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.

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Professional Cards, &c.

CHARLES R. ELDER,
COUNSELLOR-at-LAW,
30 Court St., Boston.
Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.
Nov. 21, '75. tf

CHAS. B. BENSON,
Attorney at Law,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
OFFICE OVER OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
Paris Hill, Nov. 1, 1875. 1y

UPTON & FARNHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Norway, Maine.
Nov. 22, 1875. 1y*

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DEXFIELD, MAINE.
Dexfield, Me., Nov. 8, 1875. 1y*

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

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

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
EDWIN FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
Jan. 1, '76. 1y

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

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

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

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

C. M. BISBEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
WEST SUMNER, Me.
Dr. Bisbee has been appointed Examining Surgeon for pensioners.
August 10, 1875. 1y*

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. C. R. DAVIS,
Surgeon Dentist,
Will be at DIXFIELD the fourth Monday in every month, and remain 4 days.
Jan. 1, 1876. 6mos

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

B. F. GREEN, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Dr. GREEN refers to any of the leading Homœopathic physicians of Maine or Massachusetts.
So. Paris, Me., Jan. 1, 1876.

CHARLES A. HERSEY,
ENGRAVER!
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.
Nov. 16, 1875.

LOOK! YOUR NAME ELEGANTLY PRINTED ON 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING OR ADDRESS CARDS, postpaid, for 25cts. Nothing like them ever offered in America. Big Inducements to agents.
F. W. LAPHAM, Augusta, Me.
Nov. 30, 1875. 1y

Poetry.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

A Lazy Man.

A lazy man I hate to see,
I do despise him cordially,
For honest labor is the way
To all the comforts of to day;
And where it is that men still thrive,
Why there it is that they still thrive.
The bees thus gather honey sweet,
And flowers thus in garlands meet;
The world is thus by beauty blest,
And all the earth in sweetness crest;—
Then be it ours to labor still,
With helpful hope and wakened will.

—*William Brewton.*

Selected Story.

THE DONATION PARTY AT WILLOW-BROOK.

So many confused and contradictory rumors have been circulated about that last donation party that I (who have heard the whole story from my friend and neighbor Miss Mix) would like to give this world a plain, unvarnished account of the whole festivity.

Let me, then, introduce my informant, Miss Melissa Mix, spinster, owning to forty, moderately well endowed with the world's goods, housekeeper and caretaker for her only brother Ralph, some years her senior, both of them prominent members of the Willowbrook church—and thus heralded she shall tell you the story she told me.

"O course we can't give our minister much of a salary, you know, Miss Harwood; for we've always calculated to get a man whose heart wasn't set on filthy lucre, as the 'Postle says.

I must own we hain't had much success, for, would you believe it? out of five candidates that preached here the year we built the church, not one was willing to stay and do the Lord's work.

"You see there's only about sixty families in our village, and it was settled that first winter that six dollars a family would be a fair tax, making nigh onto four hundred a year, you see; yet it is wonderful what trouble we've had to git a pastor.

"Brother Ralph thought that mebbe if we had a parsonage it would help us; so he and the other trustees bought that nice little cottage where Miss Gray used to live, with a whole rod of land belongin' to it; but, law! 'twa'n't of no use; none of 'em staid the year out; and I was clean discouraged.

"When Mr. Ormsby came, nigh on three years ago, he seemed more responsible than the rest, though he asked if we couldn't furnish part of the parsonage for him, as they was only beginners, and hadn't much housekeeping stuff.

"Well, the ladies was so pleased with him that they took right hold of the work (he was to come back in a fortnight) and got lots of things together.

"There was a handsome pincushion made for each of the bedrooms—there's three on 'em in the house—and half a dozen tidies for the parlor, and a case for his shaving paper, and all sent in the first week.

"You've heard him preach, Miss Harwood, and you know how interestin' he was, and what a beautiful reader and singer too. Why, I declare I took real comfort goin' to church and sitting under such preachin'; and so we all did, I'm sure.

"But I was telling you about what we gave him. Well, Deacon Stile's daughter Sally made a drawin' of the church, and framed it in pine cones, to hang in Mr. Ormsby's study, and the deacon he sent us a cookin' stove out of his own kitchen. He'd just bought a new one for Miss Stiles, and he come over and put it up himself, which I thought was uncommon kind.

"Then we took up a contribution to buy some furniture, but ready money was skurse just then, so we only raised enough to git a pair of chiny vases and an inkstand.

"But Silas Hart, that sold 'em to us, was one of our members, so he threw in a chiny dog for the baby and a match-box for the parson's wife.

"Miss Jones and uncle Midian sent in a new painted bedstead and a kitchen table, and so I told Ralph I'd give 'em a couple of kitchen chairs and our cradle the one we was both rocked in. So I did, and I pieced a real handsome little quilt for the cradle, a sunflower pattern, all out of spick and span new calico too.

"Well, it's 'most too bad to tell, but Mandy Jones, who went to help Miss Ormsby git to rights, told me that she did act dreadful, and not a bit becomin' a minister's wife.

"She went all round the house lookin' as if she was ready to cry, and at last she sot down in the parlor on her trunk, and began to laugh at the vases and inkstand, and then wound up by finding fault with the stove, which she said looked as if it came out of the ark.

"I've always thought she made her husband discontented, for Mr. Ormsby was such a meek, quiet, unselfish man that he never would have made any trouble if she hadn't been always complainin' and putting him up to grumble.

"But I'm wanderin' off from my story—I started to tell you about the donation party. You see, the first year we got along splendid with it, and I must say I never saw a better tea table spread than we spread that night for Miss Ormsby.

"But that woman never *could* be satisfied, and she said afterwards that it wouldn't take more than two such parties to ruin any family!

"It seems she found fault because we all stayed to tea with 'em, jest as if we hadn't a right to our tea after sendin' in all the vituals for it.

"But I don't know as Aunt Betsy did do exac'ly right, for she took Miss Ormsby's preserves to put on the table, and they was all eat that night, and I s'pose that put her out some.

"Well, as I was sayin', the second year come round, and it was read out in meetin' that the donation party would be given the next Friday.

"Mr. Ormsby read the notice, and then he looked all round and cleared his throat two or three times, as if he had somethin' perticular to say, but after waitin' a minute he changed his mind and sat down.

"I thought he acted kinder queer, but I was quite taken up with noticin' Mrs. Ormsby. She got as red as could be, and when meetin' was dismissed she jest hurried out as if she didn't want any one to speak to her.

"Well, Friday came, and by three o'clock we was mostly all at the parsonage. Mr. Ormsby looked dreadful sober more as if it was a funeral than a merry-makin', I must say; but his wife was awful. She was jest as hefty and short as could be with every one, and she went and locked the study door and put the key in her pocket right before us all, as if she was afraid we'd touch some of Mr. Ormsby's papers or books.

"Bimeby we began to think about settin' the table; so Aunt Betsey, Mandy Jones, and me went out in the kitchen to unpack the contributions. There was some pertaters and turnips (them we put in the suller), a piece of corn beef, two or three biled hams, a pot of butter, some apple sass, a big cheese, and such a lot of biscuits it would have taken all night to count 'em.

"I began to be scart when we took out panful after panful of biscuits, and no cake to speak of. At last we come to Miss Jones's basket, and there we found 'lection cake, as well as a great batch of molasses cookies.

"I was glad enough I'd sent pound-cake and crullers; but somehow when the table was ready, there was more biscuits on it than any thing else, though we did the best we could.

"Mr. Johnson sent tea and coffee from his store, besides sugar and crackers; and Amos Hull he brought a bag of nuts and some apples for the young folks after supper, he said.

"There was so many we had to divide 'em into three lots, the dinin'-room bein' small; and it was 'most seven o'clock when they got through eatin'.

"Aunt Betsey staid with me to clear up some; and I thought I never should get all the biscuits put away, for they 'most filled the pantry.

"For all there had been so many eaten yet there was piles and piles left, and, as Aunt Betsey said, they wouldn't need to bake for a month to come.

"It happened so that I didn't go out much the week after the donation party, but the second Sunday after, I started off good and early for church, and as I turned the corner by the parsonage, I saw something that 'most took my breath away. Every one of them sharp-pointed pickets round the house and garden had a good biscuit stuck right atop of it! Yes, Miss Harwood, just as sure as you live, there was Aunt Betsey's nice raised biscuits—I could tell hern by the shape—and Miss Hull's rusks, and Miss Stile's soda biscuit, and every one of 'em wasted in that shameful way.

