

NUMBER 31.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—must pay for it. If he fails to do so, the publisher is not responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears due to the publisher, and continue to send him until payment is made, and continue to send him until payment is made, and continue to send him until payment is made.

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

(Every Postmaster in Oxford County.)

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Agents will deliver their commission before sending money 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 THURSH OF HARTFORD.

For County Attorney,
GEORGE D. BISBEE OF BUCKFIELD.

For County Commissioner,
CHARLES O. PENDLETON OF DENMARK.

For Register of Probate,
HERBERT C. DAVIS OF PARIS.

For Sheriff,
JOSEPH W. WHITTEN OF BUCKFIELD.

For County Treasurer,
GEORGE H. WATKINS OF PARIS.

Defalcations.

Recent investigations, demanded by a Democratic, have resulted in giving to the public the following table of losses by defalcations during each administration since 1854:

Date.	Administration.	Loss in \$100,000.
1854-55	Jackson	\$10.35
1856-57	Van Buren	21.35
1858-59	Pierce	5.86
1860-61	Lincoln	1.41
1862-63	Johnson	0.18
1864-65	Grant	0.40
1866-67	Grant	0.26

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

For THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Not an Office-Seeker—Honest.

There are many and cogent reasons why the people should give their votes for General Hayes in preference to Tilden; but there are two reasons of a general nature, which stand out in bold relief when the history, aims, deeds and antecedents of the two candidates are compared. The former has not sought or intrigued for the Presidency. This cannot be said of Tilden. The Presidency is too high a trust and too sacred to be scrambled after as rowers and racers connive and train and intrigue for victory. Aspirations for such a position might be entertained by any statesman, but it should be considered beneath the dignity of any man fit for the place, to spread his nets and make his combinations to secure it.

It is preeminently to the credit of Gen. Hayes that he has not sought or intrigued for this high office, but that the office has sought him. For this reason he can be an independent, unfettered, impartial agent of the Constitution and the whole people—one in whom all portions of this great nation can confide. No section or clan or interest can claim his special favor or fear or have reason to dread his hostility. He will have only one great and noble purpose in view, and that not a partisan one, on a theoretical or preconceived policy; but one based on the wants of the people for the time being, in the interest of those cardinal principles, Union, Freedom and Justice.

Gov. Tilden can have no claim for a vote on such grounds. He sought the office with partisan zeal and gained the candidate's place by years of intrigue and by party combinations and tacit promises which until him for an impartial Magistrate. He will be the President of a section if elected and his administration will be tainted with his antecedents and associations. His supporters boast of the systematic arrangement of his emissaries and of his consummate ability in marshaling all his elements of success. They declare he has conciliated a section and will receive an entire sectional vote—that his friends were organized in all the principal States and cities—that the cars which carried the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, everywhere contained his most officious and vociferous advocates—that no speakers at the St. Louis Convention could be heard but his—that his advocates were cheered in and out of the Convention, in the hotels, on the balconies and in the streets, while the friends of Hendricks and Hancock were met with silence; or, as in the case of Cox and Erving, they were brutally squelched by the threatening gestures, noise and confusion. Such office seeking ought to disgrace any man, and disqualify him as an agent of a free people. It partakes of the essence of despotism and does not hesitate to use its instrumentalities. It is not rational to suppose that an aspirant who has sought office on sectional grounds by one who refused to pay a dollar or give moral support to strengthen the arm of the government in arrest of rebellion could administer the laws in the interest of Union, Freedom and equal rights.

The quotation—"An honest man is the noblest work of God" is often heard; but it is quite seldom that all men of all parties will agree that such a man actually has been found and really has an existence on this broad footstool. But in Gen. Hayes all parties agree they have found an honest man. This is a qualification that overshadows and includes all others. If the people have found a man who is honest and knows enough to lead armies to save and not destroy his country, and to govern a great State to the satisfaction of all parties year after year,—whose character is without a stain,—he is entitled to their confidence and support. This simple qualification is and ought to be the ground-work for high office. On this simple germinal principle Gen. Hayes stands like a rock or like some vast pillar at the entrance of a temple. I want a common, honest man who can do as well as talk, for my candidate—one who can keep in sight of the people and who like Washington and Lincoln can feel and think and act for the people—not one who soars on eagle's wings, with an eagle's propensities, and who demands idolatry from his dupes and adoration from his parasites.

