The Oxford Democrat.

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THE

Oxford Democrat

—IS—

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GEO. H. WATKINS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

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Job advertisements continued any considerable length of time, also, for those occupying extensive space.

JOB PRINTING of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Subscribers can tell, by examining the colored date attached to their papers, the amount due, and can arrange to avail themselves of the advanced rates. Orders can send to us by mail, or hand to the postmaster. "Sept. 1 '76," on the slip, means that pay is paid for to that date. When money is sent, receipts should be taken to examine the slip, and if the money is not credited within two weeks it should be reported to us.

Professional Cards, &c.

CHARLES R. ELDER,
COUNSELLOR-at-LAW,
30 Court St., Boston.
Special refer to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity. tf

CHAS. B. BENSON,
Attorney at Law,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
OFFICE OVER OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE. Norway, 6, 1875. 1y

UPTON & FARNHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Norway, Maine.
Office 1st door north of Post Office. 1y*

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

A. 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., Oxford County, Maine. my25-tf

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
W. W. FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
Bethel, Jan. 4, 1876. 1y

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
Jan 4, '76. 1y*

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Jan 4, '76. 1y

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.
Jan 4, '76. 1y*

F. W. REDLON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAINE.
Practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
Jan 4, '76. 1y

C. M. BISBEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
WEST SUMNER, Me.
Office has been appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
Jan 10, 1876. 1y*

O. N. BRADBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Residence and office at the house lately occupied by Dr. Peables.
Jan 4, '76. 1y

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Office—Over J. D. Williams's store, opposite Andrews House.
Jan 4, '76. 1y

MAINE WATER CURE.
(NOT COLD WATER CURE.)
Confined Exclusively to Female Invalids
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Attending Physician & Operating Surgeon
All interested will please send for circular
Jan 4, '76. 1y

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford and Cumberland Counties,
WATERFORD, MAINE.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Jan 4, '76. 1y

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

DR. WM. MILLIGAN,
DENTIST,
(LATE OF BOSTON)
Office in Savings Bank, - NORWAY, ME.
Norway, June 30, 1876.

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite
Jan 4, '76. 1y*

DR. C. R. DAVIS,
Surgeon Dentist,
WILL VISIT DIXFIELD the fourth Monday in every month and remain 4 days.
Dixfield, Jan. 4, 1876. 6mos

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
Business promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court.
Jan 4, '76. 1y*

Dr. E. T. GREEN, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Office will be at the HUBBARD HOUSE, Norway, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY from 8 to 11 A. M., and at the ELM HOUSE, NORWAY, every afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. Dr. G. is a graduate of one of the leading homœopathic colleges in Maine or Massachusetts.
Paris, Nov. 21, 1875. tf

CHARLES A. HERSEY,
ENGRAVER!
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.
Paris, 1876.

Poetry.

SONG.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

What good gift can I bring thee, O thou dearest?
All joys to thee belong;
Thy praise from loving lips all day thou hearest,
Sweeter than any song.
For thee the sun shines and the earth rejoices
In fragrance, music, light;
The spring-time wooes thee with a thousand voices
For thee her flowers are bright
Youth crowns thee, and love waits upon thy splendor,
Trembling beneath thine eyes:
Thy morning sky is yet serene and tender,
Thy life before thee lies.
What shall I bring thee, O thou dearest, fairest?
Thou holdest in thy hand
My heart as lightly as the rose thou wearest;
Nor wilt thou understand
Thou art my sun, my rose, my day, my morrow,
My lady proud and sweet!
I bring thee treasure of a priceless sorrow,
To lay before thy feet.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Selected Story.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

"Did I ever tell you about my adventure on the coast of Rio de la Hache? Well, it was a narrow slip for me; so near, in fact, that I had given up all hope of saving my life. But the evening is young, we will brew a stiff nor'wester of punch, and, if you like, I'll give you the yarn."

Old Captain Jackson was a retired shipmaster who had seen much of the world in his time and profited by the experience, for he was accounted one of the wealthiest men in the village of which he was resident. I used to drop into his house of an evening for an hour or so, and the old gentleman always accorded me a warm welcome.

His wife had died, leaving him almost friendless, as he had no children, and the old gentleman lived a quiet, subdued life, with no one in his house but a faithful housekeeper and an antiquated old steward who was fully posted as regarded his master's wants and peculiarities, he having served him long and well.

"I was quite a young man, shipmate, (he always called me by that title,) when I found myself on board the old brig Sarah, as chief mate. We were bound to the Spanish Main on a trading trip—a dangerous locality in the days I am speaking of.

The old craft was tolerably well armed, and carried a long iron nine-pounder on a pivot carriage, with plenty of ammunition to make her talk, should occasion demand it.

John Webster was in charge, and a more contemptible bully never trod the quarter-deck. I did not find him out shipmate, until we had gained the blue water, or I would never have gone on that trip with him.

But, on the whole, I never regretted it; for, although I came near losing the number of my mess, still it was the means of stumbling into a piece of good fortune to the tune of six thousand dollars.

That sum, shipmate, amply recompensed me for all my sufferings, placed me on my feet, and was the foundation of my future prosperity."

Here the old gentleman refreshed himself with a stiff tumbler of punch which the steward handed to him, and settling himself back in his chair, the old gentleman commenced in earnest.

"It was late one afternoon when we made the bold, sterile hills which line the coast of Rio de la Hache. At the same time one of the sailors at work on the foretopsial yard, reported a sail standing off the land.

We were short of water, the tank having sprung a leak unbeknown to me, and Captain Webster resolved to make a landing without delay, for the purpose of refilling.

I took upon myself the liberty of informing my superior that the natives of Rio de la Hache were exceedingly ferocious, and had the reputation of being cannibals; so that if any unlucky mariner was unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, he ran but little chance of escaping with his life.

To this my gallant captain responded by a coarse laugh of scorn and derision, which fairly made my fingers tingle with rage, which I kept subdued, however.—To his allusion regarding my courage, I paid but little attention, and was more than half inclined to accept his proposition, when he remarked:

"If I felt timid at all, he would take charge of the watering party himself."

But I held my tongue, merely replying that I would go in command, and walked below to make such preparations as I deemed necessary.

In the meanwhile the breeze died gradually away, until our light and loftiest sails alone were filled; the moon shone with unwonted splendor and brilliancy, revealing the snow white sails of the stranger, which proved to be a bark.

As the two vessels slowly approached one another, it struck me that there was something singular in the appearance of the stranger.

She was heavily sparred, with loads of canvass hanging from her square yards, which shimmered and gleamed in the moonlight. The copper shot forth a scintillating light as her fore foot rose and fell amid the phosphorescent swell of the ocean; but there was a certain something about the bark which arrested my attention. The yards were negligently trimmed, ropes and running gear were trailing over the side, which facts did not impress me very highly with the officers' seamanship.

The bark yawed fearfully, so much so that Captain Webster had to caution the man at the wheel to be careful.

He had evidently made up his mind to speak to the stranger, and I took up my position on the poop, anxious to hear all that was said.

But no reply came back in return to the stentorian summons of Captain Webster, who roared through his trumpet.

Slowly and majestically the bark glided by us, her decks, sails and hull fully revealed in the glancing rays of the moon. Not a sound disturbed the solemn silence, save the dull thunder of a collapsing sail aloft or the creak of our spanker gaff as it swung to windward.

Not a soul was visible fore or aft on the stranger, and a thrill of superstitious dread ran through my veins, as I, in common with all hands, gazed at the strange sight. As for Webster's face, it was as white as a ghost's.

Suddenly a thought struck me. It was some vessel deserted by her crew. I offered to board her; Webster nodded assent, and half an hour afterward I was clambering up her steep sides, closely followed by my boat's crew.

The deck was deserted. Not a gleam of light was visible from the cabin skylight, and no voice replied to my repeated halloa.

In fact, shipmate, to make short work of it, the bark, upon examination, proved to be deserted. Not a soul was aboard, or a trace of paper or flag to prove her nationality.

The cargo consisted of brandy, liquors, and an assortment of French gew-gaws. I sounded the well, but could discover no evidence that she was making water, and why the officers and crew should have abandoned so fine a vessel, has been a matter of speculation to me to this day.

When I reported the facts to Webster, he could scarcely restrain his joy at the value of the prize we had fallen in with. He directed me to take charge of her, with seven men, which left him somewhat short-handed, but then the brig was a handy craft and easily handled.

We anchored shortly after midnight in close proximity to the beach, along which the surf was thundering with unceasing energy. The hills loomed up dark and solemn, the trees nodded and waved as the land breezes set in; the moon shone calmly down on land and sea, while we, too tired and fatigued for watch, were soon buried in sleep.

At an early hour in the forenoon I proceeded to land, with all the water casks in tow. I had carefully reconnoitered the beach, but beyond a few ill constructed huts and one solitary Indian stalking about on the sand, I saw nothing to excite my apprehensions.

The long boat was put in readiness; my own watch, picked men and true, manned her, and with the casks in tow we pulled slowly in toward the point where the lone Indian was waiting for us apparently.

I had taken the precaution to stow away a brace of loaded pistols in my pocket, which were the only weapons in the boat. I felt suspicious of the place, but as there was only one Indian visible, and he not armed, I felt assured we had nothing to fear from him.

I hailed the native in Spanish, asking him if I could procure water near by, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Again the crew gave way with their oars, the keel grated lightly on the sand, and telling the men to cut loose from the water casks and make their escape at the first sign of treachery, I jumped ashore, slowly approaching the Indian, who glanced at us with seeming indifference.

With a wave of his hand he directed me toward a bubbling spring. It was close to the beach. I could see no evidence of danger, so accordingly I directed the men to commence operations, that we might finish before nightfall.

Approaching the Indian, who had not offered to stir since we had landed, I asked him if there were any live stock to be had. He pointed in the direction of the huts, and motioned me to follow.

Grasping one of my pistols firmly, I walked after the stalwart rascal, who never deigned to glance over his shoulder.

We were within half a dozen yards of the huts, when my guide gave a shrill peculiar cry. In an instant I was surrounded by at least one hundred Indians, who knocked me down before I could attempt raising my weapons.

Stripped of my clothing, bound hand and foot and secured to a tree, I was left for a short time to my own reflections, which were, I can tell you, shipmate, anything but pleasant.

My boat's crew were captured to a man. They were so surprised and confounded by the sudden rush made upon me that they had lost all presence of mind.

Our captors were the bona fide Indians of the Rio de la Hache, and a wilder or more hideous set of men and squaws you could not conjure up, even if haunted by a nightmare.

While the Indians were busy securing the men, I turned my eyes anxiously toward the old brig, when I heard the rattle of the chain cable as she got under way.

What wouldn't I have given to have been standing on her deck? But regrets were alike useless and unavailing.

I fully expected Captain Webster would load the long nine, cram it full of grape and cannister, and let drive at the half-naked, tawny rascals on the beach, who were now running wildly to and fro brandishing their weapons; but judge of my rage and disappointment when I beheld the cowardly scoundrel cast the brig's head off shore with all sail set. He did not offer to strike a blow in our defence, but, like the cowardly dog that he was, left us to a fate that was too horrible to contemplate.

Jumping into a long boat, the Indians pulled after her, but the brig had good headway, her canvas was drawing, and she soon left her pursuers far astern.

This event seemed to irritate one of my guards, who had been particularly active in strapping me to a girt-line. He had taken possession of my pistols, one of which he had cocked, presenting it full at my head.

Shipmate, I thought the number of my mess was lost, sure. I closed my eyes, breathed a few words for mercy, but a sharp click told me the weapon had missed fire. With a savage yell, he threw the weapon at me; the heavy butt struck my head, and I sank to the earth insensible.

When consciousness returned, the sun had set, and several large fires had been kindled along the beach, the very sight of which made my blood run cold as I thought over the horrible tales of cannibalism I had heard regarding them.

My bonds had been cut while I was unconscious, but my head ached so that I made no effort to rise from the spot where I had fallen.

An old squaw graciously allowed me to bathe my bruised head in a vessel of water, which relieved me so much that I was soon able to stand on my feet.

At that moment the Indian who had acted as a decoy approached me with a malicious smile, and, pointing to the fires, informed me that we were all to be roasted and eaten. I was to be the first victim, and for that purpose had been allowed my liberty until summoned to dangle head downward over the brush fire.

What further information the malignant scoundrel might have given me, I know not, for at that moment he was interrupted by a ferocious yell from the majority of the tribe who were grouped round the fires.

With a bound the Indian disappeared, and at a glance I saw what was the matter.

While I had been unconscious, the Indians had boarded the deserted bark and secured large quantities of brandy liquor which they would barter their souls to possess. They were already under the influence of the potent draughts they had indulged in, and my heart gave a leap of joy as I noted the relaxed vigilance of the treacherous scoundrels.

Gradually I worked my way toward the dark spot where my seven comrades were bound, their wrists secured to pegs driven deep in the ground.

A second ferocious yell escaped from the Indians, whose dark, naked bodies gleamed in the ruddy blaze of the fires, until to my excited gaze they looked but little less than so many demons escaped from the infernal regions.

The liquor had mounted to their brains, the eyes of the Indians snapped in wild and unrestrained fury, a word was sufficient to provoke a blow, and yelling like so many fiends, they rose simultaneously to their feet.

Knives, hatchets and clubs were used indiscriminately, and the angry yell died away the next moment with a last moan. Engaged in a deadly and drunken row, I knew that no better opportunity would be afforded for flight. It was neck or nothing with us, shipmate, and we would gain life and liberty.

I did not know what moment the Indians might turn upon their hapless captives, and you may depend I lost no time in gaining their side.

In ten minutes they were free, their hearts beating with renewed hope, and determined not to yield up their lives without a struggle.

Crawling forward through the grass, avoiding the fitful blaze of the fires, cowering in some deep shadow as a stray Indian reeled by, we finally gained the beach.

It was but the work of a moment to launch the boat. The roar of the surf effectually prevented any noise from reaching the ears of the savages, and, shipmate, imagine if you can, the joy of the poor wretches who had been so nigh to death, but who now found themselves free, gliding swiftly away from the treacherous shore, where the shouts of the combatants still rose above the grinding of the surf.

Again we boarded the bark, desperation nerved us on, for the glare of the cannibal fires glittered and wavered far out and beyond the vessel.

We were far from being safe yet, a fact which each one of us realized as we labored to get the craft under way.

