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THE

Oxford Democrat

—IS—

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Professional Cards, &c.

CHAS. B. BENSON,
Attorney at Law,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
OFFICE OVER OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
December 7, 1875.

UPTON & FARNHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Norway, Maine.
Nov. 23, 1875. 1y*

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, MAINE.
Dixfield, Me., Nov. 9, 1875. 1y*

A. S. TWITCHELL, Commissioner for Me. | ALFRED R. EVANS, Notary Public.

TWITCHELL & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
GORHAM, N. H.
Will attend to practice in the courts of N. H., and Oxford County, Maine. my25-tf

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
FOSTER FOSTER, Jr. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y*

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y*

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Bucksfield, Oxford County, Me.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

EDGAR S. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 30 Middle Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Particular attention paid to COLLECTING.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

F. W. REDLON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAINE
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
Collections promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y*

C. M. BISBEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
WEST SUMNER, Me.
Having been appointed Examining Surgeon, I respectfully offer my services to the duties of that office.
August 10, 1875.

O. N. BRADBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Residence and office at the house lately occupied by Dr. Peabody.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Office—Over J. D. Williams's store, opposite Andrews House.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

MAINE WATER CURE.
(NOT COLD WATER CURE,)
Treated Exclusively by Female Invalids
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Consulting Physician & Operating Surgeon
To whom interested will please send for circular
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford and Cumberland Counties,
WATERFORD, MAINE.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Jan. 5, '75. 1y*

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,
KEZAR FALLS, Me.
All business by mail promptly attended to.
December 14, 1875. 1y*

NAPHTHALI MASON,
DEPUTY SHERIFF
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Orders by mail promptly attended to
Jan. 5, '75. 1y

DR. G. P. JONES.
DENTIST
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite
Jan. 5, '75. 1y*

FREELAND HOWE,
Insurance Agent,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Business limited to the BEST Companies at Lowest Rates.
jy29-1y

DR. C. R. DAVIS,
Surgeon Dentist,
WILL be at DIXFIELD the fourth Monday in every month, and remain 4 days.
27july

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS—PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY RECOMMENDED—RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE UNADVISABLE—PENDING CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN—SPECIE RESUMPTION AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual Message to Congress in this Centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies 100 years ago.

THE PROGRESS OF A CENTURY.

We were then a people numbering only three million. Now we number more than forty millions. Their industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil. Now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, &c. And in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, (which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State,) and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steam-ship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sowing, and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 manufactories scarcely existed even in name in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than two million of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than two billion one hundred million dollars of products in amount annually—nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in that one occupation of agriculture, in 1870, so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people that less than six millions out of more than forty millions were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations has built a market for the products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard, and the markets of the world. The American system of locating various and extensive manufactories next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent parts of all commercial nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacture and transportation throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment. The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc, and copper, from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines in the United States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations. Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress, and integrity unsurpassed by the people of older nationalities. This "good name" is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions. As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve our present and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a republic whereof one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FUNDS—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED.

As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place, or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds, or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority for the benefit, or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid, or for the benefit, of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

THE TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

In connection with this important question I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States, which paid taxes in the State, and unpaid taxes in the State, was not equal to about $[illegible] in all. In 1860 the aggregate had doubled. In 1875 it is about $2,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say the property will reach a sum exceeding $5,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of Government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting-place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing; increased intercourse, the extension of commerce, and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad, is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein. Chili has made reparation in the case of the whale ship Good Returns, seized without sufficient cause upward of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it is gratifying that she should have at last acknowledged it. The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued even might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the Republics. A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not take effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation, copies of the instrument are now submitted in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

In March last an arrangement was made, through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of eighty thousand dollars in gold for the purpose of the relief of the families of persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three installments, at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were promptly and spontaneously anticipated by that Government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment, I have directed the distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are being made accordingly on application of the parties entitled thereto. The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation [illegible] continued to be the sad scene. Devastation, ruin, famine and pestilence [illegible] the fairest portion of the earth, and the incendiary's torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of this strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree with respect to the interests and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward humanity may demand. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever cause may have produced the situation which so gravely affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the efforts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields and more of valuable property constantly wantonly sacrificed to the incendiary's torch.

THE CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD PRECEDE RECOGNITION OF A NEW STATE.

In the contests of this nature, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior Government have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization, as to constitute in fact a body politic having a government in substance, as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases, other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new State is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact there must be a people occupying a known territory united under some known and defined form of Government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist, complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the

THESE CONDITIONS NOT FULFILLED IN CUBA.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent Government, capable of performing its international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the Government to which it had really given its only real claim to existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the clearest evidence should avoid any possibility of suspicion or imputation.

THE ACCORDANCE OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former Message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now after this lapse of time I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now as in its past history the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the maze of doubtful law and questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, and doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every sense in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary and it is required when the interests and right of another Government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war to which recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land. The insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties, but would subject the carrying of arms and ammunition of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States to detention and [illegible] tions questions, which could lead to no profitable result. Our neutrality would be disturbed by the assertion of the rights of belligerents, and we would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which is its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States upon the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supposition could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions, perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right, or expediency, or by any indirection. Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid.

MEDIATION AND INTERVENTION THE LAST RESORT.

The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and the want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have taken their sway, and to assume the part of peace-makers. In this view, in the early days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, and in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties; but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues, with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests attendant upon the existence of peace in the island. But they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife. At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years; but we have remained passive, and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness, and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere, or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded.

THE PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

The Government of Spain has recently submitted to our Minister at Madrid certain proposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis if not the actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibilities of future occurrences such as have given rise to our just complaints. It is understood, also, that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and of its citizens entitled to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the question and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.

The free zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican Government in certain States of that Republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has been always materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply without Customs charges the wants of inhabitants on this side the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier continue. Though the main object of the incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States Post Offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances on this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the joint commission, under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 4th July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will then be communicated to Congress. I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it alloted toward the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination, that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when these payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded. Since my last annual Message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of the court (communicated herewith) shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which 688 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 770 cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners whose absence has delayed the taking or the return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable to the court to finally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant who have been at large expense in preparing the claims and obtaining the evidence in their support suggest a short extension to enable the court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it. I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a court or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States, which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens, other than British subjects, to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims having arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission, organized pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operations on land and within the limit of particular States is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one Government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the Continent of Europe (through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line) under the control of an association which had at large outlay of capital and at great risk demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great—possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States but of the world at large demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made. But certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave, for a long term of years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny to the United States or to its citizens an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdictional waters of the United States to connect our shores with those of any foreign State pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress I was unwilling, on the one hand, to yield to a foreign State the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores. And on the other hand I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld resistance to the landing of any cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this Government to land upon French territory, and to connect with French land lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as any other company be conceded. As the result thereof the company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that, understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable under the French concession was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the other continent. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this Continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between the two lines was lost, leaving the greater facilities of an additional line and the additional security in case of accident to one of them. But these increased facilities and this additional security, together with the control of the combined capital of the two companies, gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid.

THE DIRECT CABLE—PROVISIONS AGAINST MONOPLY.

Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the United States Direct District Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as the cable was reported to be in working order the rates of the then existing consolidated company were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the consolidated companies. There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital both at home and abroad are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good. As these cable telegraph lines connect separate States there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams, or from a combination between several lines:

I. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

II. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the Government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

III. All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the Governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

IV. A power should be reserved to the two Governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress. In the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points, as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will enter into a satisfactory arrangement in regard to its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those in relation to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States with great liberality offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands, but the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of Government by our representatives abroad; and also those of persons resident in other countries, most frequently those who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much overpassed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government itself, and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held and protection or interference claimed by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States; in others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States; in others it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of law have not been complied with. In some cases, even, such certificates have been matter of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means within the control of the Government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated, and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him. The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence that I cannot too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction. In this connection I refer, also, to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality to the United States, which was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people; but, while many other nations have enacted laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, either naturalized or native-born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a Government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have renedered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens immediately after naturalization have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pensions inconsistent with American citizenship, and evince no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretensions. It is but justice to all bona-fide citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be accomplished and change of citizenship established. I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. These are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

In the month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that department. I am happy to announce that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the custody of that department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833 69; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722 35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111 34. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30,

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

Newspaper Decisions.

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

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

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized Agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will receipt 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. Lovejoy; Andover, F. A. Bodwell; Bethel, Foster & Hersey, E. W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. S. Frink; Buckfield, J. H. DeCoster, W. Atwood, Geo. D. Bisbee, Esq.; Dixfield, Hon. E. G. Harlow; Fryeburg, A. F. Lewis, B. W. McKeene; Gilead, Thos. Wright, A. J. Blake; Grafton, John Beattie; Greenwood, D. A. Coffin; Hanover, A. K. Knapp; Hebron, A. G. Whitman; Hiram, L. A. Wadsworth; Mason, G. H. Brown; Mexico, Henry W. Park; Norway, George L. Farnham, Esq.; Oxford, Rev. S. A. Lockwood, G. E. Hawkes; Peru, A. L. Haines; Porter, F. W. Redlon, Isaac L. French; Rumford, W. A. Abbott, E. H. Hutchins; Sweden, H. Sanders; S. Waterford, J. M. Shaw; Woodstock, O. C. Houghton; Franklin & Milton Plantations, T. H. Thornton.

Agents will deduct their commission before ending moneys to this office.

The President's Message.

The annual Message of President Grant was read to both Houses of Congress a week ago to-day. It is a somewhat lengthy document; but no more so than the necessity of the case required. The great and varied interests of the United States relating to home and foreign affairs, cannot be represented, discussed, and administered without time and space. Each of our readers will have an opportunity to see and understand the opinions and recommendations therein contained, as the Message entire is printed in this number.

As a general rule the Message gives general satisfaction to the whole country. This satisfaction is not, however, universal, even among Republicans. There are those who would have rejoiced to see something said about civil service reform, practicable or impracticable. If there is something practicable in such a measure, it is desirable. But if such a reform was attempted, with simply the effect to keep a set of individuals and families in office, and in the line of office—secured by competitive examination—with more regard to intellectual than moral qualification, it would prove no better than the present method; while in a Republic such a course is liable to lead to nepotism and injurious combinations of wealth and social rank. If to the victors in party belong the spoils—to them also belong responsibility.

On the Cuban question the people of this country are considerably divided. There are those who desire Cuban annexation or Cuban independence at the expense of war. There is another and larger class, who, at the present time, prefer to allow her people to struggle and fight desperately, assisted by the parent country, rather than interfere. The peace policy, in deference to the opinions of the latter class is the policy of the President. The question is however, somewhat undetermined in the Message, and something more is promised soon under such contingencies as may arise in the near future.

The recommendations of the Message generally, for home affairs will receive the hearty endorsement of the people. Those concerning the Currency and the management of the Indians are especially judicious. Those concerning the common school and the taxation of church property will meet with violent opposition from some quarters, and will stir up the angry passions of zealots, bigots and sectarians. On both of these questions, in accordance with modern progress and civilization, there cannot be a doubt how the people stand. They will not permit the Constitution of the country to provide for two parties based on two versions of the Bible, nor for schools established on a similar foundation; nor will they allow church lands and costly edifices to obsorb vast treasures, without taxation, to become another Mexico, mis-governed by sacerdotal influences. The time to settle the universal principles of common education and free them from all taint of sectarianism, superstition or foreign control is *now*. Let it be done.

The opposition—the Democracy, are dissatisfied with various parts of the Message. That scrutinizing, far-seeing and patriotic class of men declare that the Message is not sufficiently elegant in diction; that it is not sufficiently broad and comprehensive; and that its recommendations have no clearness or force. Others say thas Mr. Fish has told the President what to say and he has said it. This is of course the same old carping that formerly denied President Jackson the ability to write his messages. These men always see good or bad where they *will*, and never have the good sense to estimate things as they really exist.

