.

We have heretofore, spoken at length of the progress of the school and will only add that at the examination a good state of advancement was manifested. The committee and all interested express themselves highly satisfied with the progress of the school.

The usual Court Temperance Meeting, which has been omitted for several terms will be held in the Court House, Paris Hill, next Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock. Speakers will be present from various parts of the County. A good time is expected and all are invited.

Temperance Meeting.

We have received from Dr. R. V. Pierce, the well known proprietor of Pierce's family medicines, Buffalo, N. Y., a copy of his new book, "The People's Common-sense Medical Adviser." After giving it a careful examination we are inclined to pronounce it one of the most valuable additions to popular medical literature of the century. There is an alarming lack of knowledge among the common people concerning the functions, needs and proper care of their physical organs. Any work which serves to enlighten us upon this subject, without advising us to stuff with drugs is a public benefactor. The Dr. treats every subject with a fairness and delicacy which must elicit praise and confidence from all readers. The price of this work is \$1.50, mailed to any address.

HAWKES & GARLAND, Paris Hill, have just put in a large stock of new goods, and are about making larger additions this week. Their advertisement will appear in our next issue. Everything usually kept in a country store, and some things not usually found there, can be purchased in this enterprising establishment. If you need a good blanket or shawl, give them a call. If you wish a good line of groceries they will supply you. Their goods are all first class, and are sold cheaper than goods of the same quality generally are. Of course cheaper grades of goods can be purchased at lower figures in other places.

When in Portland, recently, we

visited to dry goods establishment of Horatio Staples, on Middle street. Mr. Staples is well known in this section and through the columns of this paper, offers our people some excellent bargains in blankets, etc., for winter use. His store contains one of the largest and most varied stock to be found in Portland, from a spoon of cheap thread to hundreds of dollars' worth of fine goods. Give him a call when you visit the seaport.

—Sleighing promises to soon be excellent, if the wind will only "leave it be."

S. J. Court—Dec. T. 1875.

DANFORTH J. Presiding
J. S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

The December term of Court for this County will convene this morning with Judge Danforth on the bench.

There is no Grand Jury. Venues for Traverse Jurors have been returned as follows:

Andover, Henry W. Poor.
Albany, Benjamin Wither.
Brownfield, James R. Hill.
Buckfield, R. B. Waite.
Canton, Seth W. Turner.
Dixfield, Hiram Holman.
Fryeburg, Carlton H. Walker.
Gilead, Jedediah G. Lary.
Hartford, Isaac E. Richardson.
Hebron, Joseph G. Merrill.
Hiram, Almon Young.
Lovell, John E. Emery.
Norway, Charles Frost.
Oxford, Cyrus S. Hayes.
Paris, Charles M. Mogan.
" Gilbert P. Abbott.
Roxbury, Amasa Richards.
Ramford, Kimball Martin.
Sweden, Lowellyn B. Hoall.
Waterford, William Green.
Woodstock, Frank M. Cole.
There will be no Grand Jury in session during the term.

Teacher's Association—Paris.

The Teacher's Association met at South Paris, Saturday evening, Dec. 4th. The President and Secretary being absent, Mr. Crommett called the meeting to order, and N. S. Palmeter was elected President, and H. E. Chase Secretary.

After singing "America," Mr. Chase spoke on "The Advantages of Mathematical Studies." Essays were then read on the following subjects, by teachers present: Miss Augusta Burdett, "Drawing in Public Schools." Miss Lillian Gies, "The Study of Geography." Miss Abbie Morse, "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Runking System."

All these parts were interesting and profitable. Written queries were then presented, and answered by various teachers. The following are some of them:

To what extent may corporal punishment be carried in a primary school?

What is the best method for preventing whistling?

What means must be taken with a scholar who will not study?

The answers elicited were to the point. Dr. Runds came in and added to the interest of the meeting by his words of cheer and advice.

There were twelve teachers present and all came away feeling that it had been an interesting and profitable session. It was voted that the next meeting be held at the school house on Paris Hill, Saturday, Jan. 1st, to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M., and an evening session will also be held. It is very desirable that as many teachers in the town as can will be present.

The Committee of assignments will assign parts, and notify the teachers. Let all be present and have a good time.

TOWN ITEMS.

Bethel.

Dec. 4.—The cold tidal wave has passed over us, and the weather is milder this morning. Monday and Tuesday the thermometer reached twenty degrees below zero, and did not get above for the day, the wind blew a perfect gale, and the snow was piled in heaps. Many cellars felt the frost, and many house plants look drooping.

The law partnership existing between S. T. Gibson and C. E. Holt is dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Holt has opened an office over the store of Charles Mason, near the depot.

The winter schools in our village commenced Monday. One in charge of David M. McPherson, the popular assistant in Gild's Academy, (fall term) the other in charge of Miss Sasie Howe, of Ramford.

Sanderson & Hammon have leased the Bathing Steam Mill until the 15th of June, and are putting into the river one million feet of lumber from their Ketchikan purchase, which they will manufacture here. Pingree's teams from Lewistown stopped here Thursday night on their way to their lumber camps in N. H. They had eighteen horses, and took their boats along with them for driving purposes. Their horses and sleds were in fine condition for service.