"Well, I stood and looked—I hadn't the strength to move—pretty soon some of the ladies came along and jined me; there we all stood till the last bell began to ring, talkin' the matter over, and feelin' pretty mad, I can tell you.

"Mr. Ormsby had a good sermon that day, but I could hardly hear a word, my mind was so full of the biscuits.

"Miss Ormsby warn't there, and as soon as the last hymn was sung, he got up and said that he had had a call from a church in the far West, and that he had made up his mind that it was his duty to accept it. He went on to say that he would like to go that same week, and then, without as much as tellin' us he was sorry to leave us, or offering to wait until we could get some one else, he gave the benediction and dismissed us.

"I can tell you there was talk enough when we got out that mornin' and some of the folks thought we ought to 'p'int a committed to ask Miss Ormsby about it, but brother Ralph said, 'No; if they was goin', let 'em go peaceable:' so they all agreed to say nothin' at all.

"We heard afterward from little Johnny Hall, who was playin' near the parsonage late on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. Ormsby he brought the biscuits out in a big basket, and then Miss Ormsby she helped him to stick them on the pickets, and she laughed all the time as if it was a good joke.

"I don't want to judge anybody, but I never did think that woman was fit for a minister's wife, and I don't think so now.

"Well, they moved off, bag and baggage, on Wednesday of last weak, and we've never heard from Mr. Ormsby since, and I don't know as we want to, for seein' he hurt our feelin's so, though we've never found as good a preacher as he was, and never will."

And this was Miss Meliss's story.—*Harpers.*

Oxygen And Devotion.

Oxygen is connected with devotion in a manner which few Christians seem to understand. Is the sermon dull? Has the preacher no magnetism? Can he gain no inspiration as he pursues his theme? Do his hearers manifest a disposition to sleep? And do they seem unaffected by its truth, by its pathos, its eloquence? Look at the ventilation of the church. Probably the windows are closed, while the furnaces pour their hot breath into the room, drawn, perhaps, from the basement, where it has been confined for days. Instruct your sexton to open the windows next Sabbath, that the atmosphere may possess vitality and sweetness. Tell him to make the fires warm enough to keep the congregation comfortable without sealing the house hermetically. See that your furnaces have cold air boxes, so that they shall not bring into the church the dampness and fumes of the cellar. The sermons of your pastor will then surprise you, and your attention will surprise him.

Does the prayer-meeting drag and scape like a cutter when the snow is thin? Is the leader unable to impart interest to it? Do the brethren sit still as if under some heavy burden which pressed them to their seats, and which they had resolved to bear in silence? Are the prayers lugubrious, and the exhortations rambling and pointless? Throw open the windows. Make the air wholesome, and keep it warm. Many prayer meetings which are noted for dullness might be made energetic and attractive by this simple expedient: and many a minister who wonders that he has no tact in conducting such social services might become conspicuous for his success by application of this remedy. When our ship comes in we intend to establish a school for the training of sextons, with a special professor of ventilation. As long as we are in the flesh we shall be subject to the laws which God has established for its government. Neither in the church nor elsewhere, neither on the Sabbath nor on any other day, are we exempt from the poisonous and depressing influence of bad air if we breathe it. Its tendency is to promote stupidity; and the Creator works no miracles in favor of his people when they break the ordinances which he has established in nature.—*Watchman.*

Law for the People.

Money paid under a misapprehension of facts may be recovered back.

Money voluntarily paid with a full knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case, though in ignorance of legal rights, cannot be recovered back.

The assignment of a note, the payment of which is secured by mortgage carries the mortgage with it.

Payment to one partner is a payment to both, unless strictly forbidden.

A debtor has the right, at the time of making a payment, to direct as to what debt it shall be applied.

If a debtor fails to make such application, the creditor may apply the money paid upon any demand against the debtor which he may choose.

Where there is no place of payment agreed upon, the debtor must seek the creditor at his domicile or place of business.

Upon the sale of an article, payment is to be made on delivery, unless some other time be specified.

Allowing time for payment will not, however, vitiate the contract.

In case of two sales of personal property, both equally valid, his is the better right who first gets possession of the property.

No man can, by his sale, transfer to another the right of ownership in a thing wherein he himself has not the right of property.

SAMBO'S IDEA OF REFORM.—A Columbia (South Carolina) correspondent, having read the anecdotes of Robert Smalls published in the August number of the Drawer, sends the following, not hitherto published:

Not one in a hundred of the Sea Island negroes, who form the bulk of Mr. Smalls's admirers, knows how to read. They vote the ticket headed by their favorites, and that is all they know about it. When Whipper was running against Smalls, in 1872, he pretended to favor the reform element of the Republican party. Smalls did not. Two negroes were discussing the rival candidates. One said, "Is you goin' for Whipper dis time?"

"Well, I dunno. Dat Whipper say he go in for reform. Now reform been runnin' in dis country ever since de wa', an' he neber bin 'lected yet. Time he stop runnin'."—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

JELLY OF SIBERIAN CRABS.—Take off the stalks, weigh and wash the crabs, then to each pound and a half add a pint of water, and boil gently until they are broken, but do not allow them to pulp. Pour the whole into a jelly bag, and when the juice is quite transparent, weigh it, put it into a clean preserving pan; boil it quickly for ten minutes, take it off the fire, and stir it until dissolved; ten ounces of fine sugar, roughly powdered, to each pound of the juice; boil the jelly from twelve to fifteen minutes; skim it very clean, and pour it into the moulds. Should the quantity be large, a few additional minutes' boiling must be given to the juice before the sugar is added.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

RARITY.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

In dreams I found a wondrous land
Redundant with roses on each hand.

No grasses, trees nor shrubs were there,
But roses blossoming everywhere.

Great velvet-petaled blooms were these;
Red millions trembled in each breeze.

They swept towards the horizon's verge
In many a splendid ample surge.

They spread on all sides one intense
Monotony of magnificence.

Then suddenly, where my pathway ran,
Loomed the vague presence of a man.

And in his clasp with strange delight,
I saw one daisy, glimmering white.

Such daisies bloom in slender sprays
By the dangs among June's meadowy ways.

Yet all my soul, at this wierd hour,
Leaned out to that one simple flower.

For chastely, delicately pale,
And, better still, supremely rare,

It wore a pastoral charm so sweet,
This lovely lassom Marguerite,

That seeing it was like dear repose
To me, whose whole heart loathed a rose.

—*Harper for November.*

A SICILIAN WONDER-STORY.

The Shepherd Who Made the King's Daughter Laugh.

There was once a king and a queen who had an only daughter, whom they loved very dearly. When she was fifteen years old she became suddenly very sad, and would not laugh any more. So the king issued a proclamation that whosoever made his daughter laugh, whether he were a prince, peasant or beggar, should become her husband. Many made the attempt, but none succeeded. Now there was a poor woman who had an only son, who was idle and would not learn a trade; so finally his mother sent him to a farmer to keep his sheep. One day, as he was driving the sheep over the fields, he came to a well and bent over it to drink. As he did so he saw a handsome ring on the wheel, and, as it pleased him, he put it on the ring-finger of his right hand. He had scarcely put it on, however, when he began to sneeze violently, and could not stop until he had accidentally removed the ring. Then his sneezing stopped as suddenly as it had begun.

"Oh!" thought he, "if the ring has this virtue, I had better try my fortune with it, and see whether it will not make the king's daughter laugh." So he put the ring on his left hand and no longer had to sneeze. Then he drove the sheep home, took leave of his master, and wandered toward the city where the king lived. He was obliged, however, to pass through a dense forest, which was so extensive that it grew dark before he left it. He thought, "If the robbers find me here they will take away my ring, and then I should be a ruined man. I would rather climb a tree and spend the night there." So he climbed a tree, tied himself fast with his belt, and soon fell asleep. Before long thirteen robbers came and sat down under the tree, and talked so loud that the shepherd awoke. The captain of the robbers said, "Let each relate what he has accomplished to-day;" and each exhibited what he had taken. The thirteenth, however, pulled out a tablecloth, a purse and a whistle, and said, I have gained to-day the greatest treasures, for these three things I have taken from a monk, and each of them has a particular virtue. If any one spreads out the tablecloth and says, 'My little tablecloth, give me macaroni, roast meat,' or whatsoever one will, he will find everything there immediately.—Likewise, the purse will give all the money one wants; and whoever hears the whistle must dance, whether he will or no." The robbers at once put the power of the tablecloth to the test and went to sleep, the captain laying the precious articles near himself. When they were all snoring hard the shepherd descended, took the three articles, and crept away.