The Message in its general tone and recommendations has a tendency to promote the peace, progress and Union of the nation, and will give satisfaction to all patriotic men.

—Republican newspapers which do not like some of the candidates elected by their party alliance in New York, nevertheless find great comfort in the defeat of Tammany. The Providence *Journal* puts it cleverly: "We feel like the good old Quaker, when he was asked to subscribe to a new Methodist church, to be erected on the site of the old one. He could not conscientiously give money for the advancement of a faith in which he did not believe. But after a short struggle between his religious consistency and his natural generosity, he decided to give $100 towards the cost of tearing down the old church."

—If the Republican party will put its best men in the front, and steadily repudiate the counsels of its cowards, trimmers and hucksters, it can have the services of all those who have lately withdrawn themseves, and become as invincible as it was in its best days.—*Worcester Spy.*

—Six doctors and eleven women is a pretty good delegation of witnesses for one case.

Gen. Sherman's Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. The annual report of Gen. Sherman says:

The aggregate strength of the army is 1540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men. Speaking of the Kiowa Cheyenne and Crmanche Indians, on the borders of the Staked Plains, he says: "It the military commanders can have control over the supplies needed by these Indians, as they now have over their persons, I am convinced that a condition of peace can be maintained. As to the Sioux Indians who recently made incursions in northern Nebraska, Gen. Crook is of the opinion that the whole army, acting defensively, cannot prevent these incursions, and suggests that troops be stationed in the midst of the Indians, so as to watch and prevent them leaving on the preteuse of hunting. This is impracticable unless the army can have the supervision of the necessary supplies of these tribes within the reservation. Generally speaking, the damage to life and property by the Indians is believed to be less during the past year than any former year, and the prospect is that as the country settles up it will be less and less each year.

Postmaster Jewell's Report.

The Postmaster General, in his report, recommends the repeal of that portion of the amendment of last Congress affecting third class mail matter which increased the postage on transient newspapers. He does not recommend the repeal of the other portions of that amendment relating to four-pound packages of merchandise and other third class matter. It has been found that nothwithstanding the double rate upon the package mail, the number of packages and the revenue have increased. Before the rate was doubled these packages were carried at a loss to the Government. The Postmaster Gen'l also calls attention to the fact that many postmasters in cities leave their business in charge of clerks and pay little attention themselves to office duties. He recommends that this be remedied.

—The Augusta *Journal* says that the number of applications which have been received at the Adjutant General's office so far during the present year, for pensions from the State, is 714. Of this number 256 are from invalids, 278 from widows, 143 from dependent mothers, 11 from dependent fathers, 2 from dependent sisters, and 24 from guardians of orphan children and adults. Of the 714 pension claims received this year, 571 have been allowed, and the balance, 143, have not yet been allowed. The total amount allowed now is $20,983 55. The appropriation made by the Legislature for the present year was $25,000. From present indications it is thought the whole amount allowed, at the end of the year, will not exceed the sum of $22,000.

In a large sense all things are religious, but the school must not be regarded as a religious institution. It is secular, and must be kept secular, and should be defended against anything that should make it anything else than secular. It is not right for me to read my Protestant Bible in a common school where substantial fellow-citizens—Jews or Roman Catholics—send their children, and oblige them to hear read what they do not believe. It is not right for the Roman Catholics to read their Bible, and oblige us to listen to it. Fair play is the doctrine, and it is not fair play for the majority to rule the religious teaching of the children of the minority.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Report Corrected.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30, 1875.

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal.

I understand there is a report being circulated that by an arrangement made at the time of the appointment of ex-Governor Perham to the office of Secretary of State, I am to be his Deputy in the event of his election.

In justice to ex-Governor Perham and myself, allow me to state distinctly that the above report has no foundation in fact; that prior to his appointment to the office I had no communication whatever with him in regard to his accepting it or his appointments in the office before or after his election, and certainly I would not accept the position in question if tendered to me by either of the candidates named for the Secretaryship.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. STACY.

—Bridgton at last has a real sensation. The question of "hard money" seems likely to be settled on a purely "hard" basis. In fact a gold and silver mine has actually been discovered in our town! The mine is situated in the western part of the town, in a pasture, on the Capt. Samuel Andrews farm, now owned by Oscar E. Lowell. Mr. Lowell made the discovery some weeks since, he kept the matter quiet until aquantity of the quartz had been seut to Massachusetts and analyzed by an experienced chemist The proportion of precious metal in the sample sent was $15 to the ton—$4 of gold, and $11 of silver. Another installment has been sent for analyzation, which it is hoped will yield even better. As may be supposed, the news of the finding of a gold and silver mine in our midst has created no little stir, and is the general theme of conversation in the immediate vicinity of the mine aforesaid. But though fortune hunters may rush to the Black Hills despite of U. S. Troops and Indians, it is no use to attempt to effect a lodgement, or ledgement, in the gold fields of Bridgton, for there stands a sentinel white man whose surname is Lowell, who will see to it that no outsider can interfere, or enter his White Pasture to get gold or silver. Mr. Lowell continues blasting the ledge, and further developements are awaited with interest.—*News.*

The Zion's *Advocate* and Christian *Mirror* are not likely to agree on the question of church communion. The Advocate of the present week asks the Mirror if it agrees with Rev. Mr. Sewall of Limerick, who invites the whole congregation to participate in the communion service or with Rev. Mr. Sewall of York, who has droped the word "evangelical" from the invitation.—*Exchange*

They will do well to cease their controversy, and go to preaching the *Gospel*.

—Among the candidates mentioned for the position of Adjutant General are Gen. Murray, Gen. Cilley of Rockland, and Gen. Boynton of Augusta. The Portland *Press* learns that the republican delegation from Knox County to the Legislature will issue a circular urging the claims of Gen. Cilley for the office of Adjutant General.

—Col. J. W. Porter of Burlington, in Penobscot County, has a receipt dated March 7, 1781, which shows that $1333 was paid on that day for 16 cords of wood. Our ancestors were at that time engaged in an active but ineffectual endeavor to keep the volume of the currency "equal to the demands of trade."

—There was an awful pause when the witnesses for the defense in No. 93, were sworn.

S. J. Court.--Dec. T. 1875.

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

The December Term of Court for Oxford County was opened Tuesday at 11 A. M. with prayer by Rev. Dr. Estes of Paris.

The work of organizing the Court then proceeded by empaneling the Juries as follows:

1st PANEL

Lovell, John K Emery, Foreman.
Paris, Gilbert P Abbott.
Woodstock, Frank M Cole.
Bethel, William R. Eames.
Norway, Charles Frost.
Waterford, William Green.
Sumner, Llewellyn B. Heald.
Brownfield, James R Hill.
Dixfield, Horace Holman
Gilead, J. G. Lary.
Rumford, Kimball Martin.
Stoneham, J. F. McAllister.

2nd PANEL

Bethel, S. Twitchell, Foreman.
Oxford, Cyrus B. Hayes.
Hebron, J. G. Merrill.
Paris, C. M. Morgan,
Andover, H. W. Poor.
Hartford, I. E. Richardson.
Roxbury, Amasa Richards.
Greenwood, L. T. Roberts.
Fryeburg, C H Walker.
Buckfield, R B Waite.
Albany, Benjamin Wilber.
Hiram, Almon Young.

The forenoon was consumed in empaneling the Jury and reading the docket.

In the afternoon case No. 123, Snell 2nd vs. Fuller was opened by Hon. E. G. Harlow, counsel for plaintiff.

This was an action to recover for a sum of money paid by Snell on execution rendered against him in favor of one Hutchinson. Testimony went to show that Fuller employed Snell and others to haul some logs from the woods and agreed to be responsible for any trouble which might ensue,—the logs being claimed by Hutchinson, who held them on a mortgage. Snell helped haul the logs. Hutchinson sued Snell for trespass and recovered, and now Snell seeks for indemnification from Fuller. The defense is that Fuller did not agree to become responsible and that Snell was employed by Young Fuller, a son of defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff $67.39

Bisbee, Harlow — Whitman, Sampson, Strout & Holmes

No. 124, Davis, vs. Fuller, was a similar case against the same. Settled by agreement to abide by Judgment for plaintiff.

The second case for trial was No. 93 Rolfe and wife vs. the town of Rumford.

This was action to recover damages for an injury sustained by Mrs. Rolfe, in being thrown from a sleigh, in consequence of a defect in defendants highway. Mrs. Rolfe received an injury to her knee, which confined her to the house for a long time. She subsequently died of consumption. Plaintiffs claim her death was the result of the injury received, and bring in medical testimony to prove the fact.

Defendants plead lack of notice, and claim there was no neglect in repairing, on their part, also that Mrs. Rolfe died of hereditary consumption, inherited from her mother. They also produce eminent medical authority to sustain this position.

The case was opened by S. C. Andrews, Esq., who with Strout & Holmes is the counsel for prosecution, Thursday morning at 10 oclock. Their testimony was not all in until quarter to four Friday evening.

Hon. Enoch Foster opened for the defense, Hon. E. G. Harlow, is associated with him on the defense. The case will scarcely be finished by Monday noon.

Drs. Tewksbury and French of Portland, were summoned as experts. Their testimony was of extreme interest. Each, evidently had his theory concerning consumption, and much information was drawn from them by the examination.

No. 193, Roxbury vs. Byron, which promised to be a very interesting case, was settled,—entered neither party.

Harlow, Black. — Bisbee, Foster & Hersey, of Bethel, have the largest number of cases on the December Docket, 57. Strout & Holmes have 24, a large number for members of another bar.

Court Temperance Meeting.

Wednesday evening last, a small audience assembled in the Court house for the purpose of re-organizing a Court Temperance meeting.

Owing to severe labor during the day and one or two evening hearings before Judge Danforth there were but few speakers present. The meeting was addressed by J. S. Hobbs, Esq., State Librarian, Mighil Mason, Esq., Bethel, Hon. E. G. Harlow, Capt. L. D. Stacy, J. S. Wright, Esq., and others.

WE dropped into the village school, Paris Hill, last week, and found about thirty-five studious young people treading the paths of learning, guided by the experienced instructor of youth, Mr. N. S. Palmeter. A class in Geography, two in Analysis and two in spelling recited during our presence. There was a remarkable interest manifested by the scholars and a wonderful degree of advancement for the first week of school.

Miss Allen is teacher of the Primary department.

—The time for calendars has arrived, and we have received some very neat and elegant specimens from Wm. J. Wheeler, Esq., So. Paris, and from Freeland Howe, Esq., of Norway. Mr. Howe also distributes the New York News Letter, an elegantly printed and illustrated paper.

—More snow, Monday.

Portland Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2, 1875.

It seems a little strange to be walking on stone and brick pavements after having put on our winter legs up in old Oxford. But a stranger sensation still is experienced as one treads upon the glazed surface of the walks and finds himself vainly endeavoring to maintain a foothold and regain his disturbed equilibrium. Skating is the only proper method of progress in Portland at this season of the year. The good people scatter sand and ashes upon the walks to render them safe, but a few hour's sun is sufficient to sink these below the surface, and when evening comes they are buried in a glassy casket, there to deceive but not to aid. Ashes combining with the melted ice form a lye which is bad for soles, but better than tumbles. Only forty-five miles from Paris Hill, buried in huge drifts, and not a particle of snow visible. 'Tis passing strange.

We can hardly step into the street or take a car without meeting Oxford County people. Everywhere we find them, honored and respected, filling high places in business and social life. This is so true that a man from Oxford County finds a welcome everywhere even among strangers.

One of the finest buildings in Portland is the Custom House. Our government has reason to be proud of so finely built and elegantly decorated an edifice, and the people have reason to be proud of a government which has the good judgment to beautify its places of business as well as to build them in a substantial manner. Collector Washburn has a room which is furnished like a parlor, and in which he receives his guests with that urbanity and heartiness so natural to the distinguished gentleman. Capt. Ripley of Paris is in the Weigher's room, and several other Oxford County gentlemen are in the employ of the Government, among whom is A. L. Burbank, Esq., formerly Clerk of the Courts for this County.