Brownfield.

Nov. 17.—Resolutions by the members of Pequawket Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F., on the death of Past Grand, Wm. W. Warren.

Whereas death has again invaded the ranks of our Fraternity, and removed our Bro. Past Grand Wm. H. Warren, who passed to the Spirit World November 8th A. D. 1875. After months of suffering and pain, with all the care that a devoted family, and a circle of brothers of the order, could render, he calmly and peacefully sank to rest. And we trust after "life's final fever" over he sleeps well, therefore

Resolved, That we tender the family of our deceased brother our sympathy for their bereavement and claim companionship in their sorrow.

Resolved, That our Fraternity and the community have lost one of its valuable members, whose moral character was without stain.

J. L. FRANK, Sec.

To the Secretary of Pequawket Lodge No. 46, I. O. of O. F. I beg leave, through you, to express to the officers and members of the Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the order generally, my sincere thanks and gratitude for their kindness, and care of my late husband, Wm. W. Warren, during his protracted sickness, and desire to say that I am more than satisfied for their devotion to him in performing their kind services of watching by his bedside day and night, and in alleviating his sufferings as far as personal attention, fraternal sympathy, and care could. And I desire also to express

my thanks for their sympathy with the afflicted family, in whose behalf I can truly say that their mission, "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, and bury the dead," has been truly and nobly performed, and that their great principles of friendship, love and truth, have been faithfully exemplified.

MARY P. WARREN.

Brownfield, Nov. 23, 1875.

guckfield.

"This is the winter of our discontent." The severest day in November ever remembered by the oldest citizen was last Tuesday.

Fallor took 15 tons of poultry to Boston for Thanksgiving. A bold enterprise. But Fuller is that kind of man. He wrestles with the tide of circumstances. The only man in Buckfield who would take such a risk.

Foster, Records & Co., after a little intercession in which to square up, begin next week on the manufacture of a number of hundred cases of boots for the spring trade.

Sam'l Thomas is now a regular farmer and calculates that farming pays with folks that will work. But he thinks it he spent as much of his time in stores as people used to in his former days, that the result would be against him.

A. F. G.

Fryeburg.

Dec. 4.—"The Old Folks" who gave so pleasing an entertainment here on Thanksgiving evening, repeat the Concert at Brownfield on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. Several invitations have been received to give the concert at other places.

Rev. Mr. Stone returned to-day, after a vacation of three weeks. The pulpit has been most acceptably filled in his absence by Rev. Mr. Carpenter. A Bible class, held once a week, conducted by Mr. Stone and Mr. Carpenter, has been in progress some weeks, attended with a high degree of interest.

The following resolutions were adopted by Saco River Valley Grange, No. 141, in memory of Eliza A. Waterhouse, who departed this life Aug. 26th, 1875, in the 37th year of her age.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, to visit our Grange again by calling another sister from our midst.

Therefore we desire to give expression of our esteem for such an exemplary life and one possessing so many virtues, and place upon record our appreciation of her as a member of our Grange.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Grange is extended to the bereaved husband and family in this hour of bereavement, and we would point them to our Father's love, which can heal and comfort every sorrowing one.

Resolved, That by the death of sister Waterhouse Saco River Valley Grange No. 141, has lost one of its useful members.

Resolved, That a blank page in our records be inscribed to the memory of our departed sister.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Oxford Democrat.

ALBERT MERRILL, Com. M. J. M. COFFIN, Sec. A. W. MCKEES, Resolutions.

Franklin Plantation.

Messrs. Oliver Thornton, Charles Bisbee, W. H. Mathews, D. H. Weaver have newly shingled their dwelling houses and made other notable improvements on their buildings the past season.

Mr. Winthrop Mathews raised 8 bushels of splendid onions of the Silver Skin variety, from 1 square rod of land last season, which he sold at \$2.00 per bushel, profit \$16.00, or at the rate of 1250 bushels from the acre, profit \$2,500 at \$2.00 per bushel by the cultivation of onions.

Mr. William H. Mathews has a full blooded yellow legged Braham pullet, hatched last May, which commenced to lay eggs the first week in September, and has laid 36 eggs, stole a nest and hatched out a young chick, Nov. 22nd. Let us hear from ye poultry raisers.

Winter school in district No. 3 is being successfully taught by Miss Cora G. Knight of East Ramford, Maine.

T. H. T.

Hebron.

H. Bonney is thoroughly repairing his house.

Mr. Gerrish has removed to his farm in Buckfield.

J. Merrill has gone to Georgia canvassing.

A. Washburn, deceased, left a sum of money to adorn his burial lot. The lot lies on a side hill, and has been enclosed by a large and elegant cut stone curb.

J. F. Moody, A. M. is teaching the winter school in Buckfield village.

Thanksgiving evening there was a very pleasant social in the chapel.

The church and Sabbath School are in a very flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. Richardson has the happy faculty of uniting the people and interesting them in Christian work. Last Sabbath he preached an excellent sermon upon the Sabbath School lesson.

The Baptist Society is already arranging for Christmas exercises, and committees have been appointed to take charge of the various departments.