All parties do not unite to call Gov. Tilden honest. It is not asserted and rejected from all parties that he is an honest man. Under the specious, deceptive and hypocritical cry of reform—of repeated—the word honest is properly left out and smothered. He is the smart Gov. Tilden—the powerful, far-seeing organizer—the partisan trapper who can catch and appropriate every element of power. But all this is not a substitute for honesty; nor can his promises—the Hills, Morrisseys and Tweeds and his godfathers and associates, the Davises, Floyds and Thompsons wipe out his history, aims and antecedents. Honest or not, Gov. Tilden acted, associated with and gave his counsel with and to the enemies of his country when it was threatened with destruction. This is a fact, and facts are stubborn things. Old Federalists were not wholly denied honesty when they inaugurated the Hartford Convention, declared for a Senate for life and were willing to take New England from the Union under certain contingencies; but the American people would never trust him with power, and Federalism sank in dark seas to rise no more. But Federalism never reared its rebellious head, confiscated the Army and Navy of the government, and spent four years in blood to slaughter, divide and destroy. Gov. Tilden and his associates did, and if any casuistry can reconcile it with honesty let it be done. The people would not trust Federalists. Democrats with Tilden have exceeded, far exceeded in thought and deed all the evils of Federalism. Can they be called honest and be trusted with power?

Gov. Tilden's Letter.

After so long a time of delay, the letter of acceptance of Gov. Tilden has appeared, and also that of Hendricks. The most of Gov. Hendricks' letter is devoted to his "special hobby," the repeal of the "Resumption clause," while that of Tilden is more like a stump speech than a letter of acceptance. We think the people generally will be disappointed in it. It is mainly devoted to the question of finance, while the democratic cry of "reform" is very ingeniously interwoven all the way through it. He seems to be very careful to circumscribe his "hard money" views so as not to go outside of the St. Louis Platform, which is so very speciously drawn, intended to convey one idea to the common voter, and entirely a different one to the leaders of the party. Of course the two letters must coincide, and for this purpose they meet each other about half way.

Gov. Tilden, though heretofore an avowed advocate of hard money and resumption, stultifies himself in order to win the votes of the "soft money" element of his party, which is very strong in the South and West. He says that "the proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object, with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the revivings of business." He says further, that "The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best." Congress in 1875, fixed a time for the final resumption of specie payment, and placed that time far enough ahead that the country might get fully prepared for it. If four years of gradual contraction of the paper currency is not sufficient time in which to prepare for a final resumption, it seems to me useless to attempt it at all. But it is sufficient. There may be some new legislation required to perfect the plan, but every attempt since then made by the Republicans to pass any act for the perfection of that plan, has been baffled and defeated by the Democrats.

Gov. Tilden indorses the declaration of the platform that the resumption act is a hindrance to resumption. How the fixing of a time for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States, and declaring upon a time for the final resumption of specie payments, can be a hindrance to resumption is more than I can see. The inflationists demand more paper money, and when the "resumption act" is repealed, the next move will be to issue more paper currency, and the more paper currency there is in circulation, the greater the difference between that and gold. The paper dollar is now worth only twelve cents less than a gold dollar, and it seems to me the greatest folly in the world to make the gap any wider, and we shall deprecate any such move. The people should begin to practice economy at home, curtail their expenses as much as possible, and they will find that there is money enough in the country. The "business distress" that Gov. Tilden speaks of, is due more to the uncertainty of what the financial policy is to be, than to the "enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government," as he says. In his allusion to the Southern question, he makes no mention of the masses.

in South Carolina and elsewhere. He has not a word of condemnation. Have we any evidence that the quiet citizen in the South will be protected in his civil and political rights if he is elected President? Does he give us any assurance in that letter? Has the party given us any? The local self-government that he speaks of, means "State rights" only differently worded. He finally closes by saying, "If summoned by the sufferings of my countrymen to a tempt the work" meaning a system of reform. "I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will." No doubt he would be the efficient instrument of the will of the controlling element of his party, which element is south of Mason and Dixon's line, hungry boards of unrepentant rebels in whose hands he would and could be but a mere instrument of their will.