The next day he came to the city where the king lived, and went straight to the palace. "Announce me to the king," he said to the servants: "I will try to make the king's daughter laugh." The servants tried to dissuade him, but he insisted on being led before the king, who took him into a large room in which was the king's daughter sitting on a splendid throne and surrounded by the whole court. "If I am to make the princess laugh," said the shepherd to the king, "you must first do me the kindness to put this ring on the ring-finger of your right hand." The king had scarcely done so when he began to sneeze violently, and could not stop, but ran up and down the room sneezing all the time. The entire court began to laugh, and the king's daughter could not stay sober, but had to run away laughing.

Then the shepherd went up to the king, took off the ring and said, "Your Majesty, I have made the princess laugh: to me belongs the reward." "What! you worthless shepherd!" cried the king. "You have not only made me the laughing-stock of the whole court, but now you want my daughter for your wife! Quick! take the ring from him and throw him into prison."

While there the wonderful tablecloth provides him and his companions with plenty to eat, and when it is discovered and taken from him by the king's orders, the purse enables them all to live in comfort. That is also discovered, and and nothing is left but the whistle.—"Well!" thought the shepherd, "if we can't eat any more, we will at least dance;" and he pulled out his pipe and began to play on it, and all the prisoners began to dance, and the guards with them; and between them all they made a great noise. When the king heard it, he came running there with his servants, and had to dance like all the rest, but found breath enough to order the pipe to be taken away from the shepherd, and all became quiet again.

So now the shepherd had nothing left, and remained some time in prison, until he found an old file, and one night filed through some iron bars and escaped. He wandered about all day, and at last came to the same forest where he had been formerly. All at once he saw a large fig tree bearing the most beautiful fruit—on one side black figs, on the other white ones. "That is something I have never seen," thought the shepherd—a fig tree that bears black and white figs at the same time. I must try them." So he broke off some fine black figs and ate them. Scarcely had he tasted them when he felt something move on the top of his head, and putting his hand up found that he had two long horns. "Unhappy man!" he cried: "what shall I do?" However, as he was very hungry, he picked some of the white figs and ate them, and immediately one of the horns disappeared, and also the other after he had eaten a few more white figs. "My fortune is made!" he thought: "the king will have to give me all my things back, and his daughter in the bargain."

The shepherd disguised himself and went to the city with two baskets of figs, one of the black and one of the white ones, the former of which he sold to the king's cook, whom he met in the market place. While the king was at the table the servant put the figs before him, and he was much pleased with them, and gave some to his wife and daughter: the rest he ate himself. Scarcely had he eaten them when they saw with terror the long horns that had grown from their heads. The queen and her daughter began to weep, and the king, in a rage called the cook and asked him who had sold him the figs. "A peasant in the market," answered the cook. "Go at once and bring him here," cried the king.

The shepherd had remained near the palace, and as the cook came out he went up to him with the basket of white figs in his hand. "What miserable figs did you sell me this morning!" cried out the cook too him. "As soon as the king, queen and princess had eaten your figs great horns grew on their heads."—"Be quiet," said the shepherd: "I have a remedy here, and can soon remove the horns. Take me to the king." He was led before the king, who asked him what kind of figs he had sold. "Be quiet, your Majesty, said the shepherd, "and eat these figs," at the same time giving him a white one; and as soon as the king had eaten it one of the horns disappeared. "Now," said the shepherd, "before I give you any more of my figs you must give me my whistle back: if not, you may keep your horn." The king in his terror gave up the whistle, and the shepherd handed the queen a fig. When one of the queen's horns had disappeared he said, "Now give me my purse back or else I will take my figs away."

So the king gave him his purse, and the shepherd removed one of the princess's horns. Then he demanded his tablecloth, and when he had received it, he gave the king another fig, so that the second horn disappeared. "Now give me my ring," he said; and the king had to give him his ring before he would remove the queen's horn.

The only one left now was the princess, and the shepherd said, "Now fulfill your promise and marry me to the princess, otherwise she may keep her horn as long as she lives." So the princess had to marry him, and after the wedding he gave her another fig to eat, so that her last horn also disappeared. They had a merry wedding, and when the old king died the shepherd became king. And so they remained contented and happy.—*From "Sicilian Folk Lore," in Lippincott's for October.*

Mormon Retribution.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre--Its Author to be Shot.

The conviction and sentence of Bishop John D. Lee by legal trial, nineteen years after the commission of the crime, marks an era of fatal change in the history of the Mormon kingdom of Utah. The railroad has done its work of civilization, and another exodus to Mexico is all that can preserve a despotism that only existed by isolation. A reminiscence of the crime for which Lee is to suffer, will show the nature of the bloody and fanatic tyranny which once existed in this country, and whose utter barbarity, future generations will hardly credit without the strongest evidence.

In the fall of 1857 a large train of emigrants, mostly from Arkansas, passed through Salt Lake City on their way to California. The times were troubled, and the Mormons were in a state of intense excitement. A United States army was approaching, which was afterward withdrawn by the imbecility of a democratic administration, and Brigham Young appointed Governor of the Territory after the most insolent defiance of the United States. The Mormons feared that the scenes of Nauvoo were about to be repeated, and were inflamed to the bitterest hatred by the harangues of Brigham Young, who declared his purpose in language not to be mistaken, that "righteousness should be hewed to the line and justice laid to the plummet."—Nevertheless, the train proceeded without molestation to Mountain Meadows, a beautiful table land about three hundred miles from Salt Lake City, on the road to Los Angeles, and there encamped for a few days' rest before entering the confines of the Great American Desert.—There were three Mormon settlements within a radius of fifty miles, of which Bishops Lee, Haight and Higbee were chiefs. They at once harangued their excited followers and gathered a force for an attack upon the emigrants, disguising themselves as Indians. An attack was made at night upon the camp, but the emigrants were not the kind of men to be taken by surprise; the wagons were drawn up in a square, the wheels sunk into the ground, and sharp rifles defended the improvised fortress. For a week the siege continued, the Mormon leaders being so sure of their prey that after amusing themselves by watching the fight they would ride back and play at quoits at the house of a Mormon a few miles from the scene.

But after a week the siege began to be tedious, and on the seventh day, on a bright afternoon, the firing ceased, and a wagon was seen coming up the valley, decorated with flowers, and having in front a little girl waving a white flag.—The besieged hailed it with ecstacy, confident that their foes had withdrawn, and that their troubles were over. The Mormons in the wagon, though kindly, were somewhat stern in their manner; but finally, after rebuking them as interlopers and accusing them of poisoning a spring—which ran so strong that a barrel of arsenic would not have affected it—told them that the only way they could be protected from the Indians was to lay down their arms, abandon their wagons and accept Mormon escort to Salt Lake City.

The emigrants finally accepted the hard terms, laid down their arms and followed the wagon of peace up the valley. At the entrance to the first clump of woods a volley saluted them, and a band of Indians and of Mormons, disguised as Indians, burst out upon them. The Mormons in the wagon drew their arms and joined in the attack, and in a few minutes the massacre was consummated. Neither sex nor age was spared. Women were subjected to the foulest outrages, and then murdered, and out of nearly two hundred only three men escaped, to be afterwards hunted down and killed, and some children who were supposed to be too young to remember. The corpses were despoiled of their clothing; rings were torn from stiffened fingers to be afterwards displayed by Mormon women in Salt Lake City; and after every indignity the bodies were thrown into a common and shallow grave.

In those days communication was slow, and dependent wholly on Mormon sources, so that it was nearly a year before anything was heard from the train which was supposed to be "lost;" and then only slowly the dreadful rumors grew into facts by the statements of Indians and of a Mormon woman, who escaped from the country and married a Gentile in Oregon. Brigham Young effected some indignation, but John D. Lee remained Bishop and adopted son in the Church of Brigham Young without rebuke. An abortive attempt was made to try him before the United States Court in 1859, but it ended like all Mormon trials, and he lived in peace and prosperity near the scene of the massacre, growing old, with patriarchal hair and beard, portly presence, and the air of a man with an easy conscience.

At last the railroad came, and with it an influx of Gentiles, who changed the possibilities of juries. Lee fled to a remote ranche, but was betrayed by one of his wives and arrested.

His abortive trial two years ago was remembered only to suppose that he was forever freed from legal punishment, when news comes that he has again been tried, convicted and sentenced to death. He prefers, it seems, to be shot. It makes but little difference how, so that the world is rid of a monster in whom the crimes of Nena Sahib were reproduced on the American continent, and, the Mormons taught that there is a justice above the power of Brigham Young; although, after all, he was but the instrument in the hands of that despot, whose career is one of the wonders of the time, and who in his old age has reached the tolerance of a curiosity to tourists.