Col. Shaw formerly of the DEMOCRAT and lately of the *Christian Mirror* is doing a good work in the State holding meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is an earnest Christian gentleman, and has entered into the work with the feeling of a special call, hence we may expect great results. He has the best wishes of a host of friends in this section, whatever may be his future calling.

Portland boasts of a large number of good hotels, among which are the Preble House, Falmouth, and St. Julian (European.) It hardly seems possible that the city has business to support all these first class public houses; but they have been in operation so many years their existence is assured if not a demonstrated necessity. Another thing which strikes the visitor is the absence of any bar or visible place to purchase intoxicants. We do not say it is impossible to secure liquor, but the sale is out lawed and public sentiment is so opposed to the use of liquors, that it is all secret—certainly a much better plan than that of having an open bar such as is seen in other States.

There are many pleasant places for visitors in Portland, but this is a bad time of year to see them.

The numerous churches and societies are now in the glory of sociables, fairs and lecture courses. The best talent in America is to be found upon Portland platforms. Wednesday evening Dr Holland lectured on "Hobbies," and Thursday Wendall Philips on "Street Life in Europe." The Portland Museum is in operation every evening, and presents many of the popular dramas of the day. A determined effort is being made to give this museum sufficient support to make it a permanent institution. Certainly the people of Portland have no need to complain from lack of sufficient amusement.

A tour through printer's exchange always has a particular interest to us, but would only entertain our readers as they could examine for themselves the immense engine, the numerous presses and the great men who are to be found within its sacred precincts. We even find Oxford County represented there by a goodly list of delegates.

Oxford County Poultry Show.

Last Wednesday the first Exhibition of Oxford County Poultry Association opened at So. Paris. The rooms selected for this exhibition are situated back of Alva Shurtleff's store. Two large rooms, one upstairs, the other down are filled with coops, around each side and through the middle with hardly room to pass between, and then some were hidden in out of the way places, the entries being so much larger than the managers expected.

The first forenoon was partially employed in arranging the birds and in preliminary measures.

Mr. J. R. Felch of Natick, Mass. is present as Judge and was busily employed for two days in examining the birds and arranging premiums.

A. E. Shurtleff, Esq. President of the Association is present most of the time, giving information to visitors and caring for his numerous family.

It is utterly impossible to mention individually fine fowl, or speak personally of the competitors. Below we give a list of entries and premiums as recorded by the Secretary, A. C. T. King, Esq.:

There are on exhibition about 500 fowls of all varieties—in 117 entries, exhibited by the following gentlemen:—George F Wescott, South Paris, trio Dark Brahma chicks and trio Plymouth Rock chicks; S C Shaw, South Paris, White Faced Black Spanish and Brown Leghorn chicks; Frank S Clark, South Paris, Gold Faced Bantam chicks and fowls; Levering & Shurtleff, South Paris, Partridge Cochins, two coops; S A Bumpus, Paris, Dark Brham chicks.

Alonzo E Shurtleff, South Paris, twenty-five coops, as follows: Partridge Cochins fowls and chicks, 5 coops; White Cochins chicks and fowls, 2 coops; Buff Cochins fowls and chicks, 2 coops; Light Brahma chicks and fowls, 3 coops; Dark Brahmas, 2 coops; Brown Leghorns, 4 coops; Golden Spangled Polish, Plymouth Rock, 3 coops; pair bronze turkeys, and 2 pairs Aylesbury ducks.

James A Deering, South Paris, trio Light Brahma chicks; John G Swett, So Paris, pair Swiss turkeys; S M King, So Paris, pair Rouen ducks; J E Merrill, So Paris, trio Brown Leghorn chicks; Mrs S G Walker, Oxford, collection Silver Spangled Hamburg chicks; P M B Twitchell, Bethel, 2 trios Plymouth Rock chicks; J J Hamlin, Bryant's Pond, 3 coops White Leghorn chicks; A D True, Norway 3 coops White Leghorn chicks and 3 coops American Dominique fowls; Z C Perry, S Paris, trio Partridge Cochin chicks: Geo A Marsh So Paris, trio Partidge Cochin fowls and coop of Brown Leghorn chicks; A G Turner, Hebron, trio Plymouth Rock chicks; David Gurney, Norway, trio Dark Brahma chicks; J D Williams, So Paris, one coop Plymouth Rock chicks; W L Richards, So Paris, 2 coops Dark Brahma chicks, one of Dark Brahma fowls; W D Clark, So Paris, 1 coop Buff Cochin fowls and 1 of Partridge Cochin fowls; Asa D True, Norway, a Blue Jay; B F Pratt, pair of Geese; A G T King, So Paris, trio Houdan chicks; Shurtleff & Billings, So Paris, trio Partridge Cochin fowls; C W Horne, Norway, trio Brown Leghorn chicks.

Horne & Harmon, Norway, coop Light Brahma chicks, 2 coops White Crested Black Polish chicks 1 same of fowls, 1 cat owl, 2 Silver Spangled Polished, and 2 trios Black Leghorn chicks.

Alfred E. Morse, South Paris, 1 coop Partridge Cochin chicks, 1 coop White Leghorn chicks, also collection of same; T W Cleasby, So Paris, two trios Light Brahma fowls; S W Pierce, No Norway, collection; John G Swett, So Paris, pair Guinea hens; B F Twitchell, Paris, pair Buff turkeys; C O Saunders, So Paris, 1 coop Partridge Cochin chicks, 1 coop Light Braham fowls, 2 coops Brown Leghorn chicks, 1 coop White Faced Black Spanish fowls; Timothy W Cleasby, So Paris, 1 coop Houdan fowls, 1 coop Houdan chicks, 1 coop Brown Leghorn chicks, 1 coop Buff Cochin chicks.

Rodney N Hall, So Paris, 1 trio Dark Brahma fowls, 4 teios Dark Brahma chicks; Dr J A Morton, Bethel, trio Brown Leghorn fowls, 1 trio do chicks, 1 trio White Leghorn fowls, same of White Leghorn chicks, 1 pair Pekin Ducks.

Rev. Ransom Dunham, Bryant's Pond, 1 trio of Partridge Cochins fowls, 1 trio Silver Spangled Hamburg chicks, 2 trios Rumpless fowls, 1 trio Russian chicks; G R Smith, So Paris, 1 pair Canary birds; Jona Richards, So Paris, collection of Brown Leghorn chicks; B R Bradford, Turner trio Brown Leghorn chicks; LeBarron Bradford, Hebron, trio Plymouth Rock chicks; Franklin, Porter, West Paris, trio Frizzle fowl; George W Hammond, Snow's Falls, trio Black Spanish fowls and collection Black Spanish chicks; A S Bowman Hebron, trio Brown Leghorn chicks; Jackson Clark, Norway, trio Black Spanish chicks.

The display of pets is very small. An Owl, a blue Jay and a few Canary birds embraced the whole.

Perhaps the most interesting and curious specimens on exhibition are the rumpless fowl. They have no tails and their bodies seem to terminate as abruptly and unnaturally as that of Baron Monchauson's famous horse after the city gate closed upon him. The Frizzled fowl present a very beautiful appearance with their short curled feathers, which may have furnished the model for the fringe which ladies wear over their foreheads.

There are some magnificent turkey gobblers on exhibition which would tip the scales at between thirty and forty pounds.

The various breeds are set forth in the awards which are given below. Each has its partizans and its special merits. Never having been engaged in the poultry business, we do not feel competent to speak of the characteristics of these fowl, but hope the many gentlemen who are represented at this exhibition, will furnish us with articles concerning their favorites, for publication.

Some amusing incidents always occur at such gatherings. One well known breeder, presented a coop containing two White Cochin Cockerels and one pullet for a trio.

The constant calling and cackling and crowing, keeps the building in an uproar, and only persons of strong nerves or defective hearing, are able to remain long in the room.

The attendance was not so large as might reasonably have been expected; but another year, as the matter becomes more thoroughly known, we shall see better results.

Mr. A. E. Shurtleff, President of the Society, has been untiring in his efforts to secure the success of this first exhibition. To him, and Mr. A. C. T. King, the Secretary, is due much credit for the able manner in which all the arrangements have been made, the systematic and satisfactory way in which the exhibition has been conducted.

We hope the Society will feel able to keep its organization in tact and will give us another Poultry Show, next year.

T. W. Cleasby of So. Paris, who took two first premiums, breeds three varieties of fancy fowl, and has some fine specimens for sale.

PREMIUMS.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Chicks, Spec prem No. 11; Geo F Wescott, So Paris; Nos. 14 and 29, Rodney N Hall, So Paris.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Spec prem No. 4, C O Saunders, So Paris; Nos. 19 and 42, A E Shurtleff; No. 23, G A Marsh.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Chicks, 1st prem P M B Twitchell, Bethel; 2nd, J D Williams, So Paris; 3d, Lebarron & Bradford, Hebron; Spec Prems Nos. 34 and 41, P M B Twitchell.

BLACK SPANISH.—Chicks, J Clark, Norway; Fowl, G W Hammond, Snow's Falls.

HOUDANS.—Fowl, T W Cleasby, So Paris; chicks Soc prem No. 30, A C T King, So Paris.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Horne & Harmon, Norway 2nd prem, chicks, soc spec prems Nos. 15, 29 and 51.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Ransom Dunham, Bryant's Pond.

BLACK RUSSIANS.—Ransom Dunham.

SILVER SPANGLED POLANDS.—Horne & Harmon, Norway, 2nd and 3d prems.

BLACK POLISH.—Chicks, 2nd prem Horne & Harmon.

BUFF COCHINS.—Fowl, 2nd prem W D Clark, So Paris; Chicks, 1st prem A E Shurtleff, also Soc Spec prems Nos. 13 and 26.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—2nd prem, A E Shurtleff.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—A E Shurtleff, 1st prem and Soc Spec No. 32.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Dr J A Morton, Bethel.

GEESE.—Soc Spec prem No. 16, D L Farrar, No Buckfield.

RUMPLESS.—Soc Spec prem No. 49, Ransom Dunham, Bryant's Pond.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Chicks, A E Shurtleff, 1st and 4th prems; 2nd, C W Horne, Norway, also Soc Spec No. 1; 3d, Geo A Marsh, So Paris; 5th, A S Bowman, Hebron; Fowl, 1st prem J A Morton Bethel, also best collection of any one breed; 2nd A E Shurtleff.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fowl, 1st prem, J A Morton, Bethel; 2nd and 3d, chicks, J J Hamlin, Bryant's Pond, also Soc spec prems Nos. 46 and 47; 4th, prem A E Morse, So Paris, 5th, J J Hamlin.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Fowl, 1st prem, T W Cleasby, So Paris, also Soc Spec No. 6; Horne & Harmon, Norway, 1st prem chicks, and Soc Spec Nos. 18, 27, 33 and 35; James A Decring, So Paris, Spec No 10.

Special Premium for Cock or Cockerel figuring the most points.—Dr. J A Morton's Cock suffers one point. In consideration thereof he is awarded the first prize; yet C O Saunders' Cock being a Partridge Cochin, he is considered a better bird at 93 points, than the White Leghorn at 100 points.

A BIG HOG.—Nov. 30, Nathaniel Whitaker of Chatham slaughtered a hog 18 months and 15 days old, that weighed when dressed 702 lbs. 2 oz. Any one who can beat that please trot him along.

A Subscriber.

—We learn that a prominent Attorney in a neighboring town, hired a team and drove to Paris Hill one day last week. He had his horse cared for at the stable, and went into Court. Finding an opportunity to borrow a ride home after adjournment, he availed himself of the chance, and left his nag in the quiet hill-top town.

—Dr. Tewksbury, the distinguished physician of Portland, was on the witness stand Friday, and gave a lecture on Consumption, which was worth a dollar to any one. The Jury, members of the bar and visitors, were highly favored in receiving it free.

—Democratic rule increased the debt of New York city over $100,000,000 in eight years. And yet the Democracy of New York are as plausible reformers as their brethren of Massachusetts.—*Boston Journal.*

TOWN ITEMS.

Bethel.