Two Pictures.

Tilden claims to have been a reform Governor. His friends point to his attack upon the Canal Ring as one of his principal triumphs. The following is the official record of what he has thus far accomplished in the line of canal reform:

Number of suits brought.	43
Number brought to trial.	1
Number of convictions obtained.	1
Number of suits dismissed by court.	42
Number of suits now pending.	1
Amount of money recovered.	None.
Amount of commission and counsel to arrested Attorney General, (about)	\$100,000.
Payment of two certificates stopped by commission.	3,600
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped.	None.

President Grant has made no pretensions, but gone along quietly and surely in the line of reform. Since May, 1875, his movement against the Whisky Ring presents the following satisfactory record:

Value of property seized.	\$1,500,000.
Value of assessments.	1,400,000.
Suits on official bonds.	150,000.
Total.	\$3,050,000.

From the above sources the cash turned into the Treasury on May 1, 1876, was \$600,000. The process of condemnation and sale is necessarily slow, but the final collection of at least one million dollars more is already fully assured. The criminal indictments were as follows:

Distillers and rectifiers.	55
Superintendents.	5
Revenue agents.	5
Collectors.	2
Deputy collectors.	39
Gaugers.	15
Storekeepers.	19
Other persons.	19
Total.	176

Convictions and pleas of guilty.

Fined the country.	110
Tried and acquitted.	12
Total.	122

Since the 1st of May the following record has been made:

Indictments found.	8
Convictions.	23
Fines.	\$28,000.
Recovered on bonds.	175,000.

These prosecutions, and all the expenses incident to them, will cost the Government less than \$20,000.

Tilden's motto appears to have been, "Let no guilty man be punished." Grant has been true to his motto. "Let no guilty man escape." Tilden has blown his own trumpet and his ear has been tickled with its return echo. Grant has rested satisfied with the results of his reforms. They have been substantial and real—not idle and empty as those advocated by Tilden & Co.

If Mr. Tilden has proven a reformer let us have the facts and figures. Mere assertion will not satisfy the American people. They want the facts. They have them as given by the Republican record. Unless Tilden can present a better record the people will bury him and his party in a grave deeper than that dug in 1872.

"It cannot be said that all these suits were commenced by me. Of these three the old suit commenced by Attorney General Fisk, and finally abandoned by him as hopeless. This is the one which the court dismissed.—*Republic*.

—Mr. Tilden's war record will not bear a very close inspection. Besides being one of the Committee who framed the famous peace-at-any-price resolution in the Democratic platform of 1864, he was Chairman of the New York Central Committee in the campaign, and was concerned in the arrangements for a Democratic mass meeting which took place at Syracuse on the 26th of October. The Central Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was chairman, prepared the transparencies for the procession and among the mottoes selected were these choice bits of patriotism:

"A despot has his paradise, and liberty hath her avengers."
"American soil scourged by an unconditional despot in Abraham Lincoln."
"No more victims for slaughter pens. Not a man—not a dollar."
"If Seward touches his bell again, the people will stretch his neck."
"The Constitution we will obey, but arbitrary arrests we will resist unto death."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on all advocates of civil war."
"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."
"Free ballots or free bullets. Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

REUNION.—The soldiers and sailors' reunion at Portland, last week was a grand success. Over 2,000 veterans were in line the last day, and great interest was manifested in the exercises. Associations were formed, embracing nearly every regiment which served in the war. A little excitement was created Thursday by Gen. Roberts who took occasion to eulogize Gen. Robert E. Lee. An eye witness thus describes the scene.

Capt. Adams of Mass. eulogized Blaine for telling the rebels in Congress how they had treated Union soldiers, which caused great cheering and also cries of "no politics." But the climax came when Gen. Roberts of Bangor, in the course of his speech, "hoped the time would come when the Union soldiers would respect the character and devotion of Robert E. Lee." This occasioned a storm of hisses, shouts and indignities, and Gen. Roberts could not go on, till Gen. Shepley begged that Roberts might be heard and then he would reply. Gen. Shepley referred to the cruelty to Union soldiers, charged the responsibility for it upon Davis and Lee and denounced them as the murderers of our imprisoned soldiers. Col. Burbank followed in the same strain and would not sit and hear R. E. Lee applauded in an assemblage of Union soldiers. Enthusiastic cheering greeted these sentiments.