Good Jocko.

Jocko was a monkey, on board of a ship on which Lady Verney of England was a passenger. He was much petted by the sailors, and did not seem to have those bad traits which some monkeys have.

The sailors liked him so much, that they never treated him roughly; and he repaid them with love in return.

On board of the ship was a spaniel with her four young puppies. At first, she did not like Jocko at all, and would not let him come near the place where she and her young ones were kept. She would show so much anger, that Jocko would keep away, and go to his friends the sailors.

But Jocko had as much desire to see and pet the pups as some little girls have to play with the babies. So one day, when the mother-spaniel was not present, Jocko went down to the place where the pups were cuddled together. Then, taking them up in his arms, he held them, and petted them, just as if they were his own children.

While he was thus engaged, the spaniel came in, and, to her great surprise saw her children in the arms of a nurse. Instead of being angry, she was so much pleased, that, from that time forth, she treated Jocko with great fondness. Often she would leave him to take care of her her pups while she went off to walk about the ship.

This is a true story; and it shows how, even among the lower animals, love will win love. Jocko loved the little pups; and the mother-dog loved him for loving her young.—*Nursery.*

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, NOVEMBER 14 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 & Heersey, 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 I. 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.

On Trial.

Until further notice, the OXFORD DEMOCRAT will be sent to any address, post paid, three months, on trial, for **25 cents.** Those who wish to continue their subscription after they have tried it, may forward $1.50 to this office, on receipt of which they will be entitled to the paper for one year.

By the Governor of the State of Maine.

A Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In conformity to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and by the advice of the Executive Council, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and I recommend to the people of this State the employment of the day thus set apart in offering the grateful acknowledgments due to Him, for the well being of our country, our State and our homes during the year that has passed, and in preferring our continuance of His loving kindness toward us.

The custom of our fathers endears to us the holding of family festivals upon that day as a beautiful and appropriate feature of its observance. If, amid the gladness of happy reunions of parents and children and children's children round a common hearthstone, our gratitude for the good that we and ours enjoy shall extend our thoughts to the great family which embraces us all, shall awaken in our hearts fresh sentiments of love and good will toward our fellow men, and strengthen our determination to support the institutions and aid the influences which tend to benefit them, and to lessen human wretchedness and suffering, then will the day of our Thanksgiving be most blessed.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

SELDEN CONNOR.

By the Governor.

S. J. CHADBOURNE, Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart time and offer our thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the material blessings He has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God, that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and inciting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is moreover especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for continuance of His Divine favor to us as a nation, and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the **30th day of November next** to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe said day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

Signed U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

The Election.

Tuesday proved a very stormy day in Maine, and it was feared a light vote would be polled. But the people seemed wide awake, and turned out in large numbers, without effort on the part of party organizations. The Republicans have gained about two thousand on their September majority, with a much smaller vote. The State gives Hayes and Wheeler about seventeen thousand majority.

The election in other States has not been so satisfactory to the administration party. We have sustained defeat in most every quarter: and the contest is so close that at present writing, it is impossible to predict who will be our next President. 184 electoral votes are conceded to Tilden. One more will elect him. If he has carried either Florida or Louisiana, he is elected. If Hayes has them both, Tilden will be defeated by one vote in the electoral college.

In another portion of this paper we give official returns, as far as they have been received. From Oxford County they are very meagre.

In so close an election the defeated party will be inclined to charge its opponent with fraud, and violations of law are already reported in Florida and Louisiana, the States which settle the case. Any irregularities by either party should be heartily condemned. In this country, the will of the people is the highest law. If they wish a change, they are entitled to make one, and fraud should not prevent their will. The minority should acquiesce, without complaint. If the republican party is fairly defeated, it can better afford to go out this year, with its clean record, than it can to remain in power another four years, with its garments spotted.

On the other hand, if we have a majority of one, it is sufficient to place our candidate in the Presidential chair; and we should not suffer him to sustain defeat at the hands of those versed in fraud and the practice of making fraudulent election returns. Let us have the vote as it was cast, and all will be satisfied.

The election passed off quietly through the whole country and an immense vote was polled. Nothing like the present contest is on record. So large a vote, with such close results, have placed every one upon the anxious seat, while business stagnates as its votaries await the election returns.

—The Democrats of North Buckfield fired one hundred guns Saturday morning in honor of Tilden's election.

LATEST.

Monday morning the situation remains unchanged. The Republican papers confidently claim that Hayes is elected by one vote, while the Democrats claim all three of the doubtful States for Tilden.

ELECTION RETURNS!

Alabama.

Returns continue to indicate at least 25,000 majority for Tilden.

Arkansas.

Tilden's majority in the State is about 30,000, although the vote polled is much smaller than at the October election.

California.

California is said to have gone Republican by 10,000 majority.

Colorado.

A Republican Legislature elects the three Presidential Electors.

Connecticut.

The following is the vote of Connecticut lacking three towns: Hayes 58,489; Tilden 61,143.

Delaware.

The Democratic majority in this State will reach 2,000.

Florida.

The result in this State still remains in doubt. Both parties claim a majority, with chances favoring the Republicans.

Georgia.

Georgia sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress. The majority for Tilden is about 75,000.

Illinois.

212 towns and precincts in Illinois give Hayes 45,840, Tilden 37,958. 42 towns give Hayes 10,523, Tilden 7,678. In 48 additional towns and precincts Hayes has majorities of 290 and Tilden of 1442.—This gives Hayes a largely increased majority over that of 1872.

Indiana.

Return from 880 townships and wards, which cast 48 per cent. of the October vote, shows that Hayes is ahead of Tilden 3,491, but which is a Democratic gain of 503. The same rates of gain would give Tilden 7,000 majority. Strong Democratic counties to hear from may increase this estimate.

Iowa.

Returns from 7 counties, and 22 precincts in others, show a majority for Hayes of 9,997—a Republican gain of 4,727. The State will go over 50,000 Republican.

Kansas.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has returns sufficient to show that the State gives Hayes 30,000 majority.

Kentucky.

Advices from the interior lead to the belief that the majority in Kentucky for Tilden will be fully 75,000.

Louisiana.

Probably Republican; but returns still insufficient to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Maine.

Nearly 17,000 Republican majority,—a gain of 2,000 since September.

Maryland.

Official returns from all the wards in Baltimore give a Democratic majority of 19,060. Returns from every portion of the State show Democratic gains.

Massachusetts.

317 towns in Massachusetts give Hayes 142,284; Tilden 101,259; Republican majority 40,600.

Michigan.

Latest returns indicate that the majority for Hayes in this State will be from 15,000 to 20,000.—The Legislature will have a Republican majority of about 50 on joint ballot.

Minnesota.

The returns are still far from complete, but enough is known to assure the election of three Republican Congressmen by a majority of from one to three thousand. The vote throughout the State except in Ramsey county generally show Republican gains, indicating a majority of from 15,000 to 18,000.

Mississippi.

Returns from various points indicate that this State has gone Democratic by a largely increased majority over the last election. Five Congressmen are surely elected by the Democrats, with a strong probability that they elect a sixth. The Democratic majority in the State will probably reach 50,000.

Missouri.

Eighty towns, precincts and wards outside of St. Louis give Tilden 19,030; Hayes 8,116. The returns from the interior are too meagre to give anything like an accurate majority for the State, but the probabilities are it will reach 40,000.

Nebraska.

Prominent Democrats concede the State to the Republicans with a reduced majority.

Nevada.

From the best information obtainable, Nevada gives a Republican majority of about 1,000.

New Hampshire.

Returns from 210 towns give Hayes 39,565; Tilden 36,221, and scattering 83. This leaves 20 towns to hear from. The Republican majority in the State will not be far from 3,000, about the same as last spring.

New Jersey.

The latest returns from New Jersey show that Tilden's majority in the State is probably not over 8,000.

New York.

The State goes Democratic by 15,000 majority. Tilden went out of New York City with 53,500 majority, and Brooklyn gave him 16,000 majority.

North Carolina.

A Western Union Telegraphic despatch says that North Carolina is conceded to the Democrats by from 5,000 to 15,000 majority.

Ohio.

The Democratic and Republican gains are nearly even, with the figures slightly in favor of the Republicans. Hayes will probably carry the State by 10,000 majority.

Oregon.

The latest returns from Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,000. The Democrats now concede the State to the Republicans.

Pennsylvania.

The State is Republican by a large majority.—Philadelphia gives about 15,000 majority for Hayes.

Rhode Island.

Partial returns from all parts of the State show that Hayes will have from 5,000 to 6,000 majority.