The cable was slipped, the headyards canted, jib sheets hauled aft, and as the canvas filled, the bark gathered headway, payed presenting her stern to the shore, which was now rapidly receding in the gloom.

It is unnecessary for me to state, shipmate, how we packed on all the canvas that would draw, so deep was our anxiety to place as great a distance between us and Rio de la Hache as possible before daylight dawned. We were apprehensive, Shipmate, that the infernal cannibals might give chase in their canoes, for the prize was too valuable a one to be easily given up.

The wind continued fair, and not one of us thought of closing our eyes, and when daylight dawned the dim, blue outline low down on the horizon, proclaimed that we had nothing more to fear from the cannibals.

I shaped a course for New York where we arrived safely in due time and reporting the facts attending the bark and her cargo, noted our claims for salvage in due form.

The claim was allowed. I, in common with the rest, received my share, which I considered, had been fairly won.

As for Webster and the remainder of the crew, I never met or heard of them afterwards. They may have perished on the coast for aught I know, but one thing is certain, I shall never go to Rio de la Hache to institute inquiries."

Poetry.

For THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PROVIDENCE.

BY WILLIAM BURTON.

In all the change of changing life,
Where'er my feet may tread,
'Mid want and woe, 'mid sin and strife,
I feel my life is led,
Is led by One supremely just,
In whom my heart and soul may trust.

With strong desire within my heart,
I seek the pure and true;
And hopes—that peace and bliss impart;
And loves—that sin subdue;
And chance and change with wondrous skill,
The end of life with love fulfil!

And so I trust the Ruling Mind,
For all my life may need;
I see the world is well designed,
And need no other creed;
The perfect love around me lies,
And all my life that love supplies!

Miscellany.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 2, '76.

Japan cases present an admirable display of porcelains, screens, household furniture, straw work, silk goods and bronzes. The latter carry off the palm. One article is catalogued as being the best piece of lacquer ever done in Japan. It is composed of jewel cabinets set in an elaborately carved tortoise shell frame. There are four cabinets that fill the frame, made in the finest style of lacquer work. They are for the reception of jewels or other articles and are considered the most beautiful ever seen. These cases of lacquer also contain articles made of ivory and silver most daintily wrought and not inferior in finish to the articles of lacquer. Some of the latter are said to be more than a hundred years old; yet they show no evidence of wear, being as brilliant on their surface and with as sharp angles as those of a recent make. These articles are all marked high, due, probably, to the fact, that they are highly ornamented with gold and silver. Toilet articles and small sets of drawers are marked at from $40 to $200. They could be purchased at much reduced rates were the ornaments left off, which add little to their beauty and nothing to their usefulness. The cases containing images of men and women from the different stations of Japanese life are instructive rather than beautiful; and those of cats, dogs, chickens and monkeys mark the qualifying effect of climate, when compared with corresponding types as produced on the American continent.

The polo players attract much attention from all observers. The game is represented by two stalwart fellows of the Japanese race on finely carved ponies, armed with polo sticks, rushing at a ball at a furious pace. The representation is so faithfully executed as to inspire visitors with a warm interest in the game. The Japanese display of ceramics is extremely rich. One case contains a history of the art in Japan, with duplicate specimens of the pottery made from the earliest period of Japanese civilization. These specimens, almost invaluable to an industrial art school, have been purchased for the South Kensington Museum, London. Their metal work cannot be excelled. Their products of the soil are mainly exhibited in Agricultural Hall, but the most interesting (to me) are to be seen at their bazaar, consisting of a collection of Japanese plants in large porcelain pots, protected from the sun by awnings of straw mats. A very correct idea of the social life and customs of this curious people may be formed, I am told, by an attentive study of their exhibits. Even their statuary is clothed in the quaint garments seen in every day Japanese life.

The military cadets have returned to West Point for the balance of the summer except the furlough class who left hers to visit their homes. The middies from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, arrived here in the U. S. practice ship "Mayflower." The party consists of twenty-eight cadet engineers, and two engineer officers as instructors. These engineer cadets make a practice cruise every summer; and this season their time will be devoted principally to Machinery Hall. The "Mayflower" remained here till the latter part of July, and after visiting the principal machine shops and dock yards on the Delaware and Hudson, will return to Annapolis on the 20th of September. We trust the time spent will be productive of a useful fund of information. Machinery Hall certainly contains enough of wonderful inventions to fully occupy all the time allotted them here. Japan, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Brazil and France are all represented here by one or more vessels of their navies.

The average attendance at the Exposition is about thirty thousand a day, of which about twenty thousand pay entrance fees. There were forty-five cases of sickness removed to the Medical Department Thursday—most of them the combined result of ice water and heat; but no deaths from sunstroke were reported. The effects of the intense heat is severely felt by the street car companies which have lost much valuable stock from this cause during the past three weeks. A letter written by Benjamin Franklin has been found in which he says that in June 1750, the thermometer stood at 100° in Philadelphia. So that a parallel has been found for the present high temperature. AMICUS.

Dom Pedro's Father.

Apropro of Dom Pedro's visit to this country, an interesting story is told. It will be remembered that in 1822 the Brazilians rebelled against Portugal under the oppressive acts of the Cortes, proclaimed their independence, and conferred the imperial crown on Dom Pedro, the son of John VI. of Portugal, then regent during his father's absence. This was the father of the present Dom Pedro. He ruled till 1831, when forced to it by growing dissatisfaction, which culminated in a short but violent revolution, he abdicated in favor of his son. Popular feeling against him was bitter, and his personal safety was threatened so that he was forced to conceal himself.

It was at this juncture that a Stonington vessel put into Rio Janeiro with a cargo consigned to the British consul at that place. Her master was Capt. Thos. Dunbar, of Stonington, an old sailor, with the courage of a lion and the heart of a child. He lay in port some days, discharging and receiving cargo, and was at length ready to sail. The night before his departure the British consul sent for him to come to the consulate, and after a long preliminated conversation, told him that the emperor was in hiding in his house, and asked Capt. Dunbar to aid in his escape. This the latter at once consented to do. The question then arose how it should be effected. The wharves and water fronts were lined with police and soldiers, watching for the royal fugitive, and escape seemed impossible. A plan was finally agreed upon, and in the end proved successful.

The ship, which lay at one of the wharves, was got ready for sea the next morning, and was on the point of getting under way when the captain suddenly recollected that he had forgotten to take his ship bread aboard. A messenger was accordingly dispatched, and in some way it was procured at the consulate. A wagon load of biscuit in barrels was sent down and rolled across the wharf and into the vessels hold. In one of them was Pedro I. The ship got under way, and when safe from pursuit the cask was opened and he was liberated, nearly exhausted by his positon. The ship came to Stonington, where he landed unrecognized, and whence he left for Europe. He made Capt. Dunbar a present of $200 for his service, which at the time was considered a munificent reward. Capt. Dunbar frequently related the story in later years, and in an exceedingly graphic manner. He lived to be over eighty, and died a few years ago at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Hall, near Westerly, R. I.

Curran's Ingenuity.

A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel; "speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and come to me."

He did so, and returned to his legal friend.

"And now I can't see how I am going to be better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again. But how is that to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel.

"Aye, sir, but asking won't do, I am afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind; you take my advice," said his counsel; "do as I bid you and return to me."

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see that I'm much better off."

"Well then," said the counsel, "now take your friend and along with you and ask your landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not say that the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

For THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24th, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—

The heated term which commenced on the 24th of June continued up to last Saturday, with scarcely any abatement. For twenty-nine days the thermometer run above 93 degrees, and on one or two occasions it went as high as 102. This, most of your readers will think, not so terrific, but one thing to be remembered about the heat here is that it continues nearly all night, the thermometer last Wednesday night did not fall below 95 until long past midnight, on one occasion (the 9th inst.) it was 103 in the stores on Pa. Avenue at 9.30, P. M. Many deaths have occurred. The street railroad Cos. have lost many horses. Much sickness prevails, particularly among children.

The city is full of strangers, our hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate them. We meet them at nearly every turn, making desperate efforts to keep cool, bent on sight-seeing, doing their utmost to see all they can in the shortest time possible. The churches are nearly as well filled as during cold weather, some of them being crowded to the great discomfort of all present.

Congress is still dragging its weary way along, accomplishing nothing. The dead lock on the appropriation bills, still continues. Of the twelve regular ones only seven have become laws; there yet remains five very important ones to be acted on, viz: The Legislative & Executive, Military Academy, River & Harbor, Consular & Diplomatic and Indian bills. During the past week they completed the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, the House receding from its position on the repeal of the enforcement act, allowing M. S. Marshall to appoint inspectors of election, in cases of election of members of Congress and President, and it remains a law. The Senate, believing that it is in the right, are unwilling to accede to the House all they claim, these bills as they reached the Senate were loaded down with objectionable legislation, it is to be hoped that they will come to an understanding on these bills, and depart for their homes, as the extreme heat is telling on many of the Members.

The House committee are reporting the results of their investigations, not willing to lose the fruits of their labors, are furnishing some curious specimens of party work. They set out to beat Hon. C. Hays, of Alabama, for re-election by investigating the reports of his having sold a Naval Cadetship, and finally report that no evidence has been produced before them to prove that he had sold any, but that sufficient had been brought out to cause suspicion. The case of Sec. Robeson is another specimen of their party work. They propose to present articles of impeachment against him, to have them lay over during the campaign, well knowing that they can never convict him, but in this, the Senate may teach them a lesson, should they have the temerity to present these articles, they will be called upon at once to proceed to trial.

The trial of Belknap has scarcely attracted any attention, and will close in three or four days, a bare majority of the Senate believing they have any jurisdiction. There is no probability of conviction, as that requires a two thirds vote.

The letter of the President to Ex-Sec. Bristow, was a master stroke on the part of its author. Conscious of his own integrity, he fears nothing that may be told, either by Bristow, or any other member of his Cabinet. It was believed by many here, that the whiskey prosecutions were intended for Grant. Else, why were all the distillers and dealers let off by simply promising to give evidence that they had no occasion to use, and the prosecution confined to a few men who were supposed to be on intimate terms at the White House. The animus of these prosecutions is best put by Dist. Att'y Dyer. Among the papers filed in the case of the application of McKee for pardon, is proof that when Dyer was questioned as to whetner McKee was guilty, he replied, "Guilty as h—ll, but, guilty or not, we will convict him." Another fact, it might be well to state, that Bristow before going into the Treasury Department, was Att'y of the Whiskey Men, in their efforts to get rid of the tax. A great effort has been put forth to make something out of the removal of Yaryan, but as one fact after another comes to light, it is very generally conceded that the dismissal was only too long delayed. It is now known that long before the Whiskey frauds were made public, Yaryan was sent to St. Louis to investigate them. He went as far as Richmond, Ind., where stopped off, and telegraphed to McDonald, that he would be in St. Louis in two or three days, and charged the cost of the telegram in his expense account.

Something of a ripple was attempted over the forcing of Jewell out of the Cabinet. The appointment of a successor, is one that does much credit to the President, as in Judge Tyner, he has secured a man of marked abilities, both natural and acquired, and of excellent judgment. He has held several important positions in his native State (Indiana), served two terms in Congress, and for sixteen months past, has been 2nd Assistant P. M. Gen'l, performing the duties with much energy and efficiency. His promotion to the Cabinet

meets with general approbation, and we predict for him an honorable record in the administration of the affairs of the Department.

There is but little excitement in regard to political affairs. On several occasions there has, within the past week, sprung up at both Houses of Congress a spirited political debate. Rainey and Small of S. C, gave the House some severe words, and little Sammy Cox undertook to brow beat and silence them by insults. But the sequel proved he had reckoned without his host. In the Senate, Morton, Sherman and Logan with others paid their respects to Merriman of N. C. This Congress has furnished some good material for the Campaign, and we trust to see it well used.

There was some excitement here over the murder of those colored men at Hamburg, S. C. in the House of Representatives. Jones of Ky. eulogized Gen. M. C. Butler, the *boss* murderer, and there seems to be a deep feeling on the subject. There must be some protection to the colored men in the South, or as a nation, we are unworthy to exist.

OXFORD.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 8, 1876.

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, 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 sending moneys to this office.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER

OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR

SELDEN CONNOR

OF AUGUSTA.

For Presidential Elector,

I. WARREN MERRILL.

For Member of Congress

2nd Dist.—WILLIAM P. FRYE, OF LEWISTON

COUNTY NOMINEES.

For Senators.

SAMUEL D. WADSWORTH of HIRAM.
JAMES IRISH of HARTFORD.

For County Attorney.

GEORGE D. BISBEE of BUCKFIELD.

For County Commissioner.

CHARLES O. PENDEXTER of DENMARK.

For Register of Probate.

HERRICK C. DAVIS of PARIS.

For Sheriff.

JOSIAH W. WHITTEN of BUCKFIELD.

For County Treasurer.

GEORGE H. WATKINS of PARIS.

Defalcations.

Recent investigations, demanded by a Democrat, have resulted in giving to the public the following table of losses by defalcations during each administration since 1834:

Date.	*Administration.*	*Lost on $1,000.*
1834-37	Jackson	$10.55
1838-41	Van Buren	21.15
1853-57	Pierce	5.86
1861-	Lincoln	1.41
	Johnson	0.48
1868	Grant	0.40
July 1, '73 to June 30, '76,		0.26

No deductions have been made from the above for amounts which may yet be covered into the Treasury.

Forgiveness.

When, in January, Mr. Blaine opposed the granting of universal amnesty to those who had been in rebellion, there was a fearful cry of "persecution" raised. Not only the conservatives, but many republicans deprecated the opening of those old war-sores which it then appeared had been nearly healed. It was claimed that to disfranchise, or disqualify a citizen from holding office, was an act of unwarranted harshness and tyranny—worthy only of a despot or of an unlimited monarchy.

In every age, and by every nation, treason has been placed at the head of the decalogue of crimes. Its punishment has always been death. The severity with which this crime has been treated, is not that a greater sin than attempting to overthrow an existing government can not be committed, but because of those results which inevitably follow such an attempt. Unless the government assaulted is so weak and puerile as to have virtually ceased to exist, war is sure to follow a treasonable intrigue. With war comes the destruction of life, property and the expenditure of treasure. For all this suffering and loss, those who participate in revolution or rebellion, are and should be held responsible.