Dec. 11.—Tin weddings are all the rage in Bethel. Mr. C. H. Mason celebrated the tenth anniversary of his marriage the 7th inst. A large number of his friends assembled at his house each with a tin present, but found their host fully prepared for their reception. Tin dippers for coffee, tin plates for their pastry, and tin baskets for their fruit and confectionery were all in readiness and the company had a very enjoyable time.

The class in vocal music under the charge of Mr. Howard of Portland, propose to give him a complimentary benefit Wednesday evening, the 22d inst.

Mr. Richardson is about putting on steam to his boiler, and soon the shrill whistle and "merry click of the engine" will give new life to our village.

Wm W and O H Mason have purchased of Moses A Mason a portion of the Newry lands, and have commenced hauling lumber to the Dowel Factory in Newry. They propose to furnish some ash for the Shovel Handle Factory (that is to be) in this village.

Weather delightful, sleighing good and business brisk. W.

Bryant's Pond.

The Reform Club of this place continues to hold its regular meetings, and is doing a good work. The Ladies' Aid Society is of much assistance to the Reformers.

Alden Chase, Esq. recently found a well built camp located in a clump of bushes in his woods. It was supplied with all the modern conveniences. Who occupied it is a mystery, but as a number of Mr. Chase's sheep have recently disappeared, he thinks the old scenes of the middle ages in England, are about to be re-enacted in this vicinity.

Considerable pilfering has been carried on in this vicinity of late. It is not safe to leave any moveable article from under lock and key. Isaac Carter's Corn house was recently entered and about 10 bushels of oats were stolen and carried off.

Dogs killed ten or a dozen sheep in one day, recently.

Dec. 10.—There is to be a horse trot here to-day (Friday) and to morrow on the ice. Quite a number of horses are to enter both days.

Ansel Dudley has recently stocked his store with new groceries, and is now ready for customers. Mr. Dudley is at present filling quite a contract for poplar for the Yarmouth Pulp Company.

Good dry hard wood is selling for $3.50 per cord. Potatoes 40 cents per bushel.

We visited the meeting of the Reform Cluq held at Town Hall last evening and had the pleasure of enjoying one of the most interesting seasons for a long time. The meeting was called to order by President Burton. Speeches were made by several reformed drinking men. Mr. Hillman of Auburn Reform Club was present and made remarks. Quite a number of names were added to both pledges. The Ladies' Aid Society had a meeting the same night and added quite a number to their list. They too are pushing forward the work. All the cider shops have closed, and Bryant's Pond is really a new village as regards reform.

Joseph Whitman recently received a fine silver cup as premium on wagon at State Fair for the year 1875. G.

Fryeburg.

Dec. 11.—Wm. J. Bradley, only son of Dr. I. B. Bradley, died of consumption, in Philadelphia, on the 5th inst. Mr. Bradley was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of '69. Immediately upon graduation, he entered J. B. Lippincott's Publishing House, when his health soon failing, he joined Wheeler's Surveying Expedition in the western territories, leaving that party but a few days before they were attacked by the Indians, thus escaping the sad fate that befel his friend, the lamented Fred Loring. Subsequently Mr. B. spent one or two winters in Florida, for the benefit of his health. He afterwards spent two years in travel on the Continent of Europe, passing the most of his time in Italy, Germany and France. He returned home last spring via South America, in no way benefitted in health. Passing a few weeks at home, he then went to Philadelphia, to receive medical treatment from Dr. Smith. The family, consisting of his father and mother and sister, went to Philadelphia several weeks ago, and were with him at the time of his death. The funeral and burial services were held here on the 9th inst. The family, on account of illness, were not present, but are still in Philadelphia. Mr. Bradley was 27 years of age—and a young man of literary taste, of wide reading and varied information. His early death is a deep affliction to his family, and will be felt by a wide circle of friends.

Last Sunday afternoon a new school house was dedicated in East Fryeburg. The chairman, A. O. Pike, Esq., called the assemblage to order in a few appropriate remarks. Prayer was offered by Elder John Pike. The dedicatory address, a most able and finished production, was given by Rev. Henry Carpenter. Brief remarks followed Mr. C.'s address, by Hon. C. Farrington, Mr. Simmons and A. F. Lewis. The exercises were highly interesting throughout, interspersed as they were with choice selections of music. The district is to be congratulated on the liberality shown in the construction of this large, well-ventilated and commodious school house. It shows an appreciation of the educational wants of the times. It is a credit to the neighborhood and the town.

There are about fifty students in the Academy this term, a large school for winter, which is the smallest term of the year.

"Ye Olde Folkes" had a jolly time at Brownfield, Thursday evening. A good house greeted their entertainment.

We learn with pleasure, that the members of the Oxford Bar are very generaly signing the petition to the Legislature, to give us the Dec. term of court in Fryeburg.

Pike is about building a large hall in connection with the enlarged Oxford House for Court and other accommodations. W.

Gilead.

Dec. 9.—The winding up of November will long be remembered as the coldest known for many years, Tuesday, Nov. 30 the thermometer stood at 15 deg.

Logging business will be carried on to quite an extent the coming winter, E. Wight will put in three hundred thousand feet of spruce for Sanderson & Hammons of Bethel who will put in one million feet in this town, to be driven to Bethel steam Mill in the spring.

Jewitt & Bennett are putting on an addition to their mill, to be used as a store room for corn, meal, &c. They will start up for the winter in a few days.

I. W. Kimball has added to his stock of groceries a fine lot of Christmas gifts, which he sells cheap. We hope our people will not forget Christmas, as Mr. K. has offered them an excellent opportunity to purchase for it. B.

Hartford.

Dec. 6.—Having resided in Oxford county for more than half a century, I never found by experience or history of the county the effects of such an intense cold blast in November. Farmers in their finished dwellings and barns, had to do much extra work for the comfort of all under their care. Many had to put some of their choice poultry in barrels filled with straw, or into their cellars to save their combs from the fingers of "Jack Frost," especially the Leghorns, noted for extra layers instead of extra chickens for the table.

On that never to be forgotten 30th day of November, the chimney of Leonard Thompson took fire, and in order to save the children, one ten, the other eight years old from danger, they were sent to their grandparents, a short distance for safety. Their hands and feet were marked by the freeze.

The old Line has had one or two meetings for the purpose of having a new house, both were pronounced illegal. The many voters for the sacrifice of so much precious time may learn a good lesson in law.

The call for a Poultry exhibition in the County recalls to my mind, that I have seen the time, since I have provided for a family when six hens composed most of the flocks of farmers, it took 12 dozen of eggs to buy a pound of tea, now in these hard times, when large flocks of choice poultry, better fed and better cared for, are kept by farmers, less than two dozen eggs will purchase a pound of better tea.

At the Wave on the 2d, among other interesting exercises, the following was ably discussed and decided in the negative: Resolved that an open organization for the cause of Temperance is better than a secret one. At the earnest request of the L. D. prefaced by interesting remarks the lodge will discuss the same resolve again. A delegation was from the Wave to Save Haven, Helion, on the 4th. Visits from members from sister lodges are beneficial to the Order and should be encouraged.

HARTFORD.

Peru.

Nov. 29.—Sleighing very good here, had a little rain to day which keeps the snow from flying.

Chas W. Walker has sold his interest in the homestead farm to his brother, A. B. Walker for $500, and has moved to Canton.

Winslow Walker, Robert Lunt, and Roscoe Burgess have built dry houses this fall. Mr. Walker's cost $100.

30th, Six inches of snow last night very dry, and the wind is blowing it away. We have the coldest day this we have had for the season. The thermometer has been down to 20 deg. Roads all blocked up. Stock has been at the barns for the last two weeks. Horses, cattle, and sheep are doing well and commanding a good price.

The river has frozen over at all the ferries in this town, and teams cross in safety.

L. R. Chase at Brown's ferry, is now ready to do some good work, in shoeing horses and oxen for his customers. And he is prepared to do any job which they may desire him to do, in the way of working iron.

H. N. Bartlett carries on business in the old shop, where his patrons may be sure of having their blacksmith work done in a good manner.

Our winter schools will begin Monday Dec. 6th, and continue on an average 8 weeks a term.

District No. 3, has the following amount of crops and stock for the season of 1875: Hops, 11 3-4 tons; corn [illegible] bushels; potatoes, 2,145 bushels; oats, 340 bushels; wheat, 25 bushels; beans, 42 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; rye, [illegible] bushels; turnips, 190 bushels; beets, [illegible] bushels; 15 bushels of carrots, 12 bushels of onions; 15 bushels of apples; 20[illegible] of hay; 3,030 lbs. of butter; 2,200 lbs. of cheese; 60 loads of pumpkins, 8 yoke of oxen, 40 cows, 22, two year olds, [illegible] steers and heifers, 19 yearlings, 25 calves, 15 horses, 8 colts, 260 sheep, 20 hogs, [illegible] pigs, 390 hens, 65 turkeys, 8 geese, 1500 lbs. of wool, and 500 lbs. of maple sugar. The district consists of 12 families and 21 families, making in all 93 inhabitants. The farms will average [illegible] acres each, making 1200 acres. The four oldest people in the district are Capt. Daniel Hall, 70 years of age, his wife Fanny Hall, aged 70 years, Mrs. Celia Burgess, aged 81 years, and Mrs. Mary Ludden, aged 78 years. Mr. Hall was born in the town of Rumford in the year 1805, came to this town when a young man, was engaged many years in making for himself a farm from the virgin soil. He has been a man of considerable influence, having been in responsible positions in town. Mrs. Ludden was born in the town of Buckfield in the year 1797, but has resided here many years. A. L. H.

Sumner.

Wm. L. Chase of West Sumner recently slaughtered a hog, two years old in November, which weighed 650 pounds.

—B. F. Carey of Hartford, killed a pig 7 months old, which weighed 370 pounds.

—Owing to the President's Message, we are a little late in printing, this week.

—Abner Lowell, Portland, advertises a splendid stock of holiday goods in this paper. Give him a call.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. Estes will deliver his lecture on "The Christian Fathers," in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, on Monday evening, December 20th, at 7:30 o'clock

—Mr. Jacob Daniels of Paris Hill fell from the roof of Dea. Eybridge Fobes's buildings last Monday, and dislocated his shoulder. Dr. Brown reduced the dislocation, and Mr. D. is out again.

—The school at Paris Hill met Dec. 9, and organized a lyceumn, with N. S. Palmeter, President; Charles Edwards, Vice President; Henry Hammond, Secretary, and an excellent Executive Committee. Question for debate Friday eve., Dec. 19th: Which offers the greater inducement to young men, the law or medicine?

WORTH TRYING FOR.—We will give a Pettengill's Patent Swivel Plow, No. 3, to any person sending us the names of twenty new subscribers and $30 for advanced payments on same.

Nov. 16 3 mos.

OUR TABLE.

The Best Family Newspaper.—This is the claim which the publishers of the NEW YORK OBSERVER make in behalf of their paper. It is a bold claim to make in our day, when there are so many papers; but an undeviating course in sending out, for fifty-three years, a large, full, fresh, readable, and pure newspaper, which is unsurpassed, justifies them in the claim. We can recommend the OBSERVER. It has no hobbies; it is sound in doctrine, impartial and unbiased, reliable in its news, interesting and instructive in its various departments, and offers no clap-trap premiums or pictures. For specimen copies, address S. I. PRIME & Co., New York.

The Republic Magazine for December has been received. It contains an analysis of the Ohio election, a review of the campaign of 1875, an able article on Labor in Europe and America, and other articles of equal interest to those who are interested in governmental affairs. This sterling monthly is a power in the land, and should be in the hands of every intelligent citizen. Subscription only $2 per year. Send address to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

Littell's Living Age for 1876.—The fact that *The Living Age* soon enters upon its thirty-first year of continuous and successful publication, is a remarkable one in the history of periodicals. And as it is the only thorough and fresh compilation of a current literature which embraces the productions of the ablest living writers in science, art, travel, poetry, history, biography, politics, literary, philosophy, criticism, and art, its importance to American readers can hardly be overrated. In no other way, in fact, can so much of the best work of the best minds of the time be obtained so cheaply or conveniently, as through this standard weekly.