South Carolina.

Claimed by both parties. Probably Republican by a small majority.

Tennessee.

Heavily Democratic. The election was unusually quiet. A very heavy vote was polled, that of Memphis being over 10,000, or 1,000 over any former vote.

Texas.

Democratic majority in Texas will probably exceed 75,000.

Vermont.

Returns from various parts of the State indicate a majority of over 20,000 for Hayes. The vote in smaller towns was quite light on account of the rain.

Virginia.

Numerous but incomplete returns from every section indicate that Tilden's majority in the State will run over 30,000.

West Virginia.

The State will give about 17,000 majority for Tilden. All three of the Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Wisconsin.

Complete and partial returns from 41 counties show a net Republican gain of 4,200 over last year. This cannot be overcome by the counties yet to be heard from. The Republican majority in the State will be fully 3,000.

Dakotah.

Kidder, Republican, is elected in this territory by a majority of nearly 4,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, also the territorial ticket.

Montana.

Maginnis, Democrat, is elected delegate from Montana.

Utah.

Cannon, Mormon, is elected delegate from Utah, over Baskem, Liberal, by probably 2,000 majority.

Washington Territory.

Returns from Washington Territory indicate the election of Jacobs, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress by about 250 majority.

OXFORD COUNTY.

	HAYES.	TILDEN.	COOLEY.
Bethel,	267	209	
Buckfield,	95	121	110
Denmark,	94	16	
Fryeburg,	188	174	
Gilead,	41	39	
Grafton,	10	5	2
Hiram,	173	139	
Norway,	209	205	
Oxford,	174	104	
Paris,	415	265	5
Porter,	113	120	
Woodstock,	143	25	6
Waterford,	169	173	

—Four towns in Oxford County gave Peter Cooper a larger vote than did the whole city of Brooklyn.

The following is a list of States with the number of Electoral votes cast by each:

FOR HAYES.

California,	6
Colorado,	3
Illinois,	21
Iowa,	11
Kansas,	5
Maine,	7
Massachusetts,	13
Michigan,	11
Minnesota,	5
Nebraska,	3
New Hampshire,	5
Ohio,	22
Pennsylvania,	29
Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	5
Nevada,	3
Oregon,	3
South Carolina,	7
Wisconsin,	10
Total,	173

FOR TILDEN.

Alabama,	10
Arkansas,	6
Connecticut,	6
Delaware,	3
Georgia,	11
Indiana,	15
Kentucky,	12
Maryland,	8
Missouri,	15
New Jersey,	9
New York,	35
North Carolina,	10
Tennessee,	12
Texas,	8
Virginia,	11
Mississippi,	8
West Virginia,	5
Total,	184

DOUBTFUL.

Florida,	4
Louisiana,	8
Total,	12

The following is a list of States, so far as heard from, with their majorities:

STATES FOR HAYES.

MAINE,	17,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,000
VERMONT,	26 000
MASSACHUSETTS,	36 800
OHIO,	10,000
ILLINOIS,	20,000
MICHIGAN,	20,000
WISCONSIN,	5,000
MINNESOTA,	18,000
KANSAS,	20,000
NEBRASKA,	2,000
NEVADA,	1,000
CALIFORNIA,	5,000
OREGON,	1,000
PENNSYLVANIA,	15,000
IOWA,	30,000
RHODE ISLAND,	5,000
COLORADO,	1,200
SO. CAROLINA,	5,000

STATES FOR TILDEN.

CONNECTICUT,	3,000
NEW YORK,	40,000
NEW JERSEY,	8,000
INDIANA,	8,000
VIRGINIA,	30,000
NO. CAROLINA,	12,000
DELAWARE,	3,000
TENNESSEE,	40,000
GEORGIA,	80,800
ALABAMA,	35,000
ARKANSAS,	35,000
MISSOURI,	40,000
TEXAS,	40,000
KENTUCKY,	75,000
W. VIRGINIA,	10 000
MISSISSIPPI,	35,000
MARYLAND,	40,000

State Universalist Sunday School Convention.

The Maine State Universalist Sunday school Convention began its seventh annual session at Skowhegan, Wednesday with an unusually large attendance, and is being characterized by a large degree of interest. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Albert Moore of North Anson.

Vice President—Z. Pope Vose, Rockland.

Secretary—Rev. H. C. Munson of Skowhegan.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. S. Hobbs of Augusta.

One hundred and seventy five delegates are reported. The Secretary reports increased interest throughout the state and a large gain of scholars has been made. Discussions upon a variety of subjects took place, participated in by Rev. Drs. G. W. Quinby, D. N. Sheldon and G. L. Demarest, and Revs. E. W. Preble, J. C. Snow, E. Case and many others. Last evening an address was given by Rev. A. J. Patterson, D. D., of Boston.

MAINE POTATO CROP.—Toby Candor says that the potato crop in this State this year shows an increase over the total product of last year. In some sections the crop was affected by drouth, but as a whole the quality and quantity have been quite satisfactory. While in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts the beetle has done some injury, our Maine farmers were more fortunate in having their potato fields spared from his spoilation. The total crop of the present year is probably some 2,500,000 bushels. In Aroostook county the product of potatoes has been unusually large. There are half a dozen or more starch factories in that county which will convert into starch some 300,000 to 500,000 bushels of tubers. Large quantities are also being shipped to Bangor for exportation. In Aroostook the farmers get about 30 cents a bushel, while at Bangor, the great potato mart of the State, the price ranges from 50 to 60 cents. The potato crop of Maine this year is probably worth one million of dollars.

—By a funny coincidence, yet to the victim a joke with a sting behind, Sheppard's jubilee Singers found themselves literally "in a hornet's nest," both at their Harrison and Waterford concerts. At Harrison, the warmth of the atmosphere in the Baptist church thawed out a swarm of hornets, near by, which made frequent and annoying attacks on the singers, and for the time being rivaled "ole Satan" in sharp persecution. At Village Hall, Waterford, a hornets' nest overhead was made genial in the same way, and the efforts of the colored performers to suppress them, furnished an amusing episode—a scene not down on the bills. One of the colored gentlemen, in conversation with a citizen of Harrison, the morning, after their concert, sententiously remarked: "Golly! tell ye what, dese Nothern skeeters of yours hab dreffull sharp bills, no mistake!"—*Bridgton News.*

—The annual report of the commissioner of Pensions shows that the total number of pensioners on the rolls June 30th were 234,821, or 2,684 less than the year previous. The roll of army invalid pensioners was increased by 2,912 names, and numbered 104,478. The number of widows and minor children on the roll has decreased 3,718, leaving 104,885 names. The total survivors of the war of 1812 were 15,775, showing that 1663 have died during the year. Total amount paid for pensions is $28,351,599, leaving a balance of about $1,650,000 not drawn from the appropriations.

Jackson's Village;

or, West Sumner--Beautiful Location--Fine Farms--Water Power--Business--Grave-yard--etc.

West Sumner, or "Jackson's Village," as it is commonly called, is located about eight miles Northeast of Paris. Why the village is called "Jackson's," we have, as yet, been unable to ascertain. On a recent trip to the place, we met no person bearing the name Jackson, nor did the grave-yard,—that historian of old families,—throw any light upon the subject. We visited it with a special view to obtain information on this point. But among the well-kept plots, we saw none whose marble slabs told of the extinct race. Hence we are obliged to surmise that the Jackson family, after having done great things for this place, have either gone elsewhere to die, or have renewed their youth, and to-day live an unbroken band to bless the home of their adoption.

However, we all know that questions of origin are those which most perplex great minds; and, while philosophers are wondering whence we came, those are the most happy who take their existence for the fact it is, and make the most of it. So we, not knowing the founders of Jackson's Village, instead of spending much time in idle thought, early turned our attention to its beauties.

A more attractive location one seldom finds. From the summit of a bold, green hill called "Pinnacle," one can take in all the beauties of this section. "Pinnacle" is between two and three hundred feet in height. Its sides are covered with a heavy sward, through which the ledge occasionally shows its rough face. It is very steep, but is divided into lots, and used for pasturing purposes. The cattle who feed here, when young, have uneven legs, owing to their posture while grazing. But that has nothing to do with the scenery. Scenery, by the way, is a difficult thing to describe, all the adjectives having been heretofore appropriated.—However we will venture at the risk of repeating, to state that west of the village is a "placid" lake, called "Pleasant Pond"—which is alliterative. This lake or pond is about one-half mile across, and from its eastern extremity issues a small stream, which empties into "Twenty mile-river," just below the village. The descent from Pleasant Pond to Twenty-mile-river, is quite steep, thus affording a limited, but most excellent water power. These streams and the pond add greatly to the beauty of this landscape, broken as it is by hills and woods in every direction.