It is stated by some of the returned soldiers that Thursday was appointed as a day for a grand republican demonstration, but that Gen. Roberts objected to visiting the Portland Soldiers' Reunion, if the republicans held a meeting on that day. Accordingly the republican rally was postponed by request of republican soldiers. Gen. Roberts then felt at liberty to attend the reunion and to make possibly the greatest political speech of his life.

The affair not only creates much feeling as an ill-timed and injudicious proceeding, but because it fully shows how the great Democratic party regards those rebels and traitors who sought to destroy this nation. Gen. Roberts is one of Maine's leading Democrats, and when he

remained he would "have nothing more to do with Maine soldiers," he only capped the climax to his injudicious proceedings, and alienated from himself and his party more honest men and good citizens than than they can well afford to lose.

Second Edition.

There were only a few persons present at the second session of Oxford County Reform Mass Meeting last Friday. In fact, there were but six representatives in attendance when the meeting was called to order.

Secretary Chase of Buckfield, was "unavoidably detained at home," and Geo. O. Hayford was appointed to fill his place.

Mr. Barrett addressed the meeting, denouncing upon the times; and gave it as his opinion that the best interests of Oxford County demanded that this convention put a County ticket into the field.

There was much delay in securing any action. The president vainly endeavored to obtain opinions concerning the matter under consideration. At last Sol Royal of Paris moved that the Convention adjourn till 1:30 P. M.

During the hour of noon, the people's representatives held consultation with various prominent Paris Democrats, and a plan of action was decided upon.

Asa Atwood of Buckfield moved a committee to nominate a county committee. Farrar of Buckfield, Royal of Paris and Carey of Hartford were appointed. When the committee retired, Mr. Farrar was absent and Paris of Buckfield was appointed in his place. The committee subsequently reported for the County Committee, Asa Atwood of Buckfield, Alvorado Hayford of Canton, Merritt Farrar of Buckfield, J. T. Glover of Hartford and Sol Royal of Paris.

Sol Royal of Paris, in the absence of the other Sol, delivered an address upon the money question, and its relation to the hard times. In fancy he heard rumblings which foretold a volcanic eruption, and he was determined to seek shelter from coming destruction by getting on board the newly built ship (which has fair promise of taking him out to sea). No Androscoggin men were present, and not caring to have Democratic hands appear too plainly from under the lamb's robe, no other speeches were delivered.

On motion of Asa Atwood the convention proceeded to ballot for a county ticket, with the following result:

B. F. Carey of Sumner was nominated as Senator from eastern district; J. W. Whitten of Buckfield Sheriff; A. S. Kurball of Waterford, County Attorney; Alfred Cole of Buckfield, Register of Probate; Sol Royal of Paris, Treasurer.

President Barrett remarked that there were no delegates present from Western Oxford, and as one Senator and Commissioner were to come from that section it would be well to leave the matter of those nominations with the county committee. A motion to that effect was carried. All the nominations were unanimous, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

As the first session of this grand mass meeting was managed by Androscoggin fuglers, so was the second controlled by Democratic politicians. Most of the nominations were made with the sole purpose of helping the democratic party, and only after consultation with its leaders. It is plainly a democratic trade to be ratified by the convention Tuesday.

The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

Whereas, in the history of political parties and organizations it is evident that corruption and abuses gradually creep in and pervade and change the character of the party, and the National welfare may be secondarily concerned in politics;

And Whereas, it is intended that in the two great political parties of this country that principles have become subverted to private gain and the National welfare may be secondarily concerned in politics;

And Whereas, it becomes necessary for a proper assertion of moral independence for individuals and for the furtherance of the cause that the public welfare may not be subverted to private interests;

And Whereas, we feel that we cannot look for any reform or correction of these abuses from the existing political parties;

Therefore, Resolved by the Independent Reform Voters of Oxford County in convention assembled:

That the present condition of the country calls for a complete reform in our civil service and financial policy, and for the furtherance of the object we form ourselves into an organization to be called the Independent Reform Party of Oxford County.