The list of literary authors of the day represented in its pages, will be found in the prospectus published in another column, and is of itself sufficient evidence of the quality of the magazine, while quantity of reading it is unapproached.

The Living Age has always stood at the "head of the class" not only as the best, but all things considered, the cheapest of the eclectics; and its recent absorption of "*Every Saturday*" has materially strengthened a rival. In the multiplicity of candidates claiming attention, it has become a necessity to every person or family of intelligence and taste, for it, alone, furnishes such a compilation of whatever is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to be an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money.

In these days, skimming the cream of both home and foreign literature, the publishers make some combination with other leading periodicals, by which subscribers, at a remarkably small cost, put in possession of the best, which the current literature of the world affords. The prospectus should be examined by all in selecting their periodicals for the year. The volume begins January 1st; but to those sending now, the intervening weekly numbers are sent gratis.

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated for December, recently received, is a number worthy of special remark. It is voluminous in extent, and replete from beginning to end with interesting matter. Its readers in general and be more than usually satisfied with this number. Every article deserves mention, but we have not space for the following:

Albert Stone, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, with portrait; Phrenology among the Sciences; Two Clergymen, Father and Son—the Rev. O. S. Taylor and the Rev. Charles Taylor—with fine portraits; The Mistake of the Slave Ships; The Cat-Bird, with an admirable picture of the lively fellow, and a spicy sketch; How one Woman Conquered—a capital true story; Edward Eggleston, D. D., the well-known author, Railway Musings, which contains a good deal of advice, pithily expressed; The Science of Happiness—a physio philosophical essay; Jesse Burke, the Expressman; A Fair Exchange is Robbery; The Science of Religion. The department in general of the number are crowded with practical information. Those who do not take the PHRENOLOGICAL regularly should get its December number, and learn what sort of a publication it is. It should be universally taken, especially by families. Price 30 cents; $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS & CO., BROADWAY, New York.

The *Health Reformer* for December is decidedly the best of the year. Besides a rich variety of interesting articles on health topics it contains a great amount of interesting matter under the head of Literary Miscellany, and Popular Science. The Farm and Household and News Departments, two new features, add greatly to the practical utility of the journal. It is one of the best family papers published, and ought to be in every family in the land. Published at Battle Creek, Mich., at $1.00 a year. Specimen copies free.

—We have received a prospectus of the International Review for January, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. New York. It promises to contain a great amount of valuable matter, among which will be following: A review of the political situation on the Continent, A criticism by Dr. Washington Dr. Draper's book on Science and Religion. P. G. Hamerton on Unger's Etchings, Dr. Francis Wharton on Retrospective Legislation, Psychological Murder by Baron Feang Von Holtzendorf of Munich, and an article by Prof. Proctor, besides reviews of foreign books in print and forthcoming.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 8 A. M.

Sunday, 18°, clear; Monday, 29°, clear; Tuesday, 25°, clear; Wednesday, 26°, cloudy; Thursday, 34°, snowy; Friday, 29°, cloudy; Saturday, 23, clear.

[From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis)]

A REMARKABLE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. The success which he has attained has been through strictly legitimate means, and so he deserves the enviable reputation he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation, a large practical and extensive reading during years of unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his medical brethren. Devoting his attention to special diseases of the science he has so thoroughly investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialities, he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted, and prescribed by physicians in their own practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another and perhaps more important work, because more general applications, to the list of his publications. The book entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed for extensive general circulation. Dr. Pierce received honorable testimonials and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

Are you suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so, go to GEO. E. LOVEJOY, So. Paris; A. M. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; J. J. WILEY, Bethel, or any other Druggist, and get a bottle of ROSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany and is selling on its own merits. The People are raving wild over its success, and druggists all over the country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its wonderful virtue, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. oct19'75 eowly

VEGETINE!

WILL CURE

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Pain in the Bones.

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and the complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

nov30

CATARRH.

Would willingly have given one hundred dollars for the relief obtained from the first dose.

[From the well known maker of Yale's Mammoth Tent.]

Gentlemen.—I have suffered ten years from the worst forms of Acute Catarrh or Cold in the Head that ever afflicted mortal man. Whenever I took a fresh cold it would settle in my head, causing the most violent sneezing, accompanied by excessive discharges from my eyes and nose. For days and days my suffering would be intense, and finally settling in my lungs and bowels, would render my life miserable for a month. Never, during all my suffering was I able to obtain even temporary relief from any medicine I ever tried. Three weeks ago, while suffering from the worst attack I ever had I procured a bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. The relief from the first dose was so gratifying that I would willingly have given one hundred dollars to have obtained it. A few doses completely cured me. My head has since been perfectly free from mucous accumulations, my breathing easy, and not a sympton of trouble about my back and bowels has presented itself. Its effect in my case has been truly remarkable. Very respectfully, R. M. YALE,

Sail and Awning Maker, 2 South Market St.

CATARRH.

A Remarkable Case of Catarrh Cured by the use of Twelve Bottles.

We select the following case as showing how frightful this disease may become, and as a convincing proof of the value of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE as a reliable remedy for its cure, even in cases of the greatest severity. We regret that from motives of delicacy, the gentleman declined to permit the use of his name:

Case No. 11.—This is the case of a man in the prime of life who had contracted this disease through a bad cold six years ago. Favored by a scrofulous condition of the blood, the disease sent its acid poison into every part of the system, so that when he commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE it had become one of the worst cases ever experienced by any living man. The discharge at night was thick, putrid, streaked with blood, and so excessive in quantity as to discharge itself upon the pillow during sleep, and collecting in quantities in his throat, would at the point of strangulation, wake him. Several times each night he was obliged to get up and partially clear his nostrils and throat before he could sleep. From the use of the first bottle of the RADICAL Cure to the present, the cure has been gradual, satisfactory and permanent. He has used in all twelve bottles and now experiences no return of the discharge nor any of its disagreeable symptoms besides enjoying unusually good health otherwise.

CATARRH.

A Series of uninterrupted Cures effected With it by a well-known Boston Phys'n.

From Dr. Chas. Main: Catarrh is the *opprobium medicorium* of the medical profession, and by many is thought incurable. When, therefore a preparation is presented to my notice, endorsed by so responsible a firm as Messrs. Weeks & Potter, I am bound to give it a fair and unprejudiced trial, and when such trial results in a series of uninterrupted cures, I cannot allow professional etiquette to interfere with a candid expression of my regard for it. I therefore give SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH my unqualified approval and consider it as a remedy for the treatment of every form of Catarrh superior to any preparation laid down in any text-book with which I am familiar. Very respectfully,

DR. CHARLES MAIN, 324 Harrison Avenue.

CATARRH.

From the Drug Examiner of the Boston Custom House:—SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has proved so uniformily successful in the treatment of Catarrh, that I now recommend it exclusively, and consider it far superior to any preparation ever before prepared for this disease.

ISAAC T. CAMPBELL, Druggist, Broadway, So. Boston, and Examiner of Drugs, B. C. H.

Each package contains a treatise on Catarrh, and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. Sent prepaid to any part of the United States for $1.25. WEEKS & POTTER General Agents, Boston.

☞Use SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER, for Simple Colds and Chills. dec.14

A SURE MEDICINE.—"L. F." Atwood's Bitters is a Potent Remedy, mild, harmless, but sure in its operation, purifies the blood, restores the wasted energies, regulates all deranged functions and gives new life and vigor to the whole system It is unrivalled as a Liver Invigorator, and highly concentrated, is warranted to contain more Medical properties in a 38 cent bottle than any other Invigorator" or "Sarsaparilla" sold for a dollar.

☞Beware of Dangerous Imitations. See that it bears the trade mark "L. F." in red ink, large letters, or you will be grossly imposed upon.

11mayly

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

When you visit or leave the City of NEW YORK save annoyance and expense of carriage, baggage and expressage hire, and stop at the **GRAND UNION HOTEL**, opposite the GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms, and is fitted up in first-class style, with elevator, steam and all modern improvements European plan. The **RESTAURANTS**, Lunch, Counter and Wine Rooms are supplied with the best the market can furnish. The cuisine is unsurpassed. Rooms for a single person, $1.50 and $2.00 per day; rich suites for families proportionately low, so that visitors to the city and travelers can live more luxuriously, for less money, at the GRAND UNION, than at any other first class Hotel in the city. Stages and Horse Cars pass the Hotel every minute for all parts of the city.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowedged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without June 22. 1y

It is suicide in the third degree, if not worse, to suffer a cough and cold to culminate in consumption when a single bottle of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, taken in time, would effect a perfect and permanent cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Forest Tar Co., of Portland, Me., are sole proprietors of a new invention by which the medical properties of the Pine Tree tar are separated from the black and worthless substances and secured in a pure form. Their preparations of "Forest Tar," "Forest Tar Solution," "Forest Tar Troches," "Forest Tar Salve," and "Forest Tar Soap" must work radical changes in treating diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, the Skin and all Catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes.—The "Forest Tar Book" explains their use and application.

LYON'S KATHAIRON prevents the Hair from falling out or turning gray, renews its growth and gives strength and vigor. It is delightfully perfumed and makes a splendid dressing. It is the cheapest and most desirable Hair Tonic ever produced. Used by the elite. Price only 50 cents.

april3'75-1y

MARRIED.

In Bethel, Dec. 6, by Rev. C. G. Holyoke, Mr. William L. Grover of Bethel and Miss Sarah Kilbourn of Waterford.

In Sumner, Dec. 2, by E. Morrill, Esq., Mr. John Russell and Miss Diana Russell, both of Sumner.

In Newry, Dec. 4, by Orrin Foster, Esq., Mr. Granville T. Thurston and Miss Ada E. Luffkin, both of Rumford.

Renne's Magic Oil.

Used outward or inward it never does harm,
As sure as you're faithful "It works like a charm."

Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Headache,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Toothache,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Sprains,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL, for Neuraliga,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Catarrh,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Colic and Cramps,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Colera Morbus,
Use RENNE'S MAGIC OIL for Kidney Complaint.

Sold in Paris by A. M. Hammond; So. Paris, A. M. Gerry; Norway, A. Oscar Noyes, A. J. Rowe; Bethel, G. R. Wiley; So. Waterford, Chas. Young; Fryeburg, T. C. Ware; Harrison, Hammond & Son WM. RENNE & SON, Propr'rs, Pittsfield, Mass. oct26 3m

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given:—That a certain promissory note, dated the 14th day of April 1874, given by the subscriber to Charles E. Holt, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in one year from its date, has been paid, but has never came into the subscribers possession, and is supposed to be lost. If the possessor or finder of the same will deliver it to subscriber, he will be suitably rewarded.

ISAAC L. BROWN.

Denmark, Dec. 10, 1875.

ROGERS' STATUARY.

Abner Lowell,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RICH JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE & FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of NEW and ELEGANT GOODS, suitable for the

HOLIDAY TRADE,

JUST OPENED!

Persons visiting the City will do well to call and examine our stock.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

No. 255 Middle Street, Portland, Me.

dec14 2w

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PORTLAND, December, 7, 1875.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss:

This is to give notice: That on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of EZRA MCINTIRE of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition filed in the District Court for said District, Dec. 3, A. D. 1875; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Office of Geo. A. Wilson, in South Paris, in said District, before John W. May, Esq., Register, on 28th day December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

14 2w S. S. MARBLE,
U. S. Marshall, as Messenger, for said District.

Legislative Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds will petition the next Legislature for an act to establish and fix one session of the Supreme Judicial Court each year, at Fryeburg, instead of at Paris, and for Legislation accordingly.

D. R. HASTINGS,
for said inhabitants.

December 10, 1875.

Holiday Goods!

A. M. GERRY,

SOUTH PARIS,

Has just received and opened for sale a large and excellent stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of such articles as follows:

BOOKS,
PICTURES,
STATIONERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TOYS, GAMES, PUZZLES,
REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, &c.,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AUTOGRAPH BOOKS,
CONFECTIONERY,
CUTLERY,
etc.