Only the greatest wrongs can justify a resort to revolution. If unsuccessful, either its managers have magnified their grievances or have mistaken the moment for seeking redress. In either case, they take the chances, and should acquiesce in the result, baring their necks to the ax, or leaving their property to those who have conquered, as a penalty for their folly. England, that country which has been noted for moderation and humanity, has invariably inflicted the death penalty on traitors; and, in so doing, has simply followed the dictates of justice and the teachings of history.

In America we have had a gigantic rebellion, lacking only a mite of success to place it among the great revolutions of history. The country suffered from a four year's war, in which men and money were sacrificed in such numbers and sums that it were impossibe to compute the loss. This rebellion was crushed. Then the victors—the Republican Party, if you choose—had all those who instigated and fostered the movement in their hands. According to all precedent, those at the head of the so-called Confederate government, should have been immediately executed. Every leader in the rebel army should have shared a similar fate; while each man found in arms against his government should have been disfranchised for life. This, we say, would have been warranted by precedent and, doubtless, such a course would have been not only sanctioned but commended by all nations.

But our government saw fit to take a new departure in dealing with this class of criminals. It concluded to try the forgiveness plan. By degrees it has forgiven these offenders, until, ten years after the death of the rebellion, nearly all those who participated in it, are as free and honored as those who have been always loyal. This freedom and immunity from punishment is not enjoyed as a *right* by those men, but is a great and unprecedented *privilege*. All the *right* in this matter lay with the victors—theirs the right to punish or forgive. But the recipients of these favors have begun to forget this fact. Ten years of prosperity have led them to make demands which are most arrogant, and to *claim* universal amnesty as a right. While there can be little satisfaction, at this late day in keeping any from the privileges of citizenship, or in disqualifying any from holding office, we think it will be well to except a few from the general amnesty, so long as there is any *claim* laid to it. So long as it is styled "persecution," when the light penalty of disfranchisement is laid upon the man who, as the visible head of the Confederate government, is responsible for all which has followed the attempt to establish it, he should be kept down, to remind his friends of the position they actually maintain before the general government.

If any offense against the government should disqualify persons from holding office during life, of course the greatest offense—treason—should be the one to which that penalty attaches. Still, when a few are thus left under the bans, they cry "persecution." How insincere and selfish this complaint is, however, may be shown by the acts of these same men, when placed in power. They discover that a Cabinet officer—Secretary of War, Belknap—has been guilty of a light offense against the goverement. Not content with the legal punishment provided for such cases, they immediately begin to "persecute" him—that is, disqualify him from holding office—impeach him. Mr. Belknap has been guilty of a crime against the government for which he should be punished. He has been captured by a Democratic Congress, and we hope they will not allow him to escape. His offense is that of using his official position to secure personal advancement. He sold positions. In so doing, he neither took money from the Treasury, involved the nation in war, or endangered the life of any citizen. Still he should be punished, and punished, too, by those who have been forgiven a worse offense than his. While they are performing their duty by punishing Mr. Belknap, however, would it not be well for them to remember their own condition before the law and the people. If they propose to impeach Mr. Belknap for the trifling crime which he has committed—an act which has but recently been constituted a crime—will it not be more consistent for them to cease their cry of "persecution" because some of their leaders are left in a position similar to that in which they propose to place Mr. Belknap?

We do not, in the least, propose to excuse Mr. Belknap. His offense should be treasured up against him; but if it is 'persecution" to disfranchise the leader of a great rebellion, what shall we say of an attempt to disqualify an officer from ever holding a governmental position who has sold a paltry post-tradership? Yes, and he a man too, who did what he could to preserve the union. Is he to receive a life sentence for exhibiting a weakness for money, while those who sought to destroy the government, sit in judgment upon him, untrammeled by bond or ban? How weak, wicked and inconsistent it is to charge the Republican party with an attempt to *persecute* anybody when this state of thi gs exists.

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Democrats of this district assembled at Auburn last Thursday to nominate a candidate for Member of Congress. Alvah Black, Esq., of Paris, was chairman of the convention. There were 9 delegates present from Oxford County. S. D. Hutchinson of Paris was appointed member of District Committee, and W. P. Bridgham of this county was on the committee to receive, sort and count votes. Hon. S. C. Belcher of Farmington was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congressman. Resolutions endorsing the St. Louis and Bangor platforms were adopted.

—The grand rallying of the Republican party displeases the Democrats. But they have themselves to thank for it. One winter's trial of Democracy has been enough. Those who were most dissatisfied with the conduct of some Republican leaders feel as keenly as the most thorough partisans that it would be not only a positive evil but decidedly dangerous to intrust unrestrained power to the Democratic party. Hence it is that Liberals, Independents and anti-Grant Republicans gather to the support of Hayes and Wheeler quite as earnestly as those members of the party who claim the best record for "regularity."—*N. Y Tribune.*

—Uncle William Allen is disgusted with politics. He has nothing to say about the St. Louis ticket, will not support it, will not oppose it, but proposes to return to his "old, secluded, peaceful life."

The Softs.

Last Thursday, according to call previously published in the *Oxford Register* and *Chase's Chronicle*, a convention of "independent voters of Oxford County" assembled at the Court House "for the purpose of mutual consultation on National and State political issues, and, if then thought desirable in the interests of reform and economy, to make nominations for a county ticket and also recommend a fitting candidate for member of Congress from the Second District."

Notwithstanding the call issued to voters of *Oxford County*, there was a large delegation present from Androscoggin County.

Alvarado Hayford, Esq., of Canton, called the meeting to order and nominated Gilbert Barrett, Esq., as chairman. Mr. B. made a brief speech, stating that the convention was called to look after the people's interests.

Geo. O Hayford declined the position of Secretary, and Wm. D. Chase of Buckfield was elected.

Immediately upon the organization being perfected, Solon Chase, Esq., of Turner, (Androscoggin County) moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed by the chair. He then furnished the presiding officer with a list of names to constitute the committee. The Androscoggin men evidently intended to run the convention, and they had certainly captured it, for Mr. Chase's committee, a majority of whose members were Androscoggin men, was promptly elected. But now a little cloud began to gather, for the people of Oxford County feel perfectly competent to manage their own affairs, without calling upon neighbors for assistance.

Mr. Hayford remarked that he had an idea that this was an Oxford County convention, the call read so, and he so understood it when he signed. Mr. Chase, after some consultation seconded a motion by Mr. Hayford, to withdraw the committee and appoint one composed of Oxford County men. The Chairman, Mr. Barrett, a most estimable gentleman, stated he supposed the convention was called to enable its members to consult on financial affairs; that both parties had dodged this question, and the convention proposed to place itself on record concerning the matter. He was evidently tainted by the heresies and subverted by the plausible arguments of soft money men. The Oxford County Committee was duly elected and retired.

Mr. C. S. Conant of Auburn was called upon to address the convention. He stated that the convention moved slowly because its members were not politicians. He made that bold statement in face of the fact that the convention had just been captured by a party of politicians from Androscoggin County. Then he said Ireland was not happy with all her rich acres. Holland was composed of grounds surrounded by dykes, while Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Lie-dam were built upon piles driven into the mud. If any one wishes to know what else he said, we would refer them to chap. I of "The Money Question," a small $1 50 book, for sale by Rev. Mr. Gage of Lewiston. Of course that will give no idea of the enthusiastic fire of his *studied* oratory; but it contains the "bottom facts" of his language.

At noon the convention adjourned for an hour. After dinner Rev. Mr. Gage of Lewiston addressed the Convention.

Mr. Gage is a good speaker or would be if he had a proper subject to talk about. During the many hours he spoke, however, he lacked material for a first class address. He did set forth the hard times in darkened colors; he did say that they were due to the contraction of our currency, but he produced no facts to prove his statements. He stated that his remarks were fragmentary, but referred his hearers to a "little book," (price $1 50) which would give a connected idea of the question under consideration. He also said if he did not sell the dozen books he had with him, he would never again set foot in the town,—and here he was applauded,—the only occasion on which such enthusiasm was manifested during the day.

After Mr. Gage ceased to speak, the Committee on Resolutions reported a clear soft platform, calling for a repeal of the resumption act, denouncing National Banks, and accusing both political parties of dodging the financial question. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Androscoggin people succeeded in forcing a motion to accept the report.

When the motion was carried, Mr. Gage arose, debated the resolution denouncing National Banks and again referred to his "little book" for information on this point. Mr. Gage spoke eight times during the afternoon.

Mr. Bigelow of Lewiston arose and said: "A tin quart is a tin quart and I defy any man to prove that it is molasses; a yard stick is a yard stick, and I defy any man to prove that it is red tape; a dollar is a dollar, and is composed of dimes, cents and mills, because the table book says: 'ten mills make one cent, ten cents one dol—dime, ten dimes one dollar.'" No doubt Mr. Bigelow had some idea in his mind when he arose, but he forgot to put the cap on his remarks; and we, to use his own forcible language, "defy any man to prove" that his speech was more than a conjumblement of words, uttered without system or point. He also referred to the $1.50 book; and, on referring to it we found his ideas fully set forth on page 337 of said volume.

Mr. Chase of Turner arose next and gave out one of his original ideas. It was concerning the wearing of shoes, and may be found among the files of the "Chronicle."

After considerable more fugling by the Androscoggin men the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Chase of Turner (Androscoggin County) then moved that the convention recommend the holding of an "independent greenback District convention," to nominate a Member of Congress. This motion was carried, two persons only voting, and one of these was Mr. Chase of Turner. The convention adjourned to meet again August 11th.

To sum the matter up, a few conscientious Oxford County gentlemen wished to hold a conference meeting, according to the call. Knowing it would be a small gathering, a party of soft money politicians, lawyers and book-peddling-clergymen determined to come up from Androscoggin County and capture the convention. They succeeded in their plan; the resolutions were just to their liking; all the speeches were made by them; and, in fact, they "ran the thing." But in so doing, they disgusted the Oxford County men, who do not care to follow such a set of political demagogues. As one expressed it, those Androscoggin fellows turned the thing into a damned peddling machine. They talked a good deal about hard times; they accused both parties of dodging the question, and they roundly denounced the present state of affairs. But not one word was uttered, nor was one clause of a resolution devoted to sentiments more practical than those of either national platform. No plan of relief from the present financial embarrassment or from the physical suffering resultant therefrom was even hinted at. Everybody knows that the times are hard and it is difficult to secure money; but what we want is something practical to relieve this difficulty. The best minds in America are pondering the question. Can it be possible that Chase, Gage & Co. are to solve it?

We are authorized to state that some names were attached to the call for this convention without authority.

A Coward.

Mr. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Committee which was engaged in investigating Mr. Blaine, made a most cowardly attack on that gentleman last Thursday. It will be remembered that Mr. Blaine accused Mr. Knott of suppressing the Caldwell telegram, and so completely used Knott up, that he could neither reply nor excuse himself. Knott called for an investigation into his conduct concerning the telegram, claiming that he considered the telegram a fraud, and was waiting for further evidence before making it public.

Thursday, the Judiciary Committee made a report exonerating Mr. Knott from any wrong intention in the matter. Knott immediately seized this opportunity to vent his spleen upon Mr. Blaine. He reviewed the testimony taken concerning Mr. Blaine, and in the course of his address is reported to have said he had waited patiently for Mr. Blaine's appearance in the House before opening his lips in his own vindication. He had waited only to be disappointed by the news of Mr. Blaine's resignation. It was said that the hand of God was upon him, that he was sick. Whether he was really affected in body and mind, whether he was really prostrated by an attack of sickness, or whether he was only acting a part to postpone the investigation until the popular intesest had subsided, he (Knott) did not know.

Mr. Frye took the matter up and gave Knott a pretty rough handling, boldly accusing him of cowardice, and stating that he would not have dared to make such a dastardly assault on Mr. Blaine if that gentleman himself were present. Mr. Hale also took Mr. Blaine's part, and hoped that the report exonerating Knott would not be accepted, as the gentleman had just exhibited sufficient venom to warrant the supposition that he was actuated by like motives in not presenting the telegram.

The press report says:

"After further remarks by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, McCrary of Iowa, and Lawrence of Ohio, the four latter being members of the judiciary committee, and having signed the report exonerating Mr. Knott, withdrew their assent to it and then Mr. Hurd of Ohio, who made the report, withdrew it and had it recommitted to the judiciary committee."

Plain Language.

When the Naval Investigating Committee made their partisan report to the House, Mr. Frye, Representative from this District, arose and told the Members some pretty homely truths concerning their conduct during the past session. He used plain language which it was impossible to misunderstand or misinterpret. It is the most severe arraignment of the House we have yet seen, and so truthful in every particular, that we publish his remarks in full. Mr. Frye said:

I do not know that I need any excuse for addressing this House for fifteen minutes, and yet as I have no connection with the Naval Committee perhaps it is just for me to say that as a member of this House, as a lawyer, as a gentleman careful and sensitive as to the honor of the Secretary of the Navy, a gentleman whom I have known long, known well, and whom before this investigation commenced I believed to be a man of as strict integrity, of as noble purpose, of as generous impulses as any man within the circle of my acquaintance, I have studiously and critically examined this evidence, and I beg to say to the House from the examination I have made of the testimony, from the discussion which has taken place on the floor of this House, I state on my honor as a member that my opinion has not been changed as to the Secretary of the Navy one jot or tittle. Sir, there are periods in the history of the world when darkness usurps the place of light as the spots now and then appear upon the face of the sun; when justice is dethroned and tyranny is enthroned; when the possession of virtue, of purity, and integrity only lead to an attack and persecution upon the possessor; when suspicion secures conviction, while evidence fails; when father is against son and brother against brother; and the members of one's own household are spies upon him and his family; times when hell seems to reign and heaven to serve. History repeats itself and if ever one of those dark periods of time was repeated in the history of the American Congress it has been during the present session. I dare say here that not one score of gentlemen can be found to-day on the floor of this house who if they knew that the history of this session was to be repeated would not declare that never again would they represent their constituency in the American Congress.