Peace reigns not plenty: plenty in the country, but not plenty in the houses of the people.—We have the war, pestilence and famine, and financial distress and industrial woes on every hand. Every business man who has liabilities feels that he is sinking under a crushing load. Masses of working men are deprived of the means of support, bankruptcy and pauperism of labor stare in the face of the masses, and the two political parties propose no remedy, attempt no solution of the financial problem, and turn a deaf ear to the cries of distress that come up from every part of our land, is why we call this convention and organization into being.

We quote from Peter Cooper that the prosperity of our country cannot be restored by the shrinkage of values of production, but by the increase of value of money in circulation. This shrinkage and increase cannot be stopped so long as the government continues to issue currency in forcing resumption of specie payments. Our present currency without specie resumption is the best currency we ever had, waver more stable than any paper we ever had on any pretense. The resumption act has widened the financial distress that came upon us, and killed our industries. It has depreciated the greenback and shrunk values. Therefore we demand the repeal of the resumption act, and the perfection of the greenback. We demand that the government make the greenback a full legal tender for all dues, debts, taxes, and all other payments.

We believe the volume of the currency should be equal to the industrial and business interests of the country and not squandered to the injury of the people. With that object in view the greenback should be made interchangeable with a law interest bearing bond. We believe these acts would make the greenback equal to the gold dollar, and restore prosperity to our country.

The only necessity for the National Bank is to enable the bondholder to draw interests, one on his bonds and another on his money. Therefore we demand that this robbery be stopped and the currency issued directly by the government.

We feel proud to be the first convention in New England to extend the right hand of fellowship to the West, and with them to unite for the preservation of our industrial liberties.

ALVARADO HAYFORD,
W. C. CAREY,
W. R. CHASE,
G. O. HAYFORD,
ASA ATWOOD,
Committee on Resolutions.

—The Democratic House has at last repealed the resumption clause of the act of 1875. The repeal was supported by ninety-eight Democrats and opposed by fifty-eight Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. Comment on this action is unnecessary. That it is regarded as a step in opposition to resumption is shown by the action of the hard-money Democrats of the Eastern States in opposing it.

—Carl Schurz is not the only German who is supporting Hayes and Wheeler apparently for the *Westliche Post* says: "Over a thousand subscribers a week, as we are now gaining them, does not show any particular enthusiasm among the Germans for Tilden."

PEG CITY.

A large industry—Trip to Streaked Mountain—Industries of Buckfield—Nooks and corners as viewed by a pedestrian—Sensible advice.

There are two ways of going to Buckfield. One is to go to Buckfield; the other is to ride in one of Marble's powder carts to North Buckfield and then walk two and a half miles south. We took the latter route last Tuesday morning. From Paris to North Buckfield is as good a road as could be constructed and maintained in such a hill country. It would be impossible to find so many hills on a like territory anywhere except in Maine. This is a great draw-back to travel, but supplies such an endless variety of scenery that one scarcely notices the toilsomeness of his way.

Along the route are some fine upland farms, and some of the best orchard and wood land in this section. The richest and sweetest hay produced in Maine also grows on these rocky hills.

The traveler may tell when he has crossed the Paris town line into Buckfield by a landmark, which has suggested the title to this article, viz: the shoe shops. It seems as if every farmer in town was also a shoemaker. Near each set of buildings is a little shop, and from the windows, on stormy days, in cold weather, and whenever farm work does not press, may be heard the peg, peg of a shoemaker's hammer, as he makes soles for Southern and Western buyers. Most of this work has grown up from the establishment of large shoe factories at Buckfield village and at the city of Auburn. Notwithstanding the improvements in shoemachinery, much work on these goods must be done by hand, and manufacturers find farmers who are willing to employ their spare moments in shoemaking at rates so low it is profitable to let out large quantities of work to them. This presents a double advantage; the manufacturers are consoled and those who do this work receive a trifle for much time which would otherwise be unemployed.

Besides these numerous small shops scattered through the town, there are two factories in Buckfield village. One is managed by C. M. Daicy, the other by Mr. Hanson. Some time ago we gave a description of Hanson's steam shop.