Some of the best farms, and most enterprising farmers of Oxford County, may be found in this section. On the road from Paris to Sumner we find the farms of Messrs. Bates and Lane, whose large barns, tasty houses, and neatly kept premises, indicate that they are well-to do New England farmers,—of that class which form the spinal column of this great nation. Messrs. B. Y. and C. Y. Tuell, brothers, have like attractive locations west of the village, while other noticeable farms are those of Messrs. Dunn, Robinson, and Stetson. There are many others whose farms afford a comfortable living, and a satisfactory income. This is a great farming section, and large quantities of country produce are annually sold from the stores. Eggs, butter and cheese being the principle articles given in exchange for "store goods."

The manufactures of this village are small. An old mill, formerly occupied by Morton, Bates & Co., is deserted, save as persons call to look after stored farming utensils, or some enquiring reporter pokes his prying features within the enclosure. The building is rapidly going to decay, and the water works have been destroyed.

A more lively scene is presented just above at the grist mill. Here may be found a set of stones constantly employed in custom grinding, and a shingle machine, capable of cutting 20 M per day. The proprietor does not find sufficient use for so valuable a machine, and would like to sell it, or exchange it for a less rapid cutter. The upper part of this building is used as a residence.

Further north is Mr. Wm. Colby's blacksmith shop. Mr. C. is an excellent workman, shoeing horses and oxen and ironing wagons in the most satisfactory manner. We watched him while he shod a colt for the second time, and found much in his manner of dealing with the colt that was commendable. There was no shouting nor beating to render the blacksmith shop a thing of terror to her, through life; but the kindest and firmest of tones taught her to love as well as to obey.

Mr. E. W. Chandler has a carpenter shop on the stream, and also an old style saw mill with its upright saw. Mr. C. is an enterprising citizen, and has just completed for his own use, a neat cottage, situated on the east bank of Pleasant Pond.

This, we believe completes the list of manufactures, unless, indeed, we include G. Bisbee's shoe shop, and the millinery and dressmaking establishments.

Sumner, like most villages, has its "peculiar character," in the person of old Mr. Thomes, who is the possessor of a row of double teeth, set in jaws so powerful that he chews the edge from scythes for a diversion. He is a true democrat and scorns such needless appliances as shoes and buttons.

There are two stores in town, one kept by uncle H. B. Chandler, the other by Mr. Tilton—not the great Theodore. Mr. Chandler keeps the post office in his store, hence it becomes the great centre of attraction to all classes. He has a full stock of groceries, hardware, dry and fancy goods, and such merchandise as is usually kept in a country store. Mr. Tilton has a similar stock, and his store is decorated by the true business man's motto, "don't ask for credit."

The Universalists and Baptists each have houses of worship. The latter building is quite unpretending, but is the means, at present of doing much good for the community. The Universalist church carries a spire, and possesses a neatly finished vestry which is also occupied by the reform boys.

Washington Hall is a large dilapidated building, formerly employed as a place of public gathering.

Among the notable places in town is that of Mr. Wallace Rerson the distinguished egg dealer of Oxford County. He has a long line of buildings at the foot of a hill, facing the pond and stream, which immediately draw the attention of every visitor. Mr. R. has built up a very large business in the shipping of eggs to city markets. He packs them for transportation at West and South Paris. He also has a large farm, to which he devotes considerable attention. A well-shaped bay-window, facing northward, has recently been added to his residence.

Among the recent events of interest was an endeavor to secure water by prospecting with a hazel wand. Mr. E. W. Chandler, who possesses the proper requisites, took a small stick in his hand, according to rule, and soon located a vein. On digging but a slight distance water was found. A large well was made on the spot, and water is carried from it to the residences of H. B. Chandler and his neighbors, in iron pipes. They are thus supplied with running water.—We have no word against the hazel wand, but think it would be difficult to sink a shaft of any great depth in such close proximity to a pond, without having its waters percolate into the aperture.

Dr. H. W. Field, Dentist, and C. M. Bisbee, M. D., attend to the physical ailments of Sumner people. They are both men of ability, and influence in town.

On our note book we find the word "grave-yard" repeated many times, in order that we might not forget to remark that it is one of the most neatly kept "silent villages" which we have seen. It is located close by Pleasant Pond, which it overlooks. Every lot is well defined, and those which have inmates are uniformly supplied with marble stones supported by Maine granite bases. A monument bearing the name 'Ryerson,' is located near the centre of the yard. It is a plain granite obelisk. The whole ground is surrounded by a white picket fence.

The residences in this village are located principally upon two streets, both of which run from the west and unite at the eastern extremity of the place. They are tasteful and home-like houses, though not indices of great wealth.

The town has just completed an excellent piece of road on the easterly highway to Paris, thus avoiding a steep rocky hill, which was constantly washing out.

The lower road to Paris passes by a school-house, which is rather old and dilapidated. We understand the district contemplates erecting a new one. This house is located upon a side hill. From the crest of this hill another grand view of Sumner may be had. Just below lies the village with its pond and streams, while further north is Labrador pond, backed by hills, with farm houses nestling among them, showing that they are fertile, though from a distance they have the appearance of being bare rocks. The White Mountains are visible to the west, while nearer are the villages of North and West Paris, with another large pond between them. One need not travel in Europe to find beautiful and diversified scenery. Oxford County furnishes as much of "nature unadorned" as heart can desire.

West Sumner does not afford a hotel, and we are hence indebted to H. B. Chandler, Esq., for courtesies shown, as well as to others for information and facts contributed for this article.

We might add that there is excellent pickerel fishing in the ponds in this vicinity—some very large fish being taken from the water.

The Indians.

The details of Gen Miles' action with Sitting Bull are briefly as follows: On the 18th, after marching 68 miles, the train was found. It had been attacked all the way from Glendive by some 300 Indians, but Col. Otis, and his men of the 22d infantry regiment had driven them off. Two friendly Indians who had been sent from Standing Rock by Gen. Carlin, had asked him to have a talk with them, which he had declined to do. A letter was also found put up on a stick, signed by Sitting Bull, ordering trains to cease running through that country and frightening buffalo.

On the 20th, Sitting Bull sent two Indians, saying he would like to have a talk with Gen. Miles. Lieut. Bailey, acting interpreter, went over to the hostiles with the friendly Sioux. Gen. Miles moved out several hundred feet and waited about an hour. At last about a dozen warriors moved forward to the General's party, halted and a circle was formed.

The council was much as usual. The Indians were urgent in their demands, but Gen. Miles insisted that they should go to Tongue River and put themselves under subjection to the government. To this they would not agree, desiring to remain out to hunt buffalo.

On the morning of the 11th, a long, eager and earnest conference was had. Many chiefs were willing to agree to terms, but Sitting Bull refused to do so, preferring to fight.

The Sioux were soon driven from every important point, flanked and foiled. In this action only two men were wounded. Of the number of Indians engaged, or loss incurred by them, it is impossible to speak with any certainty. Six dead Indians were seen on the field. Whatever their loss in killed may have been, more severe was the loss of several tons of dried buffalo meat, and a large amount of camp equipage.

The importance of the engagement and pursuit will appear from the fact that the whole of the Minneconjous and Shoshones have surrendered and have given five of their principal chiefs to Gen. Miles as hostages, that they will at once go into the Cheyenne agency. These tribes broke from Sitting Bull after the fight.

—A suit came up before Judge Barrows at Belfast which is the first under the new law of the State, holding liquor sellers responsible for the consequence of their business. The widow of Edward Y. Gilmore, of Searsport, had brought a suit against W. H. Mathews, keeper of the Searsport House, alleging that liquor sold to him by the defendant was the cause of her husband's death. The damages are laid at $10,000. A plea was argued on Saturday, stating that the acts charged, even if proven, would not entitle plaintiff to recover. The demurrer was overruled, and the case goes to the law court.

—A well-known Democrat of South Paris remarked, last week, that the Republicans could not brag much; "for," said he, "we've got a Confederate Congress, and you've only elected Hayes by one vote."

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 4, '76.