Why, sir, it has been bitter, it has been full of suspicion, it has been full of crimination and recrimination: all social intercourse has been imbittered by it, and why? Because a great party of the country, hungry and thirsty by an abstinence of a score of years, thought that it saw flesh-pots of Egypt and was bound to taste thereof. Ah! gentlemen, you have gone too far; you may get a view of the promised land but cut off your prospect of ever reaching it by too fond a desire for an indulgence in flesh-pots. Sir, why is it that scores of committees of this House, for the past seven months, at a cost to the people of $3,000 a day, clothed with the power of sending for persons and papers, armed with subpœnas, sitting with closed doors, have sent these subpœnas into the slums and the alleys, and the lanes of great cities; have brought in the drunkards, the insane men, the discharged employees, and disgraced officials, and everything that was debased and wicked, and, sitting with closed doors, have taken from their lips that filth they were willing and delighted to dispense, and from time to time have scattered it through a partisan press? Only because the necessities of the party seemed to require it.

Why is it that the Naval Committee listened to the story of Porter, who as naval constructor at Norfolk fitted out the Merrimac, violated his oath, destroyed vessels sailing under the American flag and finds false measurements of timber in that yard though a dozen loyal men flatly contradict him? The necessities of the party demand it.

Why is it that the Committe on the Real Estate Pool Ring was empowered by this House to investigate every man and everything under the wide heavens, and in pursuance of that purpose dared to violate the sanctity of private business letters and telegrams, to send to the vats of paper makers and bring such telegrams here by the half ton and spend months sorting over this private correspondence of private gentlemen, disgracing themselves and outraging the American Congress? Ah! because the necessities of the party seemed to require it.

Why is it that a dignified committee like that on the judiciary is parceled out into squads of detectives, and, notwithstanding their dignity, compelled to prowl around among discharged employes of the Treasury Department, among disgraced officials, among whisky-ring convicts, seeking to prove that the great executive head of the United States too has been dabbling in whisky frauds?—Why would that committee dare to drag in the mire the great name of this great Republic before the eyes of the whole world? There is but one answer: The necessities if the party seemed to require it.

Why, when a member of this House was charged with selling a cadetship for $3,000, did the subcommittee of the judiciary spend months upon the case, and then when they found that there was not a scintilla of evidence against their colleague and their peer on the floor of this House, and were compelled to report his exculpation, why, I say, did they in six of the pages of that exculpation report seek to cover him with the infamy of gross and wicked suspicions: that report never signed or voted for by but four members of the committee, while the minority report which I now have in my desk, and which fully and completely exculpates the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. HAYS] is signed by five members of that committee?

Why did a man of dignity, of learning, of honesty, when a witness was before the Committee on the Judiciary, ask him, "What is the name of Mr. Hays?" "Charles." "Did you every hear him called by any other name?" "No sir." "Did you ever hear him named by some other name?" "No sir." "Did you ever hear Charles Hays called something else?" "No, sir;" seeking to call out the fact against a colleague on the floor of this House that partisan papers of the democratic party and the partisans themselves had labeled him "Ananias" Hays, because he had sent from the State of Alabama accounts of outrages committed there? Why would that gentleman descend to that he never would dream of doing it in any court-house in the country? Ah! because the necessities of the party demanded it.

Why did the same committee demand the private correspondence of a distinguished member of this House, in no manner relating to the case in hand; and when it was refused, why did the partisan press fill the public mind with gross and wicked suspicion, until in self-defense that gentleman was compelled to read the letters to forty millions of people? The necessities of a great party demandde it.

And so I might go on by the hour, but I have only fifteen minutes. I now put the same question to the House and to the country as to this Committee on Naval Affairs: Why did you sit with closed doors for months, taking four thousand printed pages of testimony? Why did you close the mouths of the republican members of that committee, so that they could not make an inquiry to obtain information in relation to this examination? And when you had got through your taking of testimony, why did you make this report, for which there is no foundation from beginning down to its very end?

Why did the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Lewis] yesterday and why did the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] to-day assert what they did assert in regard to the Cattell performance, or the "Cattellism" as they termed it? Why did the gentleman from Texas assert that J. E. Cattell testified that he expended $13,000 for Secretary Robeson upon a palace at Long Branch, when the gentleman from Texas knew as well as I know, because I have read the testimony, that E. G. Cattell was acting as the agent of A. G. Cattell, as Ex-Senator of the United States, and then absent by virtue of an agreement with him? And he knew further that the Secretary of the Navy had mortgaged or deeded property in the city of Washington of three times the value of the whole amount as security to A. G. Cattell & Co. for the advances which have been made. Why was the gentleman silent as to that? Ah! the necessities of the party demanded it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRYE. Why I have hardly commenced my speech.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hale] yielded ten minutes of his time.

Mr. HALE. I yielded five minutes more.

Mr. FRYE. I thank my collegue. Why did the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] read the income returns of the Secretary of the Navy from 1866 to 1869, when he knew as well as I know it, but was silent about the fact that the Secretary of the Navy in 1866 paid an income tax on $76,000, a tax of over $7,000, and which the gentleman from Texas knew would be allowed the next year to the payer of the tax, and deducted from the tax of that year? Why did he make these statements when the Secretary of the Navy himself testified uncontradicted that he had been compelled to sell $20,000 of United States bonds to keep up his position here in the city of Washington, and that all he was worth to day more than he was worth the day he became Secretary of the Navy came from rise in property? Why did he not say, as is proven in the case, that the account-books of A. G. Cattell & Co contain every item charged against Mr. Robeson?

Now what is it about the Cattells? A. G. Cattell, Ex-United States Senator, was for twenty years the friend of the Secretary of the Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy was the attorney and counsel of A. G. Cattell & Co. for ten years before he became the Secretary of the Navy; hence all these business transactions between them. Now I submit to this House—for I have not time to examine the evidence, and I ask them to examine this testimony for themselves—that they cannot find one scintilla of evidence from the beginning to the end of it which connects the Secretary of the Navy in the remotest degree with selling his influence to contractors or with receiving one dollar of benefit from them.

On the contrary, it will be found that the Secretary of the Navy himself testified before the committee that he never received one dollar from any contractor or for any contract; but when he heard by public rumor that E. G. Cattell was endeavoring to sell his influence with the Department, he the Secretary, immediately went to Philadelpia and informed the party in charge there that no such thing would be allowed for a moment. E. G. Cattell testified that the Secretary was kept in profound ignorance of the facts, as was his brother, A. Cattell, so far as it could be done.

Roache and other contractors, two in number, testified that the Secretary of the Navy told them that under no circumstances should they pay a dollar or a cent to E. G. Cattell or any other man in order to produce contracts: that if he knew of their doing it the contracts would not be granted. Where is the evidence that the Secretary was knowing to this commission business? There is not one word in the whole four thousand pages of testimony.

Then, again, the Secretary himself testifies distinctly and squarely that he never extended favor to E. G Cattell or to any other contractor or to any other purchaser of supplies whatsoever; and I have here a list of twenty-three leading officers of the Navy whom he called as witnesses, all of them having served from twenty-five to forty-five years and every one of them having been in positions as commissaries, quartermasters, &c. where they had the right legally to purchase supplies for periods covering the whole time that Mr. Robeson has been Secretary of the Navy, and every one of them to a man testifies that there never was any request for favor on the part of the Secretary of the Navy; that there never any favor extended by them; that he never directly or indirectly asked them to extend favor to any living contractor or furnishingman. Why does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] why do the majority of the Naval committee disregard all this testimony and in their report never mention it at all, but go entirely upon suspicions of their own? The necessities of the party demand it.

"O," it is said, "the Secretary of the Navy must have got money improperly, because this Cattell sold his influence." Gentlemen, do you not know that your influence and your votes are sold every day that you sit on the floor of this House? Do you not know that brokers and lobbyists in Washington and New York are selling the votes of the very best of you every day that you live? Do you not know that they sold the vote of Hon. William Pitt Fessenden for a thousand dollars—a man who could not be corrupted by all the money in the world; whose ever-enduring monument is that he dared to stand up in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and vote "not guilty," against his whole party? And yet, do you dare assume that he was corrupt? Do you assume that Congress is corrupt? Do you assume that the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Tennessee, is corrupt because some miserable scoundrel sells his influence with him that he never had, and his vote which he could never control? E. G. Cattell did this and nothing but this; yet the majority of the Naval Committee find that Mr. Rebeson is corrupt because Cattell is a scoundrel!

[Here the hammer fell.]

—Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance is doing more for him than the stump speeches of twenty men could do. It is the happiest effort for the times, which is possible for any man to make. Then it is to be considered that it is a perfect index and reflection of the mind of the man who in heart and spirit will hold him to, not hinder him from carrying out his measures. There can be no doubt also that the majority in the forty-fifth Congress will be Republican, and every principle which Governor Hayes has set forth will be carried forward.

—Is this not hypocrisy? The Democratic State Executive Committee of New York, at the time Tilden was pretentiously fighting the canal ring, made an assessment on Jarvis Lord, the boss of the canal ring for the sum of $1,000, which was paid for political purposes. Using thieves' money to advance reform is a novel way to be virtuous.

—The most abject come-down on record was that of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, which ventured to say that General M. C. Butler's conduct in massacreing negroes would be "universally condemned." After a "call" from the General it stated that "the types made us say 'condemned' when we should have said "regretted."

Nasby.

Mr. Nasby Goes into Indiana on a Political Mission--He Takes Issaker Gavitt with Him--The Mistakes that they Made and the Dire Result.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
Jooly 15, 1876.

Man is uv but few days and full uv truble I kan't understand why life should be such a conundrum—I can't understand why things shodn't go on with a more perfect looseness, and an easier gait. In short, why shoodn't everybody except the black Replikins, hev precisely wat they want without all this truble and perplexity to git it.

Feelin it to be my dooty to do suthin in tho interest uv "Tilden and Reform," I conclooded to spend a porshn uv the money that John Morrisey left with me, to influoence in a lower county in Injeeany, and to do it effectooally. I made perfect preparashen beforehand, and made sich arrangements ez wood result in the proper demonstrashen uv the sooperiority uv "Tilden and Reform," over Hayes and Wheeler.

Ez I hed to do the speekin I intended it to be effective. I wantid my work shood count for the coz and be seed that shood result in a glorious harvest in November.

I hev alluz notised that ef a speaker kin be interrupted at the rite time, and ef the fellar wat interrupts happens to ask a question on wich the speaker is perfectly postid, his prompt anser alluz put the questioner or interrupter to flite, and wins for the speaker the sympathy of the people. I purposed to interdoose a new ijee in stumpin, by takin with me my own interrupter, so that I cood be sure that the queries he shood put wood be sich that I coad properly anser, and anser with effeck.

I selected ez the questions I wanted asked me, thest—

Wat is the amount uv the nashenel debt?

Et Linkin hed been defeeted wood thet debt hev bin incurred?

Wuz not the incourrin uv the debt a blessin, pertikerlerly ez it wuz incurred to give freedom to 4C,000 niggers?

Is it not the wisest thing we kin do to git down to a gold basis to wunst?

Hadn't the western farmer ought to swet and scald to pay the debt uv the eastern capitalist?

I writ these questions all down and arranged for the ansers. You see they give me a chance et I cood hev em asked in order, to give the Repulikins sich a hidin ez they never hed. It give me an opportunity to show that the debt wuz made in the interest uv abolishunism, that ef the Republikin party had never succeeded there never wood hev bin no debt, that to git back to gold wood ruin everybody, and that the Eastern bondholder wanted the Western farmer to pay the debt anyway..

I decided to take Issaker Gavitt with me to act ez Republican interrupter, and I hed to git him up ez a Republikin. It waz a hard job—the hardest I ever undertook. To change a Cross Roads Democrat into Republikin is a task that requires genius, but I undertook and suceeded to some extent; I powdered his nose, I hed him shaved, and I put on him a clean shirt. I made him black his boots, hevin first furnished him with a pair, and then I put on him a decent soot of clothes, and made him wear em about the Corners a while till he got yoosed to em, and cood appeer easy in em. Then I took him and coached him in the questions I wantid him to ask. I hed him repeat em over and over agin till he hed em by hart, and I told him exactly where in my speech I wantid him to git in with each one uv em. I repeetid my speech to him a dozen times, and hed him interrupt me with his questiens, or rather the questions I hed prepared for him, and then I made the ansers, and instructid him in all the minutia, even to his blushin when he sot down discomfitid.

I got him so well instructed that I flattered myself I shood go through with a wet sheet and a flowin sale, and shood accomplish a big work for the party. I laffed to think wat a good thing it wood be to hev Issaker dressed up ez a Republikin, with his nose powdered, and to hev him ask me such questions ez I cood anser—askin em ez a Republikin, and me puttin him to utter shame!

The fust nite I spoke I hed it all arranged. Issaker wuz to set in the awjence, and at the proper time in all uv wich he was instructed, he wuz to commence. It wuz a big meetin, the skool house wuz full, and I hoped for great things.

Alass for human expectashuns! I hed bin so bizzy drummin up the meetin thro the day thet I didn't watch Issaker, and knew nothin uv wat he wuz doin till I saw him in his place in the awjence. I commenced my speech, and hadn't got decently into the introdueshen—I think I wuz dwellin onto the horrors uv missegenashun—when up he got. Great Heavens! He wuz ez drunk ez a bilied owl, and hedn't enny more idee uv wut ne wuz dooin than a Soo Injun. Risin to his feet he swayed around unstedily, and remarked thet he hed a question to ask. In agony, for I coodent help myself, I sed, "Ask it."

"Ez a Republikin," sed he—

The awjence all laffed, for they knowed by his nose that he wuz no Republikin.

"Ez a Republikin I want to know whether a debt wich wuz incurred to nominate Tilden, and bring abont the blessins uv a Southern Confedrisy, oughtent to be paid by the bloated Democrasy uv Noo York, wich nominated Tilden and paid the likker bills uv the speeker on the platform, who owes me for more than four yeers board, and never paid for a drink in his life onless it wuz a mistake, and wich brot me here to interrupt him, wich I swear I won't onless he"—

"Sit down, you ijiit," I yelled, "and don't interrupt me when I am discussin great constooshnel questions."

"Ijiit yoorself," yelled Issaker, ina drunken rage, "I come hear on yoor account, and ot yoor expense to play Republikin and interrupt yoo, and I won't take no ijiit from yoo or any other man."

And the infooriated beest made his way thro that awjence, and percipitated hisselt onto me, and dragged me off the platform, and whaled me till I thot I hed gone thro the entire Rebellion. I hed no idee afore ez to wat wuz meant by being whaled

Uv course the meetin wuz broken up, and the awjence dispersed in a row. Issaker in his drunkenness went to the nearest bar-room, and told em all uv our arrangement, and before mornin had not only spent the money I hed provided him with, but hed pawned the close I hed furnished him, and I found him in the mornin a mere wreck.