South Paris, December 7, 1875.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

WILSON'S,

dec7 *SOUTH PARIS, Me.*

White Wheat Flour!

FRESH GROUND

—AND—

WARRANTED SOUND

—FOR—

$6.00

PER BARREL!

BRAN, - - - $25.00 per Ton.
FINE FEED, - $30.00 "
MIDDLINGS, - $35.00 "

☞For sale for a limited time at these prices for CASH ON DELIVERY by

PARIS FLOURING CO.,

South Paris, Me

Nov. 30, 1875.

BLANKETS!

FOR

$2.36 A PAIR!

Blankets!

FOR

$3.00 A PAIR

and upwards, at

HORATIO STAPLES'

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

180 Middle St, Portland.

MEN'S

Undershirts & Drawers

25 CENTS EACH,

at STAPLES', PORTLNAD.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS

GOOD QUALITY FOR 40 CTS.

at STAPLES', Portland.

STRIPED

INDIA SHAWLS

CHEAP

AT

Horatio Staples'

New Dry Goods Store,

180 Middle Street, PORTLAND.

BLACK SILKS!

BLACK CASHMERES!

AND

BLACK BRILLIANTINES

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

BLACK ALPACAS

FOR 25 CENTS & UPWARDS

AT

STAPLES',

No. 180 Middle Street, Portland.

Samples of Dress Goods, &c., sent by Mail, free of Expense!

Horatio Staples,

No. 180 MIDDLE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

December, 7, 1875. 4w

☞ Rumford Falls! ☜

A Set of THREE Stereoscopic Views of the above Falls will be sent, BY MAIL, TO ANY ADDRESS, on receipt of FIFTY CENTS,

By A. C. BOLSTER,
oct26 Bryant's Pond, Me.

PEW in Baptist Church, Paris Hill, for sale. Enquire at this Office.

Highest Cash Price Paid for

RAW FURS

OF ALL KINDS

BY

WM. J. WHEELER,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE!

So. Paris, Nov. 16, 1875. 3m

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY

AND

Female College.

H. P. TORSEY, D. D., L. L. D., President.

THE WINTER TERM

of this Institution will commence on

Monday, November 29th, 1875,

and continue THIRTEEN WEEKS.

Send for Catalogue. J. L. MORSE
Sec. Trustees.

Kent's Hill, Nov. 12, 1875. 16

FOR

Holiday Goods,

VISIT

Noyes's Drug Store.

He has the BEST assortment at the LOWEST prices

Don't fail to call at

NOYES DRUG STORE, Norway Village

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

In the matter of MARCEUS F. KNIGHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Court, the second meeting of the creditors of Marcius F. Knight, Bankrupt, will be held on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1875, A. M., at the office of Geo. A. Wilson in South Paris, before John W. May, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District for the purposes named in Section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; title Bankruptcy.

NATHAN L. MARSHALL, Assignee.

NEW GOODS!

Just received, at low figures, a

NEW STOCK

—{ OF }—

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers for All!

ALSO

A Choice Stock of Family Groceries!

together with many goods not mentioned; all of which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES, for Cash, or in exchange for most kinds of produce.

"Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Pay as you go," is the Motto.

Those in want of CHOICE GOODS, at

LOW PRICES!

are invited to call.

F. Q. ELLIOTT,
sept21 3m Rumford Corner, Me.

☞ ✌ ☜

buy your Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Books, Stationery and all Goods kept in a first-class DRUG & BOOK STORE, visit GERRY'S (So. Paris) and you can Save Money Sure. oct28

Fits & Epilepsy!

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

and will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent *free* to all addressing J. E DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office: 1355 Broadway, N.Y.

$12 a day, at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED AGENTS. Canvassers should secure territory at once for *The Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson*, by Rev. Elias Nason. For Terms, address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELL, 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

$500 For a case of Cough, Cold or Asthma that ADAMSON'S B C. BALSAM will not cure Sold by druggists at 35 cts. Circular free

GOLD DR. F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta, Maine.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

The Best Patterns made. Send 5 cts. for Catalogue.

Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.

AGENTS WANTED. "G9 NEW YORK.

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

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

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$300 a month to energetic men and women, everywhere. *Business honorable.* EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 151 Michigan ave., Chicago.

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

DEVOE'S -Brilliant- OIL,

SAFE. ECONOMICAL. BEST. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. SAFE. ECONOMICAL. BEST.

THE FRENCH PILLS,

"L'EMPERATRICE."

The 'Empress' Pill will prove an infallible cure for most of the ailments of the human system, and is an unfailing specific for "Female Irregularities."

Send for box ($1.50 each) and further instructions to G. D'ALBERT, Sole Agent and Importer, 248 East Thirtuth Street, New York. n9

WANTED.

Agents for the best household article out. Brand new. It sells like fun. Strike while the cream is on it. Sample mailed for 25 cts. and two stamps. Circular free. T. B. STAYNER & CO., 995 Eddy st., Providence, R. I.

In Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of Llewellyn K. Nelson and Eugene Nelson, (Nelson Brothers) Bankrupts.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, a second meeting of the creditors of said Llewellyn K. Nelson and Eugene Nelson (Nelson Brothers) Bankrupts, will be holden at the office of Geo. A. Wilson at So. Paris, Oxford County, Maine, before John W. May, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, on the fourth Tuesday of December 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purposes named in section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; title "Bankruptcy."

DAVID R. HASTINGS, Assignee of Llewellyn K. and Eugene Nelson, Bankrupts, aforesaid.

Fryeburg, Nov. 27, 1875. d7

Don't You Forget It.

Pettengill's Patent

SIDE HILL PLOW!

AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM

—IN THE—

PLOWING MATCH

AT THE

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

IN

Oxford and Kennebec Counties;

Competing with first-class Level Land Plows.

MANUFACTURED BY

F. C. MERRILL,
South Paris, Me.

October 26, 1875.

NEW STOCK

OF

Overshoes, Rubbers,

BOOTS,

SHOES, GAITERS

ETC.,

AT

Frothingham's,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

I have just put in the largest and best stock of the above articles ever offered for sale in Oxford County. Making a specialty of such articles, I am enabled to keep a larger assortment and to offer better bargains than any general trader.

I would call the especial attention of ladies to my extra fine stock of

KID, SERGE & CALF BOOT,

for Ladies' and Misses wear.

No such line of goods can be found outside of the cities, where prices are twenty percent higher than mine. Call and examine my stock,

W. A. FROTHINGHAM.

South Paris, Nov. 16, 1875.

2 M Pine Boards

For Sale. Enquire at this Office.

—Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 50c., 65c. and $1.00, at the Lewiston Branch Store, So. Paris.

HOW IS THIS?

75 cents will buy a suit of Gents' Under Flannels at the LEWISTON BRANCH STORE, South Paris.

"$1,500,000"

Is the average monthly profit estimated to be paid to holders of stock privileges by various bankers in Wall Street. The house of Messers. Alexander Frothingham & Co., 12 Wall street, N. Y., who possess a worldwide reputation for their strict integrity, offer to send gratuitously for one year their Financial Weekly Report, and a book explaining how sums from ten dollars to thousands may be invested. Those who invest little have the same advantage as large operators. Send for their Weekly.—*Boston Post.* Nov. 12th.

Address, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St, N. Y.

23marly

LOOK! ☞ YOUR NAME ELEGANTLY ☜ PRINTED ON 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING OR ADDRESS CARDS, postpaid, for 25cts. Nothing like them ever offered in America. Big Inducements to agents.

F. W. LAPHAM, Augusta, Me.

Nov. 30, 1875. 1y

ARTISTS' MATERIALS and Stationery. Also, a beautiful line of goods for the Holidays, marked down to suit the times. Send for catalogue. A. A. WALKER & CO., 594 Washington St., next to Globe Theatre, Boston, Mass. nov30 4w

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern:—This is to give notice that I have this day given to my son, JOHN F. LORD, his time for the remainder of his minority. I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contraction after this date.

ALBERT LORD.

Attest:—F. W. REDLON.
Porter, Dec. 14, 1875. 14 3w*

Pianos & Organs

FOR SALE AND TO LET

BY

A. J. NEVERS,

Norway, Maine.

As I am connected with manufacturing, can and will sell

Instruments of all Kinds

for LESS MONEY than they can be bought for elsewhere.

INSTRUMENTS sold on INSTALLMENTS and warranted for the term of SIX YEARS.

ORDERS BY MAIL promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranted.

INSTRUMENTS SET UP ON TRIAL!

September, 14, '75. 1y

WATCHES!

ALL GRADES OF

Waltham, Springfield,

—AND—

Elgin Watches!

now selling VERY LOW, by the subscriber at the OLD STAND.

S. RICHARDS, JR.,
South Paris, Me.

So. Paris, July 13, '75.

Paris Flouring Comp'y

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paris Mills Flour,

and wholesale dealers in

Flour, Corn, Feed etc.

SO. PARIS, MAINE.

☞Office in Portland, 94 Commercial St.☜

Nov. 9, 1875.-1y

THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT

AND

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

(Quarterly,)

FROM

Jan. 1, 1876 to Jan. 1, 1877

For $1.50.

Any person paying for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT till Jan. 1, 1877, before Jan. 15, 1876, will receive, in addition to the Oxford Democrat one year, the four numbers of "Vick's Floral Guide" for 1876.

All arrears must be paid, and sufficient to carry the paper to Jan. 1, 1877 in order to secure the above.

New subscribers paying $1.50 for the Democrat from Jan. 1, '76 to '77 will receive the premium.

Old Subscribers who have partially paid for the year 1876 may secure the "Guide" by sending in the balance due to Jan. 1, 1877 at the rate of 12½ cents per month. Thus if a subscriber has paid for his paper to April 1, 1876 he will receive the "Guide" by forwarding $1.12.

The Oxford Democrat is a live local family paper. It designs to furnish local news which is not sufficiently important to receive a place in the daily press. It treats of local politics in a free and independent manner, and gives in brief the news of each week. As a family paper, it furnishes weekly an interesting story a poem and numerous scraps of literary merit treating of agriculture, science, art, wit, humor and pathos. In every sense of the word it is a pure Journal and one which should be placed on the table of every family in Oxford Co.

Vick's Floral Guide Quarterly is the most beautiful floral "Guide" issued. The January number is elegantly printed in colors, ha several tinted plates, and contains illustrations on every page. The succeeding numbers are less gorgeous in appearance, and smaller in size, but are well illustrated and printed. Each number besides giving a list of plants, flowers, seeds, bulbs, etc., contains a large amount of valuable information concerning gardening, horticulture and agriculture. Being issued four times a year, it contains hints for Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter, just as the time for each season's work begins.

In order to secure a large number of subscribers, before the middle of January, and to induce old subscribers to pay for their papers in advance, we have made arrangements with James Vick, the well known florist of Rochester, N. Y., which enables us to present each advanced paying subscriber with the "Guide" for 1876.

Though more expensive than many of the chromos offered by metropolitan journals, we have decided to employ it as a means of securing names and money, because it will be of permanent value to every person whether he live in city or country, owns a hundred acre farm or only a window.

If you have a friend or neighbor who does not take the Democrat, show him this liberal offer, and try to secure him as a subscriber. He will receive ten times his money's worth each week, and have two good books at the end of the year.

THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT

AND

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

(Quarterly,)

FROM

Jan. 1, 1876 to Jan. 1, 1877

For $1.50.

C. W. BICKFORD,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Rooms in Post Office Building.

All kinds of garments cut and made to order. Prices low and work satisfactory.

oct19-tf.

Dr. Garratt's Electric Flexible Disks,

To be worn for self applying constant *Medical Electricity*, for *Pain, Weakness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.*

Large Disk, 5 by 8 inches (24 poles) *best*, $2.00.

Children's Disk, 2½ by 6 (10 poles) $1.

Simple Disk, 4 by 6 (2 poles) 60 cts.