Daicy's factory is located on twenty-mile river which furnishes power by a 15 horse wheel. The factory is a three story building 60x14 feet. It is not large enough for the business now being done. From fifty to seventy five hands are employed. Ten cases of shoes are daily turned out from the shop, while from two to five more are let out. The work is done on contract, and the business is rapidly increasing. Four horses are employed trucking stock and manufactured goods by way of Auburn. Most of the stock comes from Boston. The goods are women's heavy pegged shoes for Southern and Western wear. The boxes for packing these goods are manufactured on the premises by Mr. Frank Maxim, and are samples of good durable work. Pine timber is employed exclusively in their manufacture. Mr. C. M. Daicy, proprietor of this establishment was formerly engaged in the same business at Auburn. He has had twelve or fifteen years' experience, and is considered one of the best shoemakers in the State. He is familiar with every department of the work, and gives it his personal supervision. Mr. B. C. Keen, foreman, kindly exhibited to us the premises and explained the working of the various machines. Experienced workmen are employed whenever they can be secured; as such are considered the more economical help. One machine pegger has attained a remarkable dexterity in his department. He pegged a single shoe in ten seconds and five pairs in two and a half minutes. At present Mr. Daicy would like to secure the services of two experienced wax-thread machine girls. We have given only a brief outline of the business, as it is impossible to present a minute, comprehensive description of every department and machine. Loafers are not desired on the premises; but if any person desires to obtain information concerning the business, he will be treated most courteously by proprietor and foreman.

Tuesday morning there was promise of a cool day, and a party to visit Streaked Mountain was hastily organized. It was composed chiefly of "engaged" and married people with their families. Alfred Cole, Esq., one of the characters of this village was about joining the party, and we accepted his kind invitation to ride with him. Mr. Cole is a man of fine tastes and a journalist of reputation. For a number of years he has corresponded with the *Boston Journal* and numerous other papers. He is familiar with every object of interest in this vicinity, and being ready to impart his information, a ride in his company cannot fail to be instructive as well as entertaining. The road from Buckfield village to old Streaked is a continuous rocky ascent. The roads are remarkably well kept, considering the fact that every heavy shower sends a torrent down them. Only a concrete or macadamized way could be proof against such unmerciful washings.

At the mountain's foot is a little red farm house, owned and occupied, with the surrounding acres, by Mr. Churchill, a young farmer, and his family. Mr. C. has recently purchased a large farm, and intends soon to leave these premises, which are thereby thrown into the market. Close by the house is a fine grove of young trees, which would make a most excellent camping and picnic ground if the underbrush were cleared out. We arrived here about twelve o'clock, to find that the party had lunched and traveled upward. Mr. Cole had promised us part of the picnic dinner, but it was only after long search that we found the fragments of a repast carefully gathered, boxed up and stowed away among the bushes. A rough, winding bridle or foot path leads to the summit from this point. It is quite easy of ascent, and being shaded nearly all the way, the exercise is rather pleasant than fatiguing. We found

plenty of berries for eating, though the past few hot dry days have rendered them rather small for profitable merchandise. On picking our way to the top we found County Attorney Bisbee and family, Postmaster DeCoster and family, Insurance Agent Hayford and family, with the before mentioned "engaged" couples and two or three spare maidens, with whom Cole soon occupied himself, evidently forgetful of his previous engagement. A cool white mountain breeze rendered the weather comfortable on the summit, though "old Sol" was sending his sharp east arrows at us. The view from this elevation is grand and beautiful. Westward the white mountains stand out boldly against the blue sky in all their grandeur, giving a perspective seldom equalled. Further south are pleasant mountain, and numerous ponds, for landscape, while the villages of Paris, South Paris, Norway, Oxford and Mechanic Falls give evidences of that human skill and industry which alone render a country valuable. To the southeast are Hery-brown and the two cities of the plain—Lewiston and Auburn. We have read and heard so much about the destruction of our forests that we were agreeably surprised to observe that not more than one-half the territory to be seen from this position has been cleared. There is untold wealth yet in the forests of Oxford County. As we made these observations the mountain party had paired off, and, seated on the lee side of a rock, well protected from the sun by arms and umbrellas, was engaged in singing "Nearer to thee," "Hold the Fort," etc. We should judge that a very good choir might have been selected from members of this party.