"Parson," said the inebriated lunatic, "I don't suppose I hev bin uv much yoose to the party, and hevn't furthered the coz to any alarmin extent, but I hev hed a good time! Let us go on to the next town at once. Get me another soot of close, and let us go on electin Tilden in this way. And by the way can't I fill in my spare time by arrangin on off nites to be a Dimocrat to interrupt a Republikin speeker!"

I didn't anser him—I wuz too sick. But witherin him with a cuss I bade him depart, and borrered money uv the committy to get on to my next appointment alone.

It is singlez: Yoo can't make a Dimocrat without whiskey, but by the time they have taken enuff uv it to make em secoor, they are so burnt out that they heven't eny sense eny how, ain't any yoose to the party except to be rotid. It is a cold world, and I am tired uv it. Et I didn't hev a tollable hope that Tilden wood be elected, and I wood git that Post offis, I should give up all hopes uv reform, and lay me down and die.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Wich wood like to be Postmaster.

EXCURSION.—The Anniversary excursion of Mount Mica Lodge last Friday, was a success in every particular. A party numbering between one and two hundred left South Paris at six A. M. for Harrison, in teams. Much amusement was created by the breaking of an axle, of a wagon which contained a somewhat portly gentleman from this vicinity. The party reached Harrison at about eight o'clock, where they took the steamer Mount Pleasant, and sailed up the ponds lakes and rivers to Lake Station where they disembarked. A picnic dinner was eaten and the party attended the great temperance camp meeting. Bridgton band was in attendance and won great praise for the excellence of their music and the willingness with which they played. They did even more than could have been expected or asked. At 3 P. M. the steamer started for Harrison, which place was reached at about 7 1-2 o'clock. Here the party separated, and the fleetest horse reached home first.

ODD FELLOWS—The twelvth assessment upon the members of Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association was ordered last week, on account of the death of Ivory L. Hill of West Buxton. The officers of the Association are H. A. Storey, president, Bridgton; Byron Kimball, Secretary, Bridgton; J. N. Reed, Treasurer, Deering. The annual meeting of the Association for the choice of officers, etc., is to be held at Augusta, on the 7th of August, the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows being held in that city the same week.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—A farmer in this town says some of his new potatoes have black hearts—those he calls Democrats.

—Dr. C. S. Davis, Dentist, will be at Dixfield the third Monday in August instead of the fourth.

—Gov. Tilden has at last issued his letter of acceptance. It is a very lengthy document, so long, in fact, that the dailies are publishing it as a serial.

—We have received a nice mess of brook trout from Mr. Pierce of Cambridge, who is boarding at Major Melles'. He has taken 286 from Stony Brook, this season.

—We have always found the Preble House, Portland, a very satisfactory stopping place when in that city. The chief clerk is particularly prompt and attentive.

—We understand that Col. F. E. Shaw, former proprietor of this paper has purchased the Coos Republican, at Lancaster, N. H. No public announcement of the fact has yet been made however.

—Hon. George Warren, of Saccarappa, member of the Governor's council and the leadng business man of Saccarappa, died suddenly on the morning of July 29th. He had just returned from the Centennial. His age was 65

—Let it be remembered that while Rutherford B. Hayes promptly left a lucrative business, entered the army and distinguished himself as a soldier on many a hard fought field, Samuel J. Tilden would not even sign a call for a meeting in favor of a cause for which the soldier fought at the peril of his life.

—The soldiers and sailors of Maine are invited to meet in Portland, August 9th and 10th to form a general organization. The call is signed by Gen. Chamberlain and Lieut. C. W. Roberts. A good time is expectedat Little Chebeague Island, where there will be a clam bake, and other exercises.

—Last Tuesday the Senate declined to impeach Ex-Secretary Belknap. The vote stood 35 for impeachment and 25 against. As a two-thirds vote is necessary he escaped this additional disgrace. Those voting in the negative, did so on the ground that an officer whose resignation had been accepted was beyond their control.

—We have received from the Graphic Co., New York two fine lithographs, representing the Republican Candidates for President and Vice President. Town Committees would do well to secure copies and post them in conspicuous places, for their true manly countenances are good guarantees of what they will perform when elevated to positions of tr

TOWN ITEMS.

Andover.

Aug. 9.—The citizens of this village were suddenly startled last Saturday night, by the sad news that Mr. Ezra Jewell had been drowned in Roxbury Pond. Mr. Jewell went to the pond in the forenoon, in company with a young man named Hamilton to fish, and went out upon the pond in a sail boat. They sailed across the pond, and went to the park, where they fished for a while and then started to sail back, when they were struck by a sudden gust of wind which upset the boat and threw both into the water. At the time the boat upset, Mr. Jewell was standing up near the mast, and as the boat went over he grasped the mast and was thrown under the sail, and was unable to extricate himself. Mr. Hamilton tried to assist him, and finally succeeded in getting his head out, but not until he had become unconscious. Mr. Hamilton then found that he must save himself, if possible. He removed his clothes and tried to swim to an island, but was unable to do so on account of the waves dashing over him. He then returned to the boat and shouted for help. His cries were heard by those living around the pond, but at first it was thought that some pleasure party were out upon the pond, but when the cause became known, a party went to the shore, where they found a boat which was half full of water. Hastily baling out the water, the boat put off and Hamilton was rescued from his perilous situation after clinging to the capsized boat an hour and a half. As soon as he was cared for, a number of men started from this village to find the body of Mr. Jewell, but night coming on, they had to give up the search. All day Sunday, parties dragged the pond but did not meet with any success. Wednesday afternoon the body suddenly rose near a party that was searching for it.—The body was buried at midnight, the remains being in charge of a party of Free Masons. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Mr. Pearson and Rev. Mr. Hannaford. The services were very solemn. LONE STAR.

Bethel.

Aug. 5.—The good hay weather of the last week has enabled the farmers to secure their large hay crop in good condition. Hoed crops and grain, are looking finely.

Our village schools closed yesterday. No. 15, Mr. Clarence E. Chapman and Miss Annie M. Frye teachers, has had a very profitable term. Miss Frye's school registered 30 scholars and no day has there been less than 25. Mr. Chapman is an efficient teacher, and has fully maintained his former reputation. No. 30, Miss Kate Phillips, has had a very successful term and Miss Winnie Mason has won a good reputation in her first term of teaching.

Gould's Academy commences its fall term in September, under the charge of Mr. David M. McPherson, A. B., the popular assistant of the spring term.

Dr. Robert G. Wiley has just entered upon his forty-sixth year of successful practice in this town. His genial face, and cheerful words act like a medicine in the sick-room. He has owned during his time 137 different horses, and loves a good horse as well as ever.

Richardson's Mill is running full time on nail boxes and staves.

Clough has put machinery into his shingle mill, and is working up his large lot of birch and poplar lumber.

The widow of Ephraim Hapgood, aged 77, died very suddenly at the house of her son, Frank Hapgood, Esq. She arose in the morning and prepared breakfast and partook of it as usual, and died before a physician could be called.

A trial of speed of our fast horses comes off this week Saturday at West Bethel. T. B. Kendall's Black Hawk and Alfred Coffin's will be among the number. W.

Miss Phebe Holt broke her leg last week by falling through a stable floor.

Mr. John E. Farwell was severely injured last Thursday by a plow falling and striking her in the small of the back. Mrs. F. is very low.

All the hotels and boarding houses are now overflowing. C.

Buckfield.

It is rumored that Moses Thomas, druggist, has purchased the Shepherd Churchill farm which lies at the foot of Streaked mountain, where he intends to build a commodious home for summer boarders.

Clinton Ripley has removed his blacksmith shop.

Wm. Atwood has traded for the Ripley colt, with anticipation of speedy results.

The shovel handle factory has just finished the working up of their material. They go back to Bridgton.

The highway surveyors have made good roads this season. One of them, in the western part of the town, in addition to a very convenient watering place for horses, has furnished a drinking cup at the spring just up in the woods. Rumor says that a tea-spoon and birch bark sugar bowl are also furnished. This surveyor will doubtless be appointed another year.

Fryeburg.

Aug 5.—Last Sunday evening, Chas. H. Lenton, of Auburn, addressed our citizens upon temperance, giving several chapters from the book of his own experience. His address was listened to, and well received by a large and attentive audience. Quite a number signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

C. A. Page and S. W. Fife, Esq. with their wives, leave next week for the Centennial.

The fall term of the Academy opens Sept. 6th. Board can be obtained at reasonable prices, or students can find rooms to board themselves. W.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 8 A. M. Sunday, 64° clear; Monday, 64° clear; Tuesday, 59° clear; Wednesday, 66° clear; Thursday, 62° clear; Friday, 67° clear; Saturday, clear.

Franklin Plantation.

July 20.—One of the most enthusiastic temperance meetings ever held in this place was held in Bisbee grove at 4 P.m. Sunday, July 16th, by the Franklin Reform club. The day being favorable, upwards of 300 persons were in attendance. President W. H. Mathews called the meeting to order, and made a few interesting remarks, stating the object of the meeting, and gave the stand to Bro. Cyrus Dorr, who delivered a neat speech. Albert S. Austin Esq., President of the Dixfield Reform club, C. K. Fox, of Haverhill, Mass., Rev. Mr. Wyman of Peru, Rev. Mr. Heizer of Dixfield, and numerous other speakers, delivered interesting and valuable addresses. Splendid singing enlivened the occasion, and added much to the interest of the meeting. F.

Greenwood.

E. E. Rand Esq. has placed upon our table a fine specimen of lead quartz. It contains about 25 per cent. of lead. It is from a mine recently opened in Milton. Mr. Tibbetts, Mr. Rand and others have taken an interest in the mine. They report that some of the ore yields 50 per cent. of lead with a trace of gold and silver.

Hanover.

Dr. Solon Bartlett, a former resident of this town and a graduate from the Maine Medical College, Thursday July 27th, removed a tape worm, measuring eighty feet, from C. P. Staples. The young man has been sick for a long time, and the treatment of numerous physicians has proved inefficient to reach his trouble. Dr. Bartlett used a remedy of his own preparation. The Dr. is now chief consulting physician of Lowell Medical and Surgical Institue of Lowell Mass. The institute was organized by Dr. Bartlett, and all diseases are there successfully treated. We are proud to claim him as a former citizen. Mr. Staples is doing well, and was able to attend to his business the day after this operation was performed

CITIZEN.

Milton Plantation.

Mr. A. B. Lovejoy of Zircon Hill, is building a large dwelling house on the Morse farm, the estate of J. S. Robinson Esq. of Boston, Mass.

Mr. John D. Davis still continues to keep one of the best vegetable gardens in town.

Farmers are paying $1.50 per day to laborers at haying.

Miss Abbie M. Thompson, a young miss of 12 years of age, is teaching the Primary school in district No. 5.

T. H. T.

Paris Hill.

Mr. H. H. Lowell and wife, Geo. B Loring and family of Portland, and E. L. Parris, Esq., of New York, are spending the summer on Paris Hill. At H. E Hammond's are Rev. S. H. Winkley and wife, J. W. Hubbard and wife and the three Misses Merrill, all of Cambridge, Mass.

J. H. Rawson is selling large quantities of his cattle medicines. They are giving general satisfaction and have produced some wonderful cures to which we shall refer hereafter.

The Democrats of Paris Hill quietly put out a fine campaign flag Wednesday.

A very interesting Centennial Sabbath School concert was held in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon. The following order of exercises will give a general idea of the services:

Invocation; Hymn; Opening Address; Prayer; Hymn; Scripture Readings, God over all, our God. Centennial Hymn, Margaret E. Sangster. Scripture Readings, National Blessings; Recitation, Whittier's Centennial Hymn, by Miss G. J. Brown; Scripture Readings, National Obligations; Centennial Hymn, Coles; Scripture Readings, Dependence and Trust in God; Hymn, "America;" Closing Address; Doxology.

A large Hayes and Wheeler flag was hung Monday morning. There was a large crowd in attendance, but no cheering.

An interesting temperance meeting was held in the King Schoolhouse Sunday afternoon. 27 names were added to the pledge.

South Paris.

The *Press* says that Col. Swett of this place was knocked down and robbed of $50 in Manchester, last Friday. He was quite severely injured.

Geo. A. Wilson, Esq. has returned from his centennial trip. He speaks very highly of the exhibition and advises all to visit Philadelphia before it closes.

A. M. Gerry has in his drug store the finest line of stereoscopic views, landscape and fancy, that we have ever seen. He sold over ten dollars worth last week.

We have received a comical account of the democratic flag raising, but as it was not received till Saturday, we are unable to find space for it.

Jo. Jones has some peaches.

Peru.

July 27.—Mr. Gustavus Hayford of the Centre has sawed at his mill since Jan'y 1st 75,000 feet of boards and 8,000 of laths and pickets. He has sawed 120,000 feet of lumber of all kinds since May 1st, 1875. Has ground about 3500 bushels of grain of all kinds for the past year at his grist mill. Mr Hapgood built this sawmill in just four months, to a day, made and finished all the wrought iron work, and sawed a stock of boards. This is the best mill privilege in town. The mills can be worked any day in the year. He has a pond well stocked with fish, where many thousands can be caught. They will average 1 1-2 lbs. each in weight. Fishermen can now be accommodated here with good fishing. Mr. Hayford is 68 years old. Was born in Hartford; lived in Canton 54 years and in Peru 10 years. In politics he is Independent; in religion a Universalist. He has been engaged in farming and mill business his whole life.

The following persons in this District are over 60 years old: Benj. Allen, age 76 years; born in the town of Buckfield, lived there 10 years, then lived in Hartford for a while. Moved to Quincy, Mass., when 19 years of age, and worked for President John Adams six years. He then came to Hartford, lived there 20 years on a farm, then came to Peru in 1847, and has lived here since. Has worked at farming all his days, is a Republican, and has been a member of the Baptist church for 60 years. Mrs. Mary Allen, his wife, age 77 years, was born in Quincy, Mass., and came here with her husband. She also worked for President John Adams several years. Her maiden name was Bent. Mrs. Melinda Walker, widow of the late Geo. Walker, was born in Readfield, and is now 88 years old. Married and lived there 11 years. Has lived in Peru since on the farm where she now resides. She is quite well, being able to do some work, and also to read considerable.