Over the doorway opening into the room devoted to Russia is a portrait of Hamlet by Charles Miller, of Warsaw. The lugubrious Dane in this instance wears a wig of sandy hair *a la* Feehter, although devoid of curls. He is clothed in a long black velvet cloak trimmed with Russian sable instead of the beads and bugles the actors of modern times adopt, and in his hand he holds the skull of poor Yorick in the graveyard scene where he delivered his famous soliloquy. His face is full of intellect and reason although the contracted brow and wrinkled forehead indicate the trouble that burns within, and the overwhelming grief and sorrow which passeth show. Many wonder why the executors or those to whom his treasures were entrusted did not display the rich and varied collection of art of the late Edwin Forrest, the life sized portraits of himself that he had collected, as well as in photographs of the individual as in oil paintings of his most popular theatrical characters and in pieces of statuary. Those, if in Memorial Hall, would have afforded the people of the United States and citizens from all sections of the country an opportunity to see the image of the greatest actor America has ever produced. No contribution could have been more appropriate for the rotunda than the superb statue of Forrest as Coriolanus, by Bell of Boston one of the most famous characters the tragedian assumed. The play of Coriolanus produced during the latter years of his career with great splendor, and the colossal figure of the man and the statuesqueness of his pose are perfectly preserved in the marble. Still more forcibly adapted to the talent of this man, whose personal trials and misfortunes were of more than usual severity, was his rendition of King Lear. Whoever was fortunate enough to witness Forrest in the character, will, I venture to say, never forget the intensity, power and expression he threw into his conception of it. The painting Mr. Forrest secured of himself as King Lear, was among the most conspicuous of his art treasures. This valuable collection, according to the terms of his will, has been removed in its entirety to the estate at Springbrook, designed as a home for indigent actors. It is a superb mansion and a comfortable dwelling-place, without an inmate, and the art collection which would have been a source of so much pleasure to millions of people during the past summer, is as carefully secluded from the popular gaze as if it were thousands of miles away. A bronze medallion of Forrest in Memorial Hall, is the only reminder that America ever had the honor of producing such an eminent man, and it is observed that there seems to be a marked omission of the representations of famous actors in the pictures of Memorial Hall and the annexes, although many Shakespearean scenes are represented on canvas in which likenesses might have been introduced. In the gallery devoted to the United States, in one corner near the floor is a painting representing Mr. Hackett as Rip Van Winkle. Poor Old Rip in his buckskin suit,—with hatless head, has just been driven to the mountains by his termagant wife, Gretchen, whose patience he tried beyond endurance; and the bewildering sensations of desolation which overcame him as he appreciated his utter loneliness in the fierce storm are admirably represented. The features of Hackett are not recognized in the disguise he has assumed; but this is not the fault of the artist, for the best and most intimate friends of Joe Jefferson do not take him for the Rip he is enabled to make up with his appliances pertaining to his profession. Hacketts' picture, however, recalls to his many friends his wonderful round of Falstaffian creations. A correspondent speaking of this picture says: "It also reminds of the delightful one-act farce which Hackett invariably presented for his benefit, entitled 'Monsieur Mallet, or The Post Office Mistake.' The play itself is believed to have belonged to Hackett and was as much a part of himself as the 'Jack Cade' of Edwin Forrest. The plot was quite simple, the characters few and the accessories of scenery trifling. The play depended for its success almost entirely upon the efforts of the one man. The initial character, 'Monsieur Mallet' was a host within himself. Doubtless most of your readers and all who have seen Mr. Hackett in the part, will retain a vivid recollection of his acting in it."

AMICUS.

A Noble Dog.

The following was related to us a few days since by Mr. Hodgdon of Lewiston: Nine years ago, just after I had got home from the war of the rebellion, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog, I went on a hunting and fishing excursion along on the banks of the Moosemeguntic Lake in Oxford county. Delightful weather and abundance of game put me in high spirits. One day I launched a canoe into the water of the Moosemeguntic to try my luck at fishing. The day's fishing was attended with good success, and cheerfully I paddled home by the light of the moon to my camp. I was alighting from the canoe, dragging my fowling piece behind, when suddenly the charges from both barrles of the gun went off, one entering my right side and the other passing up through my left arm and lodging in the shoulder. I fainted and pitched headlong into the water, which was about ten feet deep. From this time until I was found I realized nothing, though at times I felt as if I was drowning. It appears my dog, as I fell into the lake, immediately plunged in after me, and clutched me on the right shoulder,—as I afterwards knew by my torn flesh and my blouse, which was torn almost entirely from my body. The dog seems to have dragged me to the bank, so that just half of my body lay out of water. In this position I remained for two days and two nights without nourishment, and unattended except by my faithful dog, which went eight miles to a settlement in the country for help. I owe my life to that dog, and his life was as precious as my own to me after that. When his career was ended by getting into a bear trap, I mourned for him, as for a wife or parent. Mr. Hodgdon bears the scars of this adventure, from which he lost the entire use of his left arm and shoulder.

Paris Hill Manufacturing Co.

The following article, by the Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, shows how high an estimate is placed upon the centennial exhibit from Paris Hill:

Children are much more considered now than they were a number of years ago. Our grandfathers and grandmothers seem to have considered them as mere pretty toys, while the present generation take pains to examine into their feelings, to record their smart sayings, and care for them as if they were reasonable beings and not doll babies. Hence we have Kindergartens, children's books and children's periodicals. With the increase and diffusion of wealth the making of toys and wagons has also been carried to great perfection, and there are several firms of this sort represented in the Exposition. Their displays are generally large and very complete, but the most varied and attractive of all is that of the Paris Hill Manufacturing Company of Paris, Maine. This company shows a line of sleds, boys' wagons and doll's carriages. Their doll carriages are of several fine varieties, which exhibit a peculiar care in construction not often bestowed on these vehicles. The boys' and girls' frame and clipper sleds are made of oak, are very strong and nicely ornamented, such as would have delighted our boyhood days to have gone on them sliding down some long hill, with the velocity of the wind under the frozen skies of Winter. There are several hard times or "Centennial" sleds, which are upon a new plan, and though cheap are very handsome. The Paris Cutter is an improvement made upon the old frame sled, made by using bent knees instead of the straight standards, thus giving the sled a more graceful appearance. The boys' carts and wagons seem exceedingly strong, and are withal very handsome and light.

On examination the material used in this exhibit appears to be of the very best, principally oak, the designs are wonderfully good, combining grace, lightness and strength, by the proper proportion of parts in a surprising degree, while ornamentation and upholstery is well considered and admirably executed, without any of that gaudiness which usually disfigure work of this kind. This display has been most flatteringly commented on by all who have seen it, and the judges unanimously gave to it the highest award which they could make. The reputation which the company has acquired has built them up a large and paying trade, which is rapidly increasing. The address is the Paris Hill Manufacturing Company, Paris, Maine. Sidney Perham is President, Geo. B. Crockett, Treasurer.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—A very stormy week that just passed.

—About an inch of snow on the ground Tuesday morning.

—We think our Peru correspondent did not intend to joke when he wrote that parties were visiting the town in pursuit of hops.

—We have on hand a large stock of poultry, banners and designs representing Republican joy and Democratic distress which we hope to present to our readers next week. We don't care to "haul down our sign" and so wait till the result is *certain.*

—We have received from Chas. A. Hersey, Esq., South Paris, some fine samples of his engraving. A pair of black Spanish fowl are particularly life like and correct. We advise poultry fanciers and others in want of seals or representations of their goods, to give him a call.

—The youngest daughter of Hon. William P. Frye (Miss Emma S.) died very suddenly at Stamford, Ct., on Monday morning. She was 15 years of age. She has been at Stamford attending school. Mrs. Frye reached Stamford just before her daughter's death, but Mr. Frye was hardly advised of his daughter's illness before a closely following despatch announced her death. The obsequies will occur on Wednesday afternoon from Mr. Frye's residence.

—The Kansas exhibit of farm produce at the Centennial is remarkable. There are apples which will hardly go into a No. 7 hat, beets weighing 6 pounds, wild grass 10 feet high, heads of German millet 12 inches long, ears of corn 9 inches in circumference and on stalks 20 feet high, all give indications of the wonderful agricultural wealth of the State, and the richness of the recent crop. This exhibition of grains, vegetables, fruits, grasses, etc., excels everything of the kind in the great Exposition.

—Truly, Ingersoll did a noble work in Maine. The religious impressions which he made upon the Democratic press have come to stay. The Belfast *Journal* thanks God for the result of the election; the Maine *Standard* "breaks forth into joy" in psalm tune—slightly travestied, to be sure—to express its feelings; and even the unregenerate *Register*, sees the hand of an Over ruling Providence, bringing about peace and harmony. We fear before another week has passed they will begin to heartily believe in Bob's God.

—A most daring attempt was made Tuesday evening by several scoundrels to break into the vault of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., and steal therefrom the remains of the dead President.