Sold by best Druggists and Surgical Instrument Makers. Dealers please send for *new* Price List and Circulars. Disk sent by mail on receipt of price, by

A. C. GARRATT, 6 Hamilton Place,
nov23 12w Boston, Mass.

Dressmaking.

Ladies wishing to have their dresses cut and made in the latest style would do well to call on

Miss M. E. Bent,

who has taken rooms at N. Mason's, next door above E. A. Hackett's Millinery and Fancy Goods Store, South Paris.

South Paris, Nov. 23, 1875. 4w

A fine art Magazine for the Young

St. Nicholas for 1876!

After two years' of prosperity, unexampled in the annals of juvenile literature, during which St. Nicholas has consolidated with itself all its strongest competitors, the publishers find themselves in a position to promise that the third Volume, beginning with the number for November, 1875, shall, in its unusual attraction for girls and boys, surpass even the preceeding volumes. In addition to contributions from

THE FIRST WRITERS OF AMERICA,

there will be stories, poems and sketches by some of the Most Prominent English Authors. Arrangements have been made for a very interesting series of papers on

WINSDOR CASTLE,

By MRS. OLIPHANT, treating of History and the Child-Life of Successive Royal Generations.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI will contribute to the new volume.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT will write "Marjorie's Birthday Gifts," and other short stories.

Some articles on Astronomy for Young People have been promised by the popular English Astronomer, RICHARD PROCTOR.

There will be a continued story of "Life in Iceland," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

In the November number, the opening of the new volumne will begin an

AMERICAN SERIAL STORY,

"THE BOY EMIGRANTS,"

By NOAH BROOKS, giving the adventures of a party of boys in THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES, in the early days of the Gold Fever.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of the "Jack Hazard" stories, will contribute some highly interesting sketches of adventure at "Bass Cove."

"TALKS WITH GIRLS,"

By leading authors, will be a prominent feature of the new volume. Especial attention will also be given to

INCIDENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY,

with spirited pictorial illustrations. The various departments, "Jack-in-the Pulpit," "The Riddle-Box," and "Letter-Box," and the pages for "Very Little Folks," are to be more attractive than ever. The French, Latin and German stories, for translation, which have proved so popular, will be frequent in the new volumne. Some of the finest works of the Greatest Painters of the Century have been engraved expressly for St. Nicholas, and the first artists of the day will contribute fresh and original drawings for the fine art Magazine for the young. Definite announcements of many interesting and novel features, will be made in the December number. St. Nicholas will continue under the successful editorship of MARY MAPES DODGE, and no efforts will be spared by editor and publishers to maintain and increase the attractions and value of the magazine.

Subscription Price, $3.00 a year; Single Numbers, 25 cents; Bound Volumes, $4.00 each.

These volumes begin with November. The two now ready for 1874 and 1875 are elegantly bound in red and gold, and form the handsomest gift-books for children ever issued. We will send the magazine one year, beginning November, 1875, and either of the volumes bound as above, post-paid, for $7.00; or a subscription one year, and the two volumes for $10.00. All newsdealers and booksellers will receive subscriptions and supply volumns at the above rates.

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First—The necessity of making $300,000 of the appropriation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from the supply production must either go without food or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury.

Second—His recommendation for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This, again, is not attended with burden upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress which every old Army officer has witnessed in the past, of officers dying suddenly, or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends, if fortunate enough to have friends to help them.

Third—The repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system.

Fourth—The trial with torpedoes under the Corps of Engineers and appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most, effective and cheapest auxiliary for the defense of harbors, and also in aggressive operations, that we can have. Hence it is desirable to learn by experiment their best construction and application as well as effect.

Fifth—A permanent organization of the Signal Corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under the advancement made under the present management.

Sixth—A renewal of the appropriation for compiling the official records of the war, &c.

THE NAVY.

The condition of our Navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising iron-clads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while this situation and the nature of our ports continue to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances. Our Navy does contain, however, a considerable number of iron-clads of the monitor class which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations near our own shores. Of these all the single-turreted ones, seven in number, have been substantially rebuilt, their rotten wooden beams replaced with oak, their hulls strengthened, and their engines and machinery thoroughly repaired, so that they are now in the most efficient condition, and ready for sea as soon as they can be manned and put in commission. The five double-turreted iron-clads belonging to our Navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand and undergoing complete repairs, and could be got ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. With these completed according to the present design, and our two iron torpedo boats now ready, our iron-clad fleet will be for all purposes of defense at home equal to any force that can readily be brought against it. Of our wooden navy also, cruisers of various sizes, to the number of about forty, including those now in commission, are in the Atlantic and could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted for those not already in commission. Of these one-third are in effect new ships, and though some of the remainder need considerable repairs to their boilers and machinery, they all are or can readily be made effective. This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are iron-clad, now in hand on the Atlantic coast. The Navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations at the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display, and though it has necessarily straightened the department in its ordinary expenditure, and, as far as the iron-clads are concerned, has added nothing to the cruising force of the Navy, yet the result is not the less satisfactory, because it is to be found in a great increase of real rather than apparent force. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of an effective naval force in all its branches, are necessarily large; but such a force is essential to our position, relations, and character, and affects seriously the weight of our principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of naval responsibilities. The estimates for the regular support of this branch of the service for the next year amount to a little less, in the aggregate, than those made for the current year, but some additional appropriations are asked, for objects not included in the ordinary maintenance of the Navy, but believed to be of pressing importance at this time. It would, in my opinion, be wise at once to afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the five double-turreted monitors now undergoing repairs, which must otherwise advance slowly, and only as money can be spared from current expenses. Supplemented by these, our Navy, armed with destructive weapons of modern warfare, manned by our seamen, and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

THE POST OFFICE—EXCLUSION OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE MAILS.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just passed. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general Treasury increased over the amount required for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more or less a burden upon the Treasury for many years to come. But there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free school, the post office is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the General Government. The annuity of $[illegible] per annum given to vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New-York and Rio de Janeiro having ceased on the 30th day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American States. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American steamers to the South American States will far outweigh the expense of the service. By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance through the mails, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes this would seem entirely proper. But I suggest that the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this transportation to all articles enumerated, and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

THE BLACK HILLS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians of that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for the relinquishment of the gold fields having failed, it will be necessary for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassment growing out of the causes named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people, being no longer obligatory under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion. The condition of the Indian Territory to which I have referred in several of my former annual Messages remains practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make some further recommendation in regard to legislation for the Government of that Territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicate in some measure the progress of the industrial activity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,420,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year. More than one-half of this decrease was in lands disposed of under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws. The causes of this decrease are supposed to be found in the grasshopper scourge and the droughts which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during that time as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $600,322 23 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 680,253,094 acres, of which 26,077,531 were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471,562 acres still unsurveyed. The report of the Commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should deserve for them the careful consideration of Congress.

THE PENSIONERS.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During the last year 11,537 names were added to the rolls and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,439. But while the number of pensioners has decreased, the annual amount due on the pension rolls has increased $44,733 13. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions, which by the liberal legislation of Congress has increased from $90 26 in 1872 to $103 91 in 1875 to each invalid pensioner, an increase in the average rate of fifteen per cent. in the three years. During the year ending June 30, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in amount of expenditures was produced by the decrease in the amount of arrearages due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 234,821 pensions, of whom 210,363 were Army pensions, 105,478 being invalids, and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 were Navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 were widows. It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $965,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

THE INTERIOR SURVEYS.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 40,000 square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and New-Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of the region.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The method for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued, with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War and Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post Office Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Commission of Food Fishes, to be contributed, under the legislation of last session, to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made, with the means at command give assurance that the Governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the Exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of buildings for the Governmental exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn, under the law, from the appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of those departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The Exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display are, in an international point of view, of the first importance, while an indifferent or discreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress. The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern Powers have manifested their friendly sentiment toward the United States and the interests of the world in our progress by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention. The Board of Agriculture has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government. The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters.

POLYGAMY AND THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

In nearly every annual Message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous, condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened, and Christian country without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives. But, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land. While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another matter, perhaps no less an evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable and useful occupations.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER.

Observations while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado during the past Autumn convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, &c., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended at an early day. Territory where cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where this is not practicable the lands can only be used as pasturage and this only where stock can reach water to quench its thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries as lands every acre of which is an independent estate by itself. Lands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. This timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself or knowingly a patron of trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into subcommittees, be organized to visit all of the mining States and Territories during the coming Summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the Government and the people of these Territories, who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the territory described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SUGGESTIONS.

As this will be the last annual Message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session.

First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890—disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third—Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within its proper sphere; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth—Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the Centennial year it would seem as though now as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth—Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

The Governor and Council have decided that Mr. Green is elected only to fill the unexpired term of the late Register of Deeds for the County.

Editorial.

Owing to a delay in receiving the President's Message, we are unable to present the Democrat, to our readers, until Wednesday, this week.

Tuesday morning the Jury in No. 93, returned a verdict for Plaintiff, in the sum of $275. Hon. J. K. Martin was the agent selected by the town to manage the case, and the town is under great obligation to him for such a good result.

The Jury was out from 3 to 10:30 P. M.

Andrews. Foster & Hersey.
Strout & Holmes. Harlow.

No. 99, Day vs. Fuller, was tried Monday afternoon. It was a small affair involving only about $20. Judge Danforth instructed the Jury that plaintiff had no case, and they brought in a verdict in accordance.

Frye. Foster & Hersey.
Hammons.

No. 157, Briggs vs. Burnham, Jr., et al., is now on trial.

Black. Wilson.
Strout & Holmes.

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December 14, 1875.

Miscellany.

Longevity and Health of Farmers.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Health contains some interesting statistics of the average length of life of persons engaged in different occupations, which show the average life of the farmers of that State to be fifty-five and one-fourth years; a much longer term of life than is enjoyed by any other class of people within its boundaries. The class next in point of longevity is composed of mechanics who pursue their avocations in the open air. These live fifty-two and one-half years on the average.

Many tables of statistics have been compiled for the purpose of determining the average length of life of persons engaged in different pursuits, with varying results; but all agree in placing the farmers near the head of the list of long-lived workmen. It would naturally be supposed that farmers, living as they do to so great an extent in the open air, having always at their command the freshest and most nourishing articles of food, escaping the worriments and annoyances inseparable from all commercial pursuits, being at liberty to fix their own hours of labor, to work slowly or rapidly at pleasure, and able to procure at all times an abundant supply of pure air, would be far more healthy and long-lived than any other class of persons; but, although the report of the Massachusetts Board of Health places them at the top of the list in that State, a table compiled from statistics gathered throughout the country, would not make so good a showing in their favor. It is not by obedience to the laws of health that their longevity is caused, but it is due to the strengthening influence of open air life, which, even such reckless disregard of sanitary laws as is shown by the majority of farmers, cannot wholly counteract. Agriculturists should be the most healthy class of people; and that they are not, and are not the longest-lived, is due entirely to their utter disregard of and contempt for sanitary laws. The very advantages with which farmers are blessed, are, in too many instances, changed by carelessness and ignorance into evils which injure health and shorten life.

One of the most frequent complaints, in the rural districts, is rheumatism; a disease produced in most cases by exposure to cold or storm with insufficient clothing for protection, or by a damp and imperfectly ventilated dwelling. Living largely in the open air, farmers often forget, or, if they do not forget, fail to act upon their knowledge, that a sudden change from the warm kitchen to the damp, cool night air, without the protection of additional clothing, must produce an injurious chill to the system. They fail to reflect that a house with a leaky roof or neglected cellar causing damp walls and a continual exhalation of noxious vapors, will, infallibly, though perhaps slowly, sap the strength of the hardiest and most robust man; while its life destroying effect upon the women, who are subjected to its influence the greater part of the day, which the man spends in outdoor labor, is rapid and severe in proportion to the extent to which they are exposed to the evil. Upon the truly frightful mortality caused by the wide-spread and unsuspected contamination of wells and cisterns by drainage from cesspools and vaults, they look as the dispensation of Providence; without dreaming that it is caused by their own carelessness, negligence, and ignorance.