July 30.—The best hay day that we have had for a week. There are many tons of hay to secure yet, mostly on the meadows, which is good.

The Reform clubs of Franklin, Rumford, Peru and Dixfield are having a meeting at the school house in District No. 3, Franklin Pl. Much interest is felt here in the cause of temperance. I hope success will be the result. Other reform is needed. Let us try to perfect it.

Our summer schools are closing with an average of eight weeks a term, making about 80 weeks of school in town. The wages of teachers will average $25.00 each, which with other expenses, will amount to about $400, as expense of summer schools.

Mr. Wm. Roberts has recently sold his farm in Knox District to A. F. Curtis. Mr. Curtis has taken possession.

A. L. H.

From a Distinguished Jurist.

"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Everyone afflicted with those maladies for which the external application of sulphur has long been known to be efficacious can prepare a sulphur bath without resorting to public bathing-houses.—Glenn's Sulphur Soap furnishes the means. Sold everywhere.

In our northern latitude where sudden changes of temperature are so common, be sure and keep supplied with Adamson's Balsam. It tempers the climate and wards off consumption. Price 35 cts.

All persons afflicted with Kidney Disease, Pain in the Back, and all Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, in either sex, should at once take **HUNT'S REMEDY.**

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer so much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food low spirits, general debility, &c., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 80,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. We ask you to go to GEO E. WILSON, So. Paris; J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill; G. R. WILEY, Bethel, or any other Druggist, and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite the Grand Central depot in New York, has several special advantages over its rivals. It is so near the depot that the traveler is spared all annoyance and expense of carriage, baggage and expressage hire, while its location is such that street car and stage lines radiate from this point to all parts of the city. It has elegantly-furnished rooms, has all the latest improvements, and is run on the European plan. Travelers visiting New York, or on their way to or from the CENTENNIAL, will find this hotel **par excellence** in every respect. It is under the management of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, and has become one of the most popular Hotels in the city of New York. 23may11

Children Cry for Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and is absolutely harmless. It is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritability caused by rash or cutting teeth. It is a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, and for Costiveness in young or old, there is nothing in existence so effective and reliable.

The latest, greatest and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science, for Rheumatism, Wounds, Swellings, Burns, Caked Breast, &c., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. The White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Centaur Liniment is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals. may30-3m

USE

Renne's Magic Oil.

If you have got Rheumatism,
USE RENNE'S MAGIC OIL.
If you have got Neuralgia,
USE RENNE'S MAGIC OIL.
If you have got Colic or Cramps,
USE RENNE'S MAGIC OIL.
If you have got any kind of Ache or Pain,
USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.

Try it, and you will be surprised at the beneficial effect derived from a thorough and faithful use of this popular family remedy. It is purely vegetable; safe and clean to use internally or externally.

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. july25-3m

New Advertisements.

SHINGLES!

Spruce, Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Shingles for sale at the STEAM MILL, PARIS HILL, by **ELBRIDGE FORBES.**
August 8, 1876. 3m

WANTED

A man experienced in surface painting and varnishing, capable of taking charge of a paint shop. Enquire at once of
aug5 **Paris Hill Man'f'g Co., Paris, Me.**

CROQUET SETS!
$1.62
At A. M. GERRY'S, South Paris.

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE!
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
School Year opens Aug. 29, 1876.
Best advantages for acquiring Practical Business Education. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and English Branches a specialty. For circular and full particulars, address
aug5 6w **D. M. WAITT, Principal.**

FINE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS!
Landscape and Fancy,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES, at
Gerry's Drug Store,
South Paris, Maine.

CATARRH.

Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Earache, Deafness, Sore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Tickling Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs Cured by Sanford's Radical Cure

The only safe and always reliable remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every symptom and stage of Catarrh. It is a medicine pure as distilled water and is obtained entirely by distillation of certain herbs and plants whereby the essential medicinal principle is alone obtained, while every particle of woody fibre is rejected. It is entirely unlike every other before the public and those who have tried all other remedies are assured on the honor of the general agents that this medicine has and will accomplish all that is claimed for it.

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 with excessive discharges from my eyes and nose. For days and days my suffering would be intense, and finally settling in my loins 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 obtain it. A few doses completely cured me. My head has since been perfectly free from mucous accumulations, my breathing easy, and not a symptom 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.

Could not keep anything on his Stomach.

Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with Catarrh for over twenty years, and have suffered from the effects of this obnoxious disease. At times I have been unable to keep anything on my stomach from its effects. After trying various remedies, I was induced by Mr. Guild to try your Sanford's Radical cure, and to my great surprise was immediately relieved. After using one bottle I find I am nearly if not quite permanently cured.
Most respectfully yours,
H. N. DEXTER.

Positive Corroboration of Above.

This may certify that we have known Mr. Dexter for four years, and know his statement to be true in every particular. We know that he has been a great sufferer, that he has tried many remedies without relief, until we advised him to take the Radical Cure. This preparation has performed many cures and given universal satisfaction.
Very respectfully, GUILD BROS.,
Druggists, 116 Pleasant Street.

From an Old Cape-Ann Druggist.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that Sanford's Radical Cure is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives universal satisfaction. I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once, and in many cases a cure is performed by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Please send me another supply.
Respectfully yours, ANDREW LEE.
Manchester, Mass., April 3, 1874.

Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube. Price $1. For sale by Druggists everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents.

Use SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER, superior to Composition, Hot Drops, etc. 25

Non-resident Taxes,

In the Town of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Greenwood for the year 1875, in bills committed to D. A. Coffin, Collector of taxes of said town, on the 7th day of July, 1875, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 24 day of June, 1876, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the I. F. Emmon's Store, in said town, on the 16th day of January, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

Owners.	Desc'p'n.	No. of lot	No. range	Acres.	Value.	Deficient Highway	R. Est. tax	Total.
Jas. Yates, S½ of		5		60	$200		$7.00	$7.00
W. S. Pingree, W. part of		1		49	150		5.25	5.25
— Brooks, E side		4		20	50		1.75	1.75
Henry F. Noyes, W. part of		7		70	200		7.00	7.00
Z. Whitman,		1	9	100	90		3.15	
do. do.		2	9	100	90		3.15	6.30
T. Crocker heirs, Lebroke Place,		3	6	100	135	$2.70	4.72	
do. E. part of Young farm,		12	9	55	225	4.50	7.88	19.80
W. S. Pingree, middle part		12	1	49	50		1.75	1.75
Z. Pool, E. pt. of		11	4	25	87		2.63	2.63
T. Briggs, W. pt.		11	4	75	75		2.63	
H. J. Libby,		1	3	100	50		1.75	
do.		4	2	100	150		5.25	7.00
Sarah W. Hill, undivided half		1	4	50	50		1.75	1.75
S. Cummings, W. part of		11	6	15	40		1.40	1.40
E. Jackson, W. pt. of Young farm,		12	9	25	100		3.50	3.50
F. R. Roberts,		6	1	50	45		1.58	
do. house & lot W. of Co. road,		5	3	¼	70		2.45	4.03
Albion L. Whitney, E. half of		6	2	50	50		1.75	1.75
B. F. Waterhouse, with buildings,		8	5	100	635		21.87	
do. W. end		8	6	25	50		1.75	23.62
Aaron H. Crockett, ½ und'd ¼ of W. ½		3	4	25	10		.35	.35
Daniel H. Crockett, shingle & grist mill and buildings,		1	6	¼	50		1.75	1.75
Benj. S. Peabody, East half		9	2	60	260		9.10	
do.		8	1	120	90		3.15	12.25
H. F. Noyes, E. end		12	5	50	45		1.57	
do. W. half		12	6	50	45		1.58	3.15
G. F. Cummings, E. pt. with build'gs		9	9	66	230		8.05	8.05
Amos Brackett, E. half with build'gs		9	1	60	135	6.38	4.73	11.11
T. Crocker heirs, Stand at L. Mills,			1		300		10.50	
T. Crocker heirs Houghton Place		11	1&2	70	800		28.00	38.50
C. S. Edwards		1	8	100	75		2.62	2.62
H. Roach		1	6	100	75		2.62	2.62
S. H. Houghton, Mountain lot		6	4	100	250		8.75	
Same, E. side of		7	9	60	125		4.38	
Same, near S. Bryant's gore,		12	6	100	135		4.72	
Same,				15	65		2.28	
Same, S. half		11	6	55	100		3.50	23.63
Albert Mountford, S. part of		12	5	35	150		5.25	5.25
James Cole,		13	8	40	120		4.20	4.20
Chas. H. Holt,		2	5	100	70		2.45	2.45
Lydia Dunham, N.W. corner S.				10	50		1.75	1.75
Bryant's lot,								
Margaret A. Cole, S.E. corner of		8	2	20	70		2.45	2.45
Barnard Gammon, heirs of,		3	5	100	350		12.25	12.25
Mary E. Daniels, Stand at L. Mills				1¼	825		28.87	
Same,		6	9	100	100		3.50	32.37
Jessie P. Daniels, N.E. corner of		10	1	10	150		5.25	
Same, Knight Pt.		11	1	62	70		2.45	7.70
Alvah Hobbs' Est. Stand at L. Mills		11	2	8	650		22.75	
Same, W. side of		12	2	¼	20		.70	23.45
Stephen D. Knight, W. part of		8	1	15	60		2.10	2.10
Benj. W. Bean,						2.54		2.54
Lorenzo Cole,						2.10		2.10
W. W. Etheridge,						.60		.60

DAVID EMMONS,
Treasurer of Greenwood.
Greenwood, Aug. 4, 1876. aug5 3w

NEW LOT
REVOLVERS
At A. M. GERRY'S, South Paris.

Campaign Uniforms!
TORCHES, FIREWORKS,
Chinese Lanterns, Flags, and every variety of Campaign Goods.
Clubs and individuals supplied (direct, or through our Agents) at manufacturers' prices.
Illuminations of squares and buildings executed promptly and at LOW PRICES.
Flags for flag raisings at best possible prices.
Processions supplied with fireworks and experienced men to manage them. Send for price list.
HYDE & CO.,
Successors to Hyde & Dove and Cutter, Hyde & Co
52 Chauncy Street, BOSTON,
aug&sep *Proprietors of the Etna Laboratory.*

Where Advertising Contracts can be made
CHAMPION & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCIES
9 PARK ROW, N.Y.
THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Don't You Forget It

PETTENGILL'S PATENT SIDE-HILL PLOW
Warranted a perfect Level Land Plow, or money refunded.
MANUFACTURED BY
P. C. MERRILL, So. Paris, Me.
aug1 tf SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Robinson Manufacturing Company.
July 1, 1876.

Existing Capital Stock,	$100,000
Assessments paid,	100,000
Amount invested in Real Estate and Machinery is	160,660
Debts due from the Company, excepting advances on goods by selling agents, as near as ascertained is	39,533

Last valuation by assessors not known by me
H. I. LIBBY, Treasurer.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

On the twenty-ninth day of July personally appeared H. I. Libby and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is correct according, to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me,
WILLIAM E. GOULD,
aug1 Justice of the Peace.

RUMFORD CENTRE
HIGH SCHOOL!
THE FALL TERM will commence
SEPTEMBER 5th,
and continue TEN WEEKS under the instruction of
C. M. HUTCHINS,
with competent assistants.
For rooms, board or circulars, apply to C. P. Eaton, Rumford Centre, Me., or the Principal, Rumford, Maine.
Rumford, August 1, 1876. 5w

RUMFORD POINT
HIGH SCHOOL!
THE FALL TERM will commence
TUESDAY, Sept. 12th,
and continue TEN WEEKS.
A. L. HAINES, Teacher,
with aid if the school demands.
All who may avail themselves of the privilege of attending this school will find every effort will be made to make it a success. Students will be expected to declaim and write compositions.
A Lyceum will be organized if thought proper for the advancement of the classes.
Students will be accommodated in the place, on reasonable terms. Rates of tuition as follows:

Greek and Latin,	$4 50
Higher English,	4 00
Common English,	3 50

Any information which may be required about the school can be obtained by addressing Dr. H. F. Abbott, Rev. John Elliott, Charles A. Kimball, esq., Chas. W. Kimball, esq., Rumford Point, or the Principal, West Peru, Maine.
West Peru, August 1, 1876. 6w

Bridgton Academy!
NO. BRIDGTON, ME.
THE FALL TERM of eleven weeks will commence on
TUESDAY, September 12th,
under the instruction of
WILSON NEVENS, A. B., Principal.
Miss ANNA P. BLAKE, Teacher of Music.
Competent Assistants will be employed as the demands of the School may require.
Mr. NEVENS comes highly recommended for character and ability, and a profitable School is confidently expected.
TERMS FAVORABLE for Board, Tuition and Rooms. THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y,
North Bridgton, August 1, 1876. 7w

Hebron Academy.
THE FALL TERM of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence
TUESDAY, August 29, 1876,
and continue eleven weeks.
BOARD OF TEACHERS.
REV. STEPHEN D. RICHARDSON, Chaplain.
JOHN F. MOODY, A. M., Principal,
Teacher of Latin, Greek and Natural Sciences.
ROSWELL C. BRADFORD, Principal Commercial Department.
MISS HELEN M. STAPLES, Preceptress, Teacher of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres.
MRS. NEIL B. MOODY, Teacher of Music.
MRS. EVA M. TURNER, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
S. W. INGALLS, Teacher of Elocution.
——— Assistant Higher English.
——— Assistant Latin.
——— Assistant English.
For full particulars or circulars, apply to the Principal, Zibeon Packard, Secretary of the Trustees, or Rev. S. D. Richardson.
August 1, 1876. 5w

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.
H. P. TORSEY, D. D., LL. D., President.
The FALL TERM of this Institution will commence
AUGUST 14, 1876,
and continue thirteen weeks. Send for catalogue.
J. L. MORSE, Sec'y of Trustees.
Kent's Hill, July 25, 1876.