Mr. John Tripp, son of the distinguished Elder Tripp, is now living in Hebron at the advanced age of 87 years. He is well and strong, does considerable work and enjoys good eye sight for a man of his years. He is a constant reader of the Democrat, and takes much interest in the mathematical problems which are occasionally found in its columns.

The church yard has recently been thoroughly cleaned up and arranged in a tasteful manner.

Milton Plantation.

Mr. John D. Davis raised a lot of excellent cabbages this season that weigh from 24 to 27 pounds. Beets 12 to 14 inches long that weigh 4 1/2 to 6 pounds. Onions 10 inches in circumference.

Mr. Alvin B. Lovejoy raised 62 bushels of splendid prolific potatoes from three bushels of seed, planted last year without extra care.

A. B. Lovejoy intends to build a large

dwelling house on the "Morse farm" next spring. He has several hands employed at logging this winter.

Good sleighing.—Farmers are busy getting their winter's wood up.

T. H. T.

Norway.

The Register says: Most of the winter schools are now in operation. The following are the teachers in the several districts:

District No. 1, Mrs. Susan Merrill; No. 2, Miss Nellie Stevens; No. 3, Fred H. Gibson; No. 4, Francis D. Blister; No. 5, Miss Mary Barnham; No. 6, Miss Adelle Hammond; No. 7, O. M. Metcalf; Miss S. A. Leonard; Miss C. O. Danison; Miss Lissy Hall; Miss Mattie Brooks; Miss Julia Hall; No. 8, Miss Sarah H. Witter; No. 9, Horace Barnham; No. 10, Miss Belle L. Reed; No. 11, Miss J. Augusta Green; No. 12, Miss Lotie Hammond; No. 14, Miss Carrie Pingree; No. 15, Miss Alice D. Chase.

Paris.

A severe storm of wind visited this section Monday. The air was full of light snow blown with great force, heaping the roofs and door yards with huge, solid drifts. Monday night the thermometer fell to 16 deg. below zero, which with a heavy wind made one of the most severe nights ever experienced in this section.

Sq. Paris Savings Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the first of November. George A. Wilson, Esq. Treasurer. The dividend amounts to \$2,136.33 on \$85,529.17 deposits.

Twenty-five couples attended a dance at Andrews Hall, St. Paris, Monday evening, notwithstanding the severe cold and blow.

Paris Grange talks of starting a store. The county Poultry Show opens next Wednesday. There will be a large and fine display of fancy fowl. Judges will be present from Massachusetts.

When in St. Paris recently, we visited the music rooms of Wm. J. Wheeler, where can be found organs, melodeons and pianos of the best makes. We were particularly pleased with the Ely & Co. Cottage Organ. It is superior in style, finish and tone, and is sold at a remarkably low price, considering its points.

He who thinks there are no harassing, vexing things in professional life has only to deal once with such a customer as one of our physicians had a short time since, and all his doubts in the matter will vanish. The Dr. had one person among his list of patients that was altogether too slow pay to make the case interesting. After numerous threats and dunnies, he stopped his visits, but it was of no use "pay or no pay," the sick must be ministered to, consequently the Dr. received an early call on his morning from the long winded man to visit his suffering family. His plea was good will to pay, but no money, would the Dr. be charitable enough to take some collateral or would he accept a very valuable geological specimen that he had got in the wilds of California in payment for past service? and he produced a very rich specimen of gold quartz. This was too much, the thoughts of the unfortunate man's poverty and his suffering family, moved the Dr. to tears, and giving the man twenty-five cents, he told him his debt was paid, and to never suffer in the future when he lacked his professional aid. The Dr. was never known to utter a word of regret for his charitable deed, until one of his young friends discovered the quartz to be from Mr. Mic, nicely touched up with gold leaf.

The Village Corporation have purchased some street lights, and placed them on the street from the depot to the Paris Flouring mill. This liberality of the Corporation will be appreciated much, especially by those who are unfortunate enough to arrive in town on the evening train from Portland.

West Peru.

Mr. Ira J. Parlin offers to sell his grist mill that is situated in West Peru village for the low price of \$800. There is a good chance for the introduction of other machinery, to manufacture boards, laths, shingles, etc.

T. H. T.

Porter.

We had a fall of snow here of seven inches on the 16th inst. followed by rain, which spoiled the sleighing, but we had another fall of snow last Sunday of three inches followed by the most severe gale of wind that we have had for years; what snow we have is piled up in drifts, leaving the ground in many places bare.

The last days of November reminded us of last winter. The thermometer here indicated 12 degrees below zero on the 30th inst. in the morning, 4 below at noon, and 2 below at sundown, with a smart wind during the day, making a good snug place by the fire desirable. It was 6 degrees below on the morning of Dec. 1st, and 18 below on the 2d.

Business is dull and there will be but very little logging done this winter.

Mr. Frank York of this town lost a valuable colt one day this week by getting drowned in a hoghead of water that he had placed in his yard to water his stock.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, M. C. from this district, has our sincere thanks for the handsome present of public documents sent the subscriber.

L. F.</

GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor & Proprietor,
Paris, Dec. 1, 1871.