It is not because the American farmer is lacking in intelligence, that he suffers so many abuses to exist without effort to reform them; but, because he is so intent upon money-making that he cannot spare the time to think of his health, to provide himself with the appliances for comfort and improvement which are brought to his notice, and to read and study modern researches and discoveries in hygiene and physiology until the inevitable results of a disregard of the laws of his being—sickness and an impaired constitution—have rendered him a burden to himself and to his friends; and have incapacitated him for taking either comfort or enjoyment in life.

If farmers can only be awakened to the fact that, by a proper and intelligent care of their health, by a careful compliance with sanitary laws and a reasonable regard for bodily comfort, they can avoid much of the sickness to which they are now liable, can retain their vigor to a later period in life, and in fact prolong their lives by many years, the good judgment and appreciation of substantial benefits for which, as a class, they are famous, will lead them to act at once upon their knowledge; and, as they comprise seventy-five per cent. of the population of the United States, the effect upon our longevity and health as a people will be highly beneficial.

A few hints as to those points in which farmers most frequently offend the laws of health, and which may be more fully presented at another time, will, perhaps, be of benefit.

Probably the most frequent causes of sickness in families residing in the country are, a lack of sufficient variety of food, and too great indulgence in such articles of diet as are rich in carbon and starch and deficient in albumen and other muscle-producing elements. Less pork, lard, butter, potatoes, &c., and more beef, mutton, oatmeal, cracked wheat and Graham flour would be a vast improvement in this respect.

Damp cellars, and the decaying vegetable matter in them, are productive of much ill-health. If cellars could be entirely dispensed with in dwelling-houses it would be an excellent change from the present system; but so radical an innovation will hardly meet with much favor; especially from those whom it would benefit most—farmers wives. If the cellar, however, is a necessary evil, it can be rendered much less of an evil than it is at present, by careful attention to its freedom from decaying substances, and by making it perfectly dry and ventilating it thoroughly. Dryness may be secured by a thorough system of drainage, and ventilation by an opening into the chimney (which should in all cases be built from the cellar up), and by other openings into the outer air, connected with the cellar-floor by pipes of sufficient capacity to keep up a thorough circulation and frequent change of the atmosphere.

The subjects of drains for conveying liquid waste from dwellings and of the proper disposition of offensive solids, are of vast importance, and have received but little attention. The limits of this article will not admit of their proper presentation; but it should be borne in mind that no liquid waste can safely be left in a vault or cistern where it will soak into the soil; as it will be sure to find its way to any lower well or cavity within a distance of one hundred feet; and has been known to contaminate wells of water at a distance of one hundred rods, when the intervening land was of a porous character.

The terrible results of such contamination are brought frequently to our notice by the deaths from typhoid fever and diarrhoea which are so constantly occurring. All offensive waste matter from every dwelling, whether solid or liquid, should be thoroughly mixed with dry earth, and in that condition, will be a most valuable fertilizer, and a benefit, instead of a source of danger, to the agriculturist. The neglect of this simple and easily performed duty may not, apparently, produce any evil effects for a long time. Perhaps, for years, one may live with a fever breeding vault close by his dwelling and still escape through the sanitary influence of the sun and winds, from pestilence; but the danger is there; and is all the greater because unrecognized and unfeared; and at a time when all the circumstances are favorable for its development, a devastating plague will carry woeful misery, sorrow and death into what might have remained a happy and healthy home, by the exercise of reasonable caution and a due regard to the necessity of a proper provision for disposing of waste matter.

PENNYROYAL AND POTASH—If mosquitoes or other bloodsuckers infest our sleeping rooms at night we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal, and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown in these holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne, in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.—*Scientific American.*

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—A deputy sheriff in Keene, New Hampshire, had a habit, when anything occurred to him which he had forgotten to state, of quickly raising his right hand with the forefinger extended, and prefacing his remarks with the expression, "By the way." It being once his duty, as crier, to give notice of the opening of the court, he began: "Hear ye! all persons having anything to do before the Court of Common Pleas, will draw nigh and hearken to the evidence." He he sat down, but remembering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly arose, and exclaimed, "By the way, God save the State!"

A WISE PRECAUTION.—In a trial for murder the evidence was so palpably insufficient the judge stopped the case, and directed the jury to return a verdict of guilty. A well known lawyer, who desired, however, to do something for the fee he had received for the defence, claimed the privilege of addressing the court. "We'll hear you with pleasure, Mr B.," said the judge, "but to prevent accidents, we will first acquit the prisoner."

—A French machinist has discovered that, by keeping his turning tools constantly wetted with petroleum, he was able to cut metals and alloys with them, although when the tools were used without the oil, their edges were soon turned and dulled. The hardest steel can be turned easily if the tools be thus wet with a mixture of two parts of petroleum with one part of turpentine.

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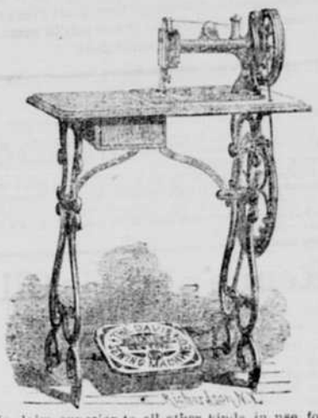

We claim superior to all other kinds in use, for the following reasons:

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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 after or get out of order.

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J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.,

MECHANIC FALLS, ME.,

General Agents for Androscoggin, Oxford and Cumberland Counties.

Mechanic Falls, August 31, 1875. 1y

Here You Have It.

A partial list of the Goods which

J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.,

down to MECHANIC FALLS are selling at

A BARGAIN.

Black Cashmere.
Black Brilliantine.
Black Alpaca.
Colored Alpaca.
Thibets---all colors.
Empress Cloths---all colors.
Fancy Plaids.
Black Silk.
Dress Goods of all kinds.
Prints.
Ginghams.
Thread, Silk and Buttons.
Trimmings of all kinds.
Sheeting.
Cotton Flannel.
White Flannel.
Woolen Blankets.
Bed Ticking.
Table Linen and Crash.
Shawls.
Felt Skirts.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Ladies' Under Flannels.
Gents' do.
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.
Collars and Neck-ties.
Woolen Cloths---a full line.
Horse Blankets.
Trunks and Valises.
Sewing Machines---all kinds.
Flour.
Corn and Meal.
Meats and Provisions.
Groceries---a large stock.
Crockery and Glassware.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.

Mechanic Falls, Me.

oct19-tf

They Do Say it Beats the World!

$5000 Gold for a Better Article.

ASTHMA ADAMSON'S CONSUMPTION BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM GROUP COLDS

An Unfailing Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs,

And all Diseases leading to Consumption.

It is prepared from Vegetable Extracts and Barks, of wonderful healing properties, and this Balsam is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and others, testimonials from whom I can furnish without number.

LARGE BOTTLES, 35 CENTS.

Don't fail to try it. It is pleasant to take. See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass.

SAMPLE BOTTLE AND CIRCULAR FREE.

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor,
142 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Nov. 23, 1875. eow 1y

Dr. B. T. GREEN, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Dr. GREEN will be at the HUBBARD HOUSE, PARIS HILL, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY from 10:00 to 11:30 A. M., and at the ELM HOUSE, NORWAY, every afternoon from 3:00 to 3:30 P. M. Dr. GREEN refers to any of the leading homœopathic physicians in Maine or Massachusetts.

So. Paris, Nov. 23, 1875. tf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING COSTIVENESS, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DYSENTERY, FOUL STOMACH and BREATH, HEADACHE, ERYSIPELAS, PILES, RHEUMATISM, ERUPTIONS and SKIN DISEASES, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, TETTER, TUMORS and SALT RHEUM, WORMS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul 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 skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

Music Has Charms!

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILL LAST A LIFETIME!

45,000

OF THE CELEBRATED

ShoningeR OrganS

In Daily Use.

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

CYMBELLA,
ORCHESTRAL,
PARAGON and
GRAND ORGANS.

Illustrated Catalogue sent by mail, post-paid to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.,

47 to 61 CHESTNUT STREET,
New Haven, Conn.

aug11-6m

STEVENS & CO.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Paper Hangings!

Periodicals, Circulating Library,

98 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, Me.

Three Doors North of GODDARD & GARCELON'S, Dry Goods Store.

April 27, '75. 1y

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION,

The oldest and best recommended remedy is the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

Price, large, $1.00, small, old style, 50. Get the Genuine. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Druggists, Boston, Sole Proprietors. Oct. 5-12w

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

FARM for SALE!

SITUATED in Albany; about 2 miles from Albany Town House; about 5 miles from North Waterford; formerly known as the David H. Haskell farm. Said farm contains about 300 acres of land; cuts 30 tons of hay; good fruit and maple orchards; good house, barn, shed and hophouse; a large amount of timber within a mile of C. Wight's new Steam Mill, where there is a good sale for lumber. The hay and other crops will be sold with the farm if desired. Terms reasonable. For further information inquire of DEXTER A. CUMMINGS, Albany, Maine, or of the owner,

CHAS. A. M. EDWARDS,

Nov. 9, 1875. tf Grosse Isle, Mich.

Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, unless previously sold at private sale, on the first day of January, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest which George W. Mills, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, had in and to the following described real estate, viz: The middle part of what is known as Island No. 2, in the Androscoggin River, being that part of said Island which the said Mills bought of Albert J. Grover. Also one undivided half part in common of a certain piece or parcel of real estate lying in Bethel, in said county, described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone on line of Darius A. Farwell's land at or near Bethel town line, thence running southerly on what is known as the Meadow road to what was formerly supposed to be Gilead's south line as surveyed by Sherman, thence westerly on said south line to land formerly owned by John M. Bean, thence northerly on said Bean's line to the northeast corner of said Bean's land, thence northeasterly to land of Darius A. Farwell, thence southerly and easterly on said Farwell's land to the first mentioned bound.

Dated at Bethel this nineteenth day of November A. D. 1875.

JOHN BARKER,
Administrator of the estate of George W. Mills.

GO AND

buy your Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, and Supporters, visit GERRY'S Drug & Book Store, - - So. Paris, Me

H. N. BOLSTER,

(MARKET SQUARE,)

SOUTH PARIS,

Feeling deeply grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs the public, that, notwithstanding the "hard times," he will still continue to keep a good assortment of all goods usually kept in a

Variety Country Store.

We need not particularize each article, as our different lines are always kept well "sorted up."

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all to call and examine our goods and prices; and as we have "nailed to the mast" our old motto,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,"

we believe that we can offer prices that will induce them to purchase from us; and as a part of our goods sold we shall still allow five per cent. off for cash down. Our favorite "cash" will continue to be "Green Backs," and when this card is shown no "pass word" will be required.

Short credits will be given in some cases.

H. N. BOLSTER.

South Paris, August 3, 1875. 3m

William J. Wheeler,

GENERAL

INSURANCE

AGENT;

(Office Over Savings Bank)

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Agent for the following reliable Companies:

	ASSETS.
CONTINENTAL, New York,	$2,750,000
FRANKLIN, Philadelphia,	3,500,000
FIRE ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia,	3,200,000
FIRST NATIONAL, Worcester,	200,000
LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE, of England,	22,000,000
GERMANIA, New York,	1,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia,	1,000,000
TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., of Hartford,	1,500,000

Policies written to any amount in the above Companies, and all losses PROMPTLY PAID.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

Hallett & Davis' Chickering & Sons'

Pianos;

Smith's American and Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS.

MUSIC STOOLS,

of all kinds, constantly on hand.

These Pianos and Organs are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, and are so generally acknowledged to be the standard of excellence among all instruments that few will need to be assured of their superiority.

All kinds of instruments constantly on hand. Sold by Instalments, *Warranted for three years of five years.*

MELODEONS & ORGANS TO RENT.

So. Paris, July 15, 1875. 1y

Maine Steamship Co.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia,

Will until further notice leave Portland for New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 3 P. M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer, just added to the route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Portland. The steamers will touch at Vinalhaven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room $5.00, meals extra