Paris Hill Academy.
The Fall Term of this Academy will commence
TUESDAY, September 5, 1876.
W. L. GATCHELL, - - Principal.
ANNA P. MORSE, Teacher of Modern Languages.
Miss HELEN D. PARRIS, Teacher of Music.
The Principal, Teacher of Penmanship.
For Rooms, Board and Circulars apply to S. D. HUTCHINSON, Paris Hill, or the Principal.
S. R. CARTER, Sec.
Paris, July 4, '76. 2m

NOTICE!
The subscribers have on hand and offer for sale
EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND SHINGLES!
comprising various grades of Cedar and Pine, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. A. SANBORN & SONS.
Norway, July 18, 1876. 2m

At the Front Again!
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Oxford County, that he has taken the shop of S. F. BRIGGS at SOUTH PARIS, where he is prepared to do
CARRIAGE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING!
which for Style, Elegance and Durability he will warrant equal to any in the State.
PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES. SHOP will be open by MIDDLE OF AUGUST.
CHARLES A. YOUNG.
So. Paris, July 18, 1876. 1m

HANOVER
WOOLEN MILL.
PRICE LIST
For Manufacturing Wool into Rolls and Cloth---We finding Cotton Warp. Pay in Wool or Money.

Carding Rolls,	$0 06
Carding Rolls and Oiling,	08
Carding and Spinning Yarn (all sizes),	25
Carding, Spinning, Weaving and Finishing Satinet—per yard,	40
All Wool Cloth, as above,	55
All Wool Cloth, Double and Twist,	65
Cotton and Wool Flannel, 40 in. wide,	35
All Wool Frocking, Blue and White,	30

PRICES FOR CLOTH DRESSING.

Fulling,	10
Fulling and Pressing,	12
Fulling, Shearing and Pressing,	17
Coloring and Pressing	17
Coloring and Finishing,	25

Highest cash prices allowed for good wool.
GARNER & BAGNALL, Prop'rs.
july25 1f Hanover, Maine.

TWENTY YEARS ESTABLISHED! A fine watch can be repaired or adjusted to heat, cold and position, and warranted for a reasonable price at my establishment. By a perfected apparatus of my own invention and make, I have adjusted one watch so accurately that it varied but 55 seconds in eleven months, and many others with almost equal accuracy. SAM'L RICHARDS, Jr.
may2 6m South Paris, Me

ALONZO J. NEVERS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Pianos AND Organs,
Norway, Maine.
I will sell a 1st Class, Prime 7¼ Octave, Carved Legs, Double Veneered Rose Wood Case, Harp Pedal, Full Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, Agraffe Treble, Superfine Bass Top and Bottom, Pearl Mouldings, with the privelege of returning if not satisfactory.—**Price, $300.00.**
Don't take any stock in what other agents say, but call at my house on MAIN ST., and see for yourselves that I sell the best at VERY LOW PRICES.
INSTRUMENTS of all kinds sold on INSTALLMENTS and warranted for the term of SIX YEARS. Fine Upholstered Stools that rise and fall for $3.00.
I have a NEW STYLE ORGAN that CANNOT BE BEAT, and I will be pleased to show it to any one, whether they wish to purchase or not. I also call attention to my stock of Music Stools. Those interested in music are invited to call.
September, 14, '75. 1y

TAKE NOTICE!
HAWKES & GARLAND.
Take pleasure in saying to their customers and to the public, that they have just received from Boston a large stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
—consisting in part of—
BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, DEBAGES, PRINTS, UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED and HALF-BLEACHED SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and PANTS CLOTH.
Table Linen in Bleached, Unbleached and Turkey Red, with Napkins to match.
—A full line of—
Ladies & Gents Furnishing Goods,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETTS, RUSHINGS, NECK TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, WHITE SHIRTS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c.
We also have constantly on hand, a large and select stock of
GROCERIES, CANNED FRUIT, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, CONFECTIONERY, GLASS WARE, HARD and TIN WARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, BOOTS, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, &c.
All of the above goods will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere, of the same quality.
HAWKES & GARLAND,
PARIS HILL, Me.
May 16, 1876. dec14'75 1y

REMOVAL.
I have moved my
Carriage, Sign, and Ornamental Painting
to the repository of G. M. CUMMINGS, where I have plenty of good clean room, free from dust, and can do
WORK, CHEAPER AND BETTER
than ever before.
Give me a call and I will give you a good job.
H. A. THAYER.
South Paris, July 4, '76. 2m

GO!

EVERY ONE WHO WANTS A
Nice CARRIAGE
Come and buy one that will do you service.
The subscribers have just purchased, and now offer for sale at their place of business in Norway Village, a very nice and substantial lot of carriages, consisting of
Beech and Concord Wagons, Ivers Open Buggies, Top Buggies, Jump Seat Carryalls, two and three seat Phaetons, with lamps and mud dashes,
All of the latest style, and which will be sold at prices corresponding with the hard times.
They also have one TWO HORSE COVERED WAGON, for heavy business which will be sold cheap.
Come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
E. C. ANDREWS & CO.
Norway, July 11, 1876. 2m

Clapboards & Shingles
CONSTANTLY ON HAND!
In large or small lots, and of any quality.
SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS 4, 4½, 5, 5½ or 6 inches.
Cedar, fir or spruce shingles.
Write, or call on
HENRY W. PARK & CO.,
Jan. 4, '76. 6m **Mexico, Maine**

CALL
ON
F. A. THAYER,
South Paris Me.,
FOR
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
AT LOW PRICES FOR **CASH.**
December 21, 1875. 1y

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
Elgin Watches, Waltham Watches, & Springfield Watches,
At the old store, opposite Methodist Church
SAM'L RICHARDS, JR.,
South Paris, June 20, 1876.

NO Continued or Sensational STORIES IN THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER. Eight large pages every week. Established 5 years. Miss Louise Alcott, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Oliver Optic, and Nasby contribute. Full of Fun and Wit. A peculiar feature of the **People's Ledger** is its *Short Anecdotes* and *Paragraphs*, for which it has a widespread reputation. *Housekeeping, Fashion* and *Agricultural Departments* are complete in all details.
SENT ON TRIAL THREE MONTHS FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
H. K. CURTIS, Publisher, Boston, Mass.
13junesw

Wm. J. Wheeler,
Insurance Agent,
Office over Savings Bank,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Represents the LEADING
American & Foreign Fire Insurance Comp's.
Insures FARM PROPERTY and DETACHED PRIVATE-RESIDENCES at 1 per cent., for Four Years.
Insures against DAMAGE by LIGHTING whether fire ensues or not.
All Losses Promptly Settled at this Office.
South Paris, April 25, 1876. 6m

Price Twenty-Five Cents.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EDITION,
Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories, and the Domin

Poetry.

Weeding the Onion Bed.

BY MARY E. C. WYDTH.

The days were long, and the sun shone hot
Upon Farmer Goodson's garden spot,
Where corn and cabbages, beets and peas,
Melons and cucumbers, those and these,
Grew and spread in the sun and light,
Wrestling upward and downward with might,
While in and among them, flourishing still,
As only weeds can, weeds grew with a will.

"Weeds grow apace," the old farmer said,
Leisurely viewing each garden bed;
"Well—the plow for the corn—for the cabbage the hoe—
But then, in some places, 's I ought to know,
There's nothing so certain the weeds to destroy,
As the fingers and thumbs of a trusty boy."
So, raising his voice, he shouted, "Ned!
Here, sonny, come weed out out this onion bed!"

The day was hot, and the beds were dry,
As garden beds are, in late July;
And Ned was reading his Fairy Book,
In the sweet shade by the orchard brook.
While wondering whether he'd come with grace,
Or with frown and pout on his bright young face
I looked, and lo! there was pucky Ned
Tugging away in the onion bed.

Off and again as the day wore by,
Till the sun went down in the western sky,
I glanced toward the garden, and always there
I caught the gleam of his gold-brown hair,
As, under the hat, his curly head
Bent low o'er the weeds in the onion bed.

Ah, years have journeyed and gone since then,
And Ned is a man in the world of men.
With heart and hand and a steadfast will,
He is pulling the weeds of evil still.
A shining record and noble fame
Belong to-day to his honored name.
Yet nowise grander he seems to be,
Than long ago he appeared to me,
When promptly heeding his curly head,
Patiently weeding the onion bed.

—*Wide Awake.*

Agricultural.

Lime for Noxious Insects.

Although lime cannot be classed among the universal and never-failing destroyers of animal life, it is nevertheless one of the most efficacious and easily applied materials for expelling a large variety of noxious insects. There are few species of these pests which will not be dispersed by one application of lime in their larval stages. In addition to its destructive properties to insect life, lime, as is well known, acts also with beneficial results upon the soil. In view, therefore, of its value as a destroyer of insects, every farmer and gardener should keep a barrel or more of it on hand, ready for use whenever required.

Among the first insects which appear in Spring to which lime is certain death, is the well-known asparagus beetle. The larva of this pretty little beetle is a small blackish, and rather slimy grub, which feeds upon the leaves and bark of the asparagus, and when abundant, soon kills the most healthy and vigorous plantation, unless some destroyer is applied. But a few dustings of lime over the plants and grubs will thoroughly annihilate this pest as we know from experience. A second brood may appear, the product of the few grubs which have escaped, or those coming from neighboring grounds, but the lime dustings will prevent any considerable injury to the plants.

SLUGS ON FRUIT TREES.

There are several species of saw flies, the larvæ of which are generally termed slugs, and they frequently appear in immense numbers on the pear, cherry and other species of fruit trees, eating out all the softer portions of the leaves, and thereby preventing them from performing their natural functions, and causing death to the foliage if not to the tree itself.—These slugs are covered with a slimy skin to which any fine dry dust will adhere very tenaciously; but caustic lime will not only stick, but burn through the skin and kill the slugs in a very few moments. Not one of these different species of slugs can withstand a dusting of lime, and a few minutes work and five cents worth of lime will clear the largest fruit tree to be found in the orchard of this widely distributed and very common pest.

THE PINE SAW FLY.

There are several species of this insect inhabiting the United States, and while they confine their ravages to the pines, other evergreens are sometimes attacked. Their larvæ are long, yellowish, slug-like worms, spotted with black, and they frequently appear in such immense numbers upon the pine as to entirely defoliate a tree in a few days. They are, however, readily destroyed by scattering lime over them and the leaves while wet with dew in the morning. Hundreds and thousands of handsome evergreens have been killed through a neglect to apply this very simple destroyer.

OTHER SOFT SKINNED WORMS.

There are scores of other insects, the larvæ of which have thin skins, and these readily yield to applications of caustic lime. The grubs of the three-lined leaf beetle, make little headway under a coat of freshly slaked lime, although it is not certain death to them as with some other kinds. There are no worms or caterpillars which will eat leaves dusted with this substance, hence they may all be checked in their progress by its use, if not killed outright.

The same may be said of those species of insects which do the most injury to plants in their perfect state, such, for instance, as the flea-beetle, so common upon cabbage, cauli-flower, and tomato plants in early Spring. Now, to those who find insect pests in their gardens or on their farm, we would say, try lime first, and use it freely, and if this fails seek something else.—[N. Y. Weekly Sun

Garden Decorations.

The following may be of value to those who take pride in decorating their gardens:

By the exercise of some ingenuity and industry, the cottage garden, or even the city yard, may be rendered beautiful. If lack of means forbid our indulging in expensive decorations, the useless appendages of kitchen, pantry and garret may be called into play. There are no cast-off articles that need be thrown away. Glue wire, twine, the various wood mosses, burrs, shells, vegetable seeds, aniline dyes and varnish, will make them serviceable and "things of beauty." I once saw an old, three-legged, cracked, round-bottom, iron pot—such as used to be suspended from a crane or tramel in the deep, old-fashioned fire-places for cooking—suspended from the apex of three stout sticks and nicely filled with scarlet geranium, heliotrope, candytuft, and the sides almost covered with smilax, Joseph's-coat and our irrepressible money-wort. For the fuel and coals beneath the pot grew a fine Morocco plant, scarlet verbeans, white daises and pansies. Altogether it was quite an unique affair. In the same yard—it lay in the heart of a city—were suspended, at different points, variously and oddly shaped hanging baskets. I observed to the presiding genius of the place that these decorations must have cost considerable. She replied, "On the contrary, the cost did not exceed thirty cents, and I think I could have reduced it still less.—That basket which you admired so much, is constructed of hoop-skirt wires. I heated and let them cool several times until they became very pliable, then fashioned them over a three-pint basin. The beautiful vines are our garden parsley and wild bean. That rustic basket, filled with morning glory vines, is a wooden box covered with grape clippings. All the others, including those side hanging pots, are tin fruit cans. Those side hangers: I melted the can lengthwise, opened sufficient to puncture two holes to hang it by, and now we can see only the rich, dark-green German ivy and oxalis; what matter if the receptacle is ordinary?—Those hanging from the elm there are worn out tin basins of various sizes that I punched holes in for the cords and pressed them into service. That huge boulder that the wood-bine covers so nicely was the stones I picked from the yard and threw them in that heap to be removed. I was in the woods soon after and saw a woodbine trailing over a similar heap. So I utilized my refuse heap But my pet ornament is this: First, there are three pieces of cedar driven into the ground to represent the branching of the tree from the bole. Then a nail casket fastened upon them securely and filled with rich earth and portulaccas planted. The sides I covered with elm bark that I picked from my stove wood. The plants that are growing from the sides issue from the holes I bored in the cask and the places I cut in the bark. So with all my yard ornaments: examine them, and you will discover that they are essentially home-made, but beautiful with floral bloom—the most generous decorators in the world.

Fodder Corn.

Fodder corn is, in this State, the standard crop for fall feeding: it is easily raised and cut, and when properly grown is highly relished by cows. Its value, we think, depends almost wholly on the manner in which it is grown. If sown broadcast on good ground it soon becomes a perfect swamp, into which the rays of the sun do not penetrate and where all is darkness and dampness. This causes the stalks and lower leaves to rot and mould, and not only makes the crop sour and unpalatable to stock, but prevents it from maturing enough to contain much value as food. But if sown in drills and properly tended, it will so mature as to be relished by stock and to supply the place of the succulent grasses, which are depended upon early in season.

It should not be cut when too green, and should, therefore, be sown early enough to give it time to tassel out before it is needed for use; and if the plot which a man devotes to this crop is sown at different times, it will better answer the purpose for which it is intended. We prefer a sweet corn (Stowell's Evergreen) as it grows less rank, is more nutritious, and more palatable. A fair coating of manure and a mellow soil are needed to grow it to perfection. The rows we would make not less than 2½ feet apart, and seed not more than 20 kernels to the foot. It need not be hoed at all, but a cultivator should be run through it two or three times before it gets to be too large. A great quantity can be grown on a small space, and from the first of August to fall feeding time it can be used with profit.—[N. H. Mirror and Farmer.