The latest edition of the Bisbee family thought it was about time for her afternoon nap; and, being one of the old folks, we accompanied the married people to their camping ground. In about an hour the party was united, and started for home.

Accepting an invitation from Mr. Bisbee, we visited his pleasant little residence. It is located on a slight eminence which is terraced from road to door step. He has a very convenient and attractive set of buildings, kept as models of neatness. In the barn besides his coat, which has previously been noticed in this paper, we found a full-blood Jersey calf, perfectly built and of excellent color. She will make a valuable cow. Mr. Bisbee has a nice law library, and is not only making constant additions to it, but is gathering many valuable volumes for household uses.

A fine view of the village and surrounding country may be had from the hill back of Mr. Bisbee's residence. At the foot of this hill is a commodious residence formerly occupied by Maj. Loring, Chas. Forster, the tooth-pick manufacturer, has leased these premises.

Mrs. Whitney Cummings, a literary character of some note, in her youth, occupies a fine residence, opposite the Bisbee stand. It is shaded by large elms which also stand in front of two or three adjacent houses. Mrs. Cummings is a sister of the late Henry Prentiss of Bangor.

After spending a pleasant evening with Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, we retired to the Buckfield House, owned by Warren and Son, where we had a refreshing sleep and a good breakfast. The hotel is located in a convenient position, and has a generous patronage. The buildings are soon to receive a thorough repairing. Mr. Warren, senior, is a harness-maker by trade, and during the winter months, last year manufactured twelve complete harnesses, doing in that time about \$500 worth of work.

Twenty mile river runs through the village furnishing a safe and reliable water power. The privilege furthest down stream is occupied by a saw mill. This property was purchased in May by Lunt & Record, two very energetic and practical young men. They do all kinds of custom sawing, and also manufacture shingles.

On the same territory is located Andrews & Waldron's shovel handle factory. The upper story of this building is occupied as a carding mill. We found an aged gentleman, Mr. Waldron, in charge of this room. The latest improved machinery is used in this work, and first-class rolls are turned out. Mr. Waldron remembers when carding, spinning and weaving were all done by hand, and drew an amusing comparison between the first machine he used and the elegant piece of mechanism which was before us.

Further up the stream is Sheriff Whitten's tannery. This business has been conducted here for the past fifty years. The present building is 30x60 feet, two stories high, with a large store-room in the attic. It has a capacity for tanning 1,000 hides per year, though, owing to hard times, it is not worked to its full capacity. Mr. Whitten grinds his own bark, and does every part of preparing leather for market. We saw a fine stock of calf and cow hides ready for use, which for smoothness and elasticity it would be difficult to equal. Mr. W. has a trim little roan mare, which he would like to sell. She was sired by Champion Black Hawk, is six years old, and gives promise of making a trotter. She is a great pet, and will prove a valuable family horse, if she does not come within 2:40. Mr. Whitten has what he calls a pretty good cow. She is three-fourths Jersey, and from her milk he has sold 180 lbs. of butter, besides supplying his family.

Near Mr. Whitten's, Orris Dorman is erecting a carriage house. The foundation and ground floor are now complete. Still further up the stream a grist mill is located and also Mr. Whittington's brush factory. Mr. W. makes a specialty of mill brushes, though he manufactures, shoe, stove, dust, and in fact all kinds except paint and whitewash brushes. Ten or twelve hands are employed. Mr. W. has been in the business forty-five years, and has more than a local reputation as a brush maker. He is pronounced

by his neighbors the happiest man in town. The lower story of this building is occupied by G. A. Harlow as a die-block manufacturer. He supplies the shoe trade with all kinds of pine cutting boards and die blocks. It is the only establishment of this kind in Maine. Mr. Harlow is also a partner in the firm of G. A. Harlow & Co., manufacturers of vinegar. The firm has secured a process whereby excellent vinegar is made in twenty-four hours. A barrel of cider is charged with a fermenting preparation and allowed to ferment slowly into receptacles placed in the lower story. The product is sold largely in Portland and Lewiston. Eighty gallons is the amount produced daily.

There are a large number of general stores, which supply all the territory north, which is on the line of the Oxford Central Railroad. The largest, and probably the most extensive store in Oxford County is that of Atwood, Spaulding & Co. We fully describe this establishment about one year since

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