Seeding on Sandy Soil.

Sand is easily worked, says the Rural New Yorker, and farmers accustomed to ploughing and cultivating it are not easily persuaded to take and work heavier lands. The chief difficulty with sand is that of getting grass, and especially clover, to succeed well on it. While rich enough, there is no trouble, but sand needs frequent manuring, and a yearly addition of vegetable matter from some source.—Ploughing under a growth of clover every third year will keep the soil up, and a "black sand" with plenty of vegetable matter is one of the most productive of all soils. But if several hoed crops have been taken in succession the vegetable matter is speedily exhausted The fields become incapable of holding grass roots, and frequently in winter large hollows in the drifting sand are dug by the wind and blown away. What to do with these light sands is a difficult question. It is impossible to manure them all, and without manure, much of the most valuable part of the soil will be blown away, so that there will be nothing for clover to take root on the following spring. We will mention a method practiced by some farmers who own some of this difficult soil to manage. They sow buckwheat early in July, which is ploughed under in August or first of September, and rye and timothy seed immediately sown. The roots hold the soil and the top of the plant keeps the wind from reaching it. In April or March following clover is sown, which gets a better start than as though the field had been left naked.

—"I've got another, my dear," said Mr. Dorkins as he hurried into the house. "If you were on top of Trinity Church spire on the back of a goose how would you get down?" Mrs. Dorkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning rod, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then gave it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the goose," said Mr. Dorkins, exultantly.

—It is rather startling, and to Russia must be not a little alarming, to find how rapidly American wheat is superceding Russian in England. Ten years ago Russia exported nearly half the bread imported into England, and America only an eighth; now America furnishes half, and Russia only one-fifth.

Centaur Liniments.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present a trial bottle to medical men, gratis, as a guarantee of what they say.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains and any ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT.

We make no pretense that this article will cure Cancer, restore lost bones, or give health to a whiskey soaked carcass. But it will always reduce inflammation and allay pain.

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds **without a scar.** Palsey, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions yield to its treatment.

Henry Black of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd of Zanesville, O., says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of

HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring bone, Wind gall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but few cases **which it would not cure. It will cure** when anything can. It is folly to spend $20 for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur liniment will do better.—The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

W. P. Hopkins, Postmaster, Piqua, O., says: "Centaur Liniment can't be beat. It cures every time."

"YELVERTON, O., March 2, 1874.

"The Centaur Liniments are the best selling medicines we have ever had. The demand is very great for it, and we cannot afford to be without it.

"P. H. BISEY & SON."

"JEFFERSON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1874.

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable. The stable keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used.

"A. J. MCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & CO.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Mass., experimented in his private practice for twenty years to produce a combination that would have the properties of **Castor Oil** without its unpleasant taste and griping effect.

His preparation was sent for, near and far, till finally he gave it the name of Castoria, and put it up for sale. It is very wonderful in its effects, particularly with the disordered stomachs and bowels of children. It **assimilates the food,** cures sour stomach, and wind colic, regulates the bowels, **expels worms,** and may be relied upon in croup.

As a pleasant, effective and perfectly **safe cathartic** remedy, it is superior to Castor Oil, Cordials and Syrups. It does not contain alcohol, and is adapted to any age.

By regulating the stomach and bowels of **cross and sickly children** they become good-natured and healthy. They can **enjoy sleep** and mothers **have rest.** The Castoria is put up at the Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

may30-3m

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ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, &C.

Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost, procured for a small fee. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and full reply, with blanks, will be sent free.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!!

All Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension.

Widows, and minor children of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who have died since discharge, of disease contracted, or wounds and injuries received in the service and in line of duty, can procure pensions, by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Increased rates for Pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion.

Send stamp to **GILMORE & CO., Washington, D. C.,** for full instructions. may23tf

William J. Wheeler,

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SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Agent for the following reliable Companies:

	ASSETTS.
CONTINENTAL, New York,	$2,700,000
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,	1,600,000
PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia,	1,600,000
TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., of Hartford,	3,300,000

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

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ALSO, AGENT FOR

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Pianos!

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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 and **Sold by Instalments,** *Warranted for the term of five years.*

MELODEONS & ORGANS TO RENT.

So. Paris, July 13, 1875. 1y

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D., 1876.

ON the petition of Albio E. Chase, Administrator of the estate of William Chase, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate belonging to said deceased, viz: One lot of pasture land in said Paris containing twenty acres, more or less.

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register

WANTED—Men, $30 per week and expenses! Steady employment for 6 months. Address with stamp, J. M. MUNYON & CO., 41 Tremont Street, Boston. july25 4t

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It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in 1 day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. National Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED,—**AGENTS** to canvass for the authentic and complete *Life of Gen. Hayes,* our next President, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity. The people are ready for it. Address B. B. Russell, Publ'r, Boston, Mass.

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

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be always well. "I am not particular in my meals, I eat what I like; and whenever I feel under the weather, I resort to my

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

which I keep always in the house." Wise man and economical as well. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy, in the shape of this Aperient.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$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.

"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 Oracles, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 pages, just issued. Mailed post paid, to any address for 35 cents. Apply (inclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial Grounds, Phila., o American News Co., New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

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Dry and Fancy Goods

AT

J.A.Rodick & Co's

No. 2, Flint and Tracy's Block,

LEWISTON, - - MAINE.

We are now offering the largest and best stock of DRY & FANCY GOODS we have ever offered to the public, at prices that can't be beat.

Black Cashmeres 75c. to $1.
Black Alpacas and Brilliantines 25c. to $1.
Black Silks, in stripes and plain colors, very cheap.
All the new styles in Plaids and plain Dress Goods at prices from 12 1-2c. to 75c.
Linen Suits, beautifully embroidered, from $1 to $12.
Parasols at from 50c. to $4.
yd wide Bro Cot 6 1-2c.
do Blea do 6 1-2 to 12 1-2c

BIG STOCK OF

SHAWLS

consisting of Striped and Figured Paisleys, White and Colored Shetlands, Black Thibets, and Cashmeres, Llama, Point Lace, Cot. Point Lace, also, all the new styles in striped Wool Shawls, at LOWER PRICES than ever before.

In fact, we have a full line of Domestics and House-keeping Goods, Remnants, Woolens for Men's and boys' wear, Cottonades, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Buttons, &c., &c., making a full and complete stock, which we shall offer at extremely low figures.

Don't forget the place,

No. 2, FLINT AND TRACY'S BLOCK (2 doors below Post Office) LEWISTON, ME.

N. B.—MR. E. W. COBURN, formerly of the Lewiston Branch Store, at South Paris, will be happy to wait on such of his old customers at Paris and vicinity as shall favor him with a call at

J. A. RODICK & CO.'S,
2 doors S. Post Office, Lewiston, Me.

June 29, 1876. 1y

Opened This Day

AT

Goddard & Garcelon's

The Choicest Stock and Greatest Variety of Seasonable

DRESS GOODS

we ever offered.

Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS and CASHMERES.

FRENCH VIGONES and DEBEGES in new shades from 50c. to $1.37 per yard.

Cheaper goods in prices from 12c for Delaines and Repps to 50c.

LINEN SUITS & SUNSHADES

in Great Variety and at Reduced Prices.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

many kinds at less prices than same goods were ever before sold.

BATES QUILTS,

at 75c. $1.00 $1.25.

Continental 4-7 Cotton, 6 1-2c.

Turkey Red and Linen Damask very cheap.

We have one of the Largest and Best Stocks in the State and guarantee purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine goods and prices before buying.

Goddard & Garcelon

No. 4, Pillsbury Block,
Lewiston, Me.

13junetf

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of THOMAS ROBERTS late of Rumford in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 18, 1876. SULLIVAN R. HUTCHINS.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of ENOS DILLINGHAM late of Dixfield, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 18, 1876. WILLIAM W. WAIT.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of JOHN W. KENDALL late of Bethel, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 20, 1876. ROBERT E. L. FARWELL.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of DANIEL PARSONS late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EMERY PARSONS.

July 18, 1876.

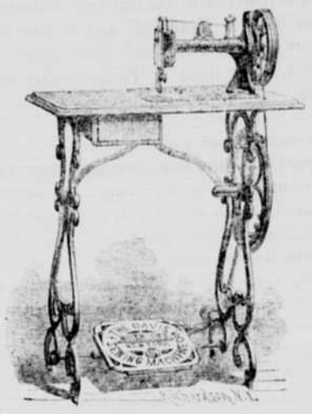
REVOLUTION!

The New

DAVIS

Vertical Feed, Shuttle

Sewing Machines.



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

1st. The presser foot is always raised from the fabric when the feed takes place, thereby presenting no resistence to seams or ridges while feeding.

2d. The needle being in the fabric, moving with the *vertical feed-bar*—with its full pressure on the goods, renders the feed sure and strong, and the stitch uniform in length.

3d. The needle being in the goods at the time the feed takes place, renders it impossible to full one piece while the other is stretched.

4th. The *vertical feed-bar* being behind the needle renders it capable of sewing elastic goods, making a smooth and flexible seam with stitch alike on both sides—thus enabling the sewing of any number of thicknesses without basting, and operating with equal facility on the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics.

In addition to the foregoing invaluable and indispensable features, which are peculiar to this machine alone, we urge the following additional points:

1st. *Simplicity.*—It has no under works to be looked after or get out of order.

2d. *Durability.*—Its working parts are made of the best improved steel; are compact, strong and durable.

3d. *Efficiency.*—It is the largest machine manufactured that is adapted for family sewing; its 9½ inch arm enables it to do a greater variety of stitching, from the lightest cambric, through all grades of fabric to harness leather, and do it so well that the same machine may be used either in manufacturing or family sewing with equal facility.

4th. *Practicability and Economy.*—It runs at a high rate of speed, which, combined with its peculiar feed, enables the operator to turn the work at any angle while the machine is in full motion, without changing the tension or length of stitch, consequently it can easily do in a given time one-third more work than any rotary or four motion feed. It excels in hemming, felling, tucking, braiding, cording, binding, quilting, ruffling; it will make wide and narrow hems, hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape cloth, or goods difficult to hem on other machines, and for all of which it has attachments especially adapted For carriage trimming, shoe fitting, tailoring, dress making and family use it has no superior.

J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.,

MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

Genera Agents for Androscoggin, Oxford and Cumberland Counties.

Mechanic Falls, August 31, 1875. 1y

THE

OXFORD COUNTY

Insurance Agency!

HAS BEEN INSTITUTED

Twelve Years

This CENTENNIAL YEAR, and during that time it has issued nearly

10,000 POLICIES,

AND PAID OUT

$60,000 IN LOSSES!

All of which have been PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and paid at maturity.

None but the VERY BEST Companies are represented,—such as the

ÆTNA, HOME,
HARTFORD,
ROGER WILLIAMS,
NEW YORK LIFE,
TRAVELLERS AND
RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ALL FIRST-CLASS

in every particular. INSURANCE EFFECTED on

Dwellings,
Manufactories and Personal Property,
On Reasonable Terms!

I am prepared also to do a

Real Estate Business

and any one wishing to dispose of real estate or purchase the same, will do well to give me a call. I have now on hand

Farms, Dwellings, & House Lots

in NORWAY for sale at GREAT BARGAINS.

Freeland Howe,

AGENT,

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE,

Norway, Me.

Norway, March 21, 1876.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

The Year of Jubilee has Come!

and we are all jolly and happy together, and now, if you wish to continue in the same mood, only more so, buy your supplies of

H. N. BOLSTER

SO. PARIS,

for we are selling goods at "Knock down Prices," and giving every man his money's worth and MORE, TOO.

We have a good line, and best styles of

DRESS GOODS,

for the season, VERY LOW.

HATS and CAPS,

just received, that we almost give away they are SO CHEAP.

Boots and Shoes,

a big pile of them at prices that defy competition.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS,

at SMALL PRICES.

Crockery & Glassware,

a good stock at prices way down.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS and a FRESH STOCK,

FLOUR, LIME, &c.

And as this is centennial year, therefore every body ought to feel full of Yankee Doodle, we propose to sell goods so low that every one of our customers shall feel jolly and "chock full" of that same old tune all the time.

Please call and make your purchases of us and we will send you home feeling happy and gay all the way.

H. N. BOLSTER.

South Paris, June 6, 1876. 3m

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

ON the petition of Isabilla C. Ingraham, Guardian of Paulina and Mary P. Ingraham, minor heirs of Joseph S. Ingraham, late of Bangor, Penobscot County, deceased, praying for licence to sell and convey one undivided third part of the late homestead of Abigail G. Ingraham, situated in the city of Augusta in Kennebec County, to Charles H. White at an advantageous offer of eight hundred and thirty three dollars:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shewcause if any they have why the said petition should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C DAVIS, Register

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

DORCAS B. MOORE, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Levi A. Moore, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

ON the petition of Lucretia H. Demeritt, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Demeritt, late of Peru in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the payment of debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of her petition, with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. Davis Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

JOAN P. SWASEY, Administrator de bonis non on the estate of Francis A. Glover, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

BENJAMIN F. CAREY, Executor on the estate of Sally Lucas, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

MARY ABBOTT, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Farnum Abbott, late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County on the eighteenth day of Aug next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1876.

ON the Petition of Mary E. Bartlett widow of Allen S. Bartlett late of Norway, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal Estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

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A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway, Maine.

Norway, February 1, 1876.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction by the subscriber, assignee of the bankrupt estate of Mighill Mason, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the present residence of Mighill Mason, on Bethel Hill, Bethel, Maine, the following described property formerly belonging to Mighill Mason, namely: the Mighill Mason home place, being a large, elegant two story house, barn and two stores adjoining, together with about one acre of land on which they stand,—all the buildings are in good repair and well located; the said Mighill Mason's interest in the Kendall farm, so called, four miles from Bethel Hill on the Androscoggin river and containing about 60 acres of excellent tillage land; the right to redeem the former Chapman place, so called, on Bethel Hill, 50 acres of wild land, well timbered, in Grafton, in said County; and also said Mason's interest in a certain farm in said Grafton, the same on which one Kendall has or professes to have a life lease. Meaning and intending to sell at said time and place all the property both real and personal, not exempted by law, to which the said bankrupt had at the time of filing his petition in Bankruptcy, or any right or title, or any interest in, in the State of Maine. Terms made known at time and place of sale