The vault was entered, the sarcophagus opened, and the burial case drawn out, when detectives sprang out and by discharges, of a revolver the monsters were frightened and fled. They are now being pursued, and will probably be taken, although there is slight clue to their identity.

—Returns from 119 districts in Brooklyn give Peter Cooper thirteen votes; and in this city he comes out with the solid vote of 252 resolute supporters. This shows that the paper money canvass has a great future before it. Its chances are all in the future. Its glorious successes are there. Its magnificent triumphs are nowhere. Peter has his principles, his organization, his speeches, all in a nice state of preparation. All he wants now is a few more votes; and a man so ingenious, so fertile in invention, cannot fail to secure these.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW TOWN HALL AT AYER.—This elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the state. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the h

TOWN ITEMS.

Buckfield.

Nov. 6th.—The following officers of the Crystal Wave were installed on the evening by Geo. W. Shaw, L. D.; Marcius Thompson, W. C. T.; his wife and Mrs. Henry A. Bicknell, Supporters; Miss Ada Crooker, V. T.; Albert Shaw, R. S.; Fred Crooker, A. S.; Henry A. Bicknell, F. S.; Mrs. Natcie R Crooker, T.; Wm. Bicknell, C.; Frank Irish, M.; Miss Dora Crooker, D. M.; Wm. L. Morrill and others, guards. The Wave closed the third and fifth quarter in prosperity, having added eight to their ranks, maintained their weekly meetings during the excitement of a presidential canvass.

Thomas Lincoln and wife, long known in E. Buckfield by reason of age and infirmities, were made to rejoice on the 4th with many tokens of benevolence, including a barrel of flour, and some greenbacks, conveyed to them by Dea. Cyrus Stowell, Hartford.

Having visited the Free High school in Hartford Oct. 3rd at the Richardson school-house in company of Chas. H. Richardson and Sam'l. Hayford S. S. committee and others, I found a most excellent school taught by Miss Georgia Bois of Canton, being her thirteenth term of teaching. The thorough review showed that energy, perseverance and discipline had done much for the good of all. Misses Sadie Dearborn, Carrie Keen, Nellie Barrett, Mellie Doten, and James Richardson, Linwood Doten have not been absent or tardy during the term.

The splendid fall has given the farmers plenty time to provide for winter and spring, which has been well improved by them.

HARTFORD.

Gilead.

Oct. 9.—The weather for the past few days and weeks has been very favorable for the farmers to finish their fall work. Crops of all kinds proved as good as expected.

Mr. J. W. Kimball has shipped one hundred tons of potatoes from this small town.

The Iron Clads are getting along finely. A great interest is still kept up and the meetings are very interesting. The village now numbers some one hundred and sixty names.

L. Wight has moved into his new house near the church.

E. T. Richardson is putting on an addition to his barn, which proves a great convenience to him.

B.

Bezar Falls.

Fred Weeks is building him a new house on School street.

John T. Stanley has commenced a nice two-story house on the same street.

Mr. Hockaday is building an ell and barn.

Nolan Stacy, 2d, has returned from the Centennial. He will commence building on Main street next week.

The village school commenced Monday, Nov. 6, under charge of S. A. McKeen of Freedom, N. H.

W.

Newry Corner.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of this place held a grand Festival and Fair for the benefit of our pastor, Rev. H. Kendal, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1st. Seventy-five dollars were left in the treasury after paying expenses. The affair was admirably conducted throughout, and much praise is due the ladies of this vicinity for their untiring efforts to make the occasion a success. We will not attempt to describe the many devices used to extract the cents from pieces—and even large change—from the pockets of those present, but we sincerely believe that very little in that direction was omitted. A wedding was among the many attractions of the evening.

B.

Norway.

George Whitehouse is building a house north of his father's at the Falls.

It is rumored that a Lyceum is to be in our village—the meetings to be held weekly during the winter. It is asserted, with much show of truth, that there is talent enough here it properly utilized, to institute a series of very interesting meetings.

The Reformers have given up their hall over Crooker's hardware store, and returned to their old quarters in rear of Savings Bank. It is understood that they had a house-warming on Friday evening last, assisted by the Ladies' Aid. No outsiders admitted.

Rumor says a drama is in preparation, to be given at Concert Hall at an early day, by the Norway Dramatic Club—certain parts to be taken by some of our well-known citizens.

The Register says: The High school will give an exhibition in Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th. All are invited. On account of this exhibition the Universalist circle has been postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 22d, and the Congregational circle meets with Mrs. Dexter Andrews on *Tuesday* afternoon and evening, Nov. 14th.

Oxford.

Nov. 10.—A rally of the Oxford Reform Club was held last Sunday afternoon in the Methodist church. A good audience was in attendance. Delegations were present from the clubs in Poland, Poland Corner, Casco, Webbs Mills and Mechanic Falls. Spirited addresses were made by members of each delegation present, followed by an earnest appeal from W. R. Davis of the Oxford Club. As a result of the meeting several names were added to the pledge and the popular interest in the temperance cause increased. The Oxford Club has done much effective work in the village, but there is still need of earnest, patient labor before they lay off their armor down.

A series of lectures, mostly by home talent, are being delivered before the Oxford Free High School. The course was opened by Dr. True of Bethel. Rev. Mr. Lockwood followed last Wednesday evening on "True Culture." Rev. Mr. Perkins will lecture next Monday evening on "Elements of Success." Dr. A. L. Chaney will follow him on Friday evening on Hygiene, and still another lecture is expected by Mr. Hazen.

About forty persons have visited the Centennial Exhibition from Oxford and vicinity.

Diptheria is about town, but only one fatal case has occurred as yet.

Thompson's Pond is still very low, and unless more rain falls before winter sets in, manufacturing interests will be seriously crippled.

Lawyer Hazen has moved into the dwelling recently occupied by Gen. Perry.

A painful interest is being taken in the election by both parties, which will continue until the issue is definitely known.

L.

Paris.

Mr. Richard Lurvey, an aged gentleman, walked from West Paris, in the rain, Tuesday morning, and deposited the first ballot of the day. It was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Paris made a gain of two in her majority with a vote 66 less than in September.

A column of light infantry from South Paris was one of the events of election day. A party of about a dozen young men, all republicans, walked up in a body, and deposited their votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Our Academy closes next Friday, with a Lyceum in the evening. A large delegation from the school returned two calls from the Normal Institute at South Paris, last Thursday evening. All hands report a good time.

Miss Elizabeth Hubbard has gone to Florida for the winter.

Dea. Joel B. Thayer, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Paris, fell from his hay mow, last week, and was quite severely injured.

Peru.

Oct. 20.—The hop growers of this place are now being visited by those in the pursuit of hops; some lots have been sold for 27 cts. per lb. The farmers are standing for 30 cts. I think they should have that price. The crop is of an excellent quality. Mr. Josiah Hall recently sent his crop of 1875 hops to Philadelphia, and they have sold for 25 cts. a lb.

W. B. Walton has sold his stand at West Peru to Mr. D. G. Turner for the sum of $750.

Thomas Burgess and Benj. L. Burgess are making quite extensive repairs on their buildings in the way of shingles and clapboards.

The large barn on the Eri Robinson place near Worthly pond, was destroyed by fire one night last week with its contents. The farm is now owned by a Mr. Foster. His loss is considerable. He had a husking in the barn that evening, and it is thought that the fire took from a lantern. The buildings had a short time before been insured by a Lewiston Agent.

The barn of Marcellus S. Atkins was recently burned with 25 tons of hay and a good cow. Mr. Atkins is now at work erecting another to shelter his stock.

Nov. 7.—The farmers have got their crops all harvested. They prove more than an average. No starch has been made at West Peru this fall, and in consequence of this potatoes will be plenty.

Rev. Mr. Tarr of Livermore, of the Methodist denomination, preaches at the Centre a part of the time. Also Rev. A. B. Pendleton of the Baptist.

Mr. Aaron Cox, of the Ripley District in this town, died recently, aged about 58 years. Mr. Cox formerly lived in East Buckfield, and was an honest, hard-working man.

The temperance reform is still going on here, and many are joining the ranks at every session. We hope that the fruits of this labor will be good and that many may be blest.

About one inch of snow fell last night, and rain and snow have fallen all day today. The Androscoggin river is very low, and needs to be filled up by long fall rains. If not there will be a scarcity of water before spring.

A. L. H.

Rumford.

The following officers of Blazing Star Lodge F. & A. M. were installed by P. M., E. H. Powers in his able and impressive manner:

F. H. Bartlett, M. W.; S. Howe, S. W.; H. B. Smith, J. W.; H. W. Howe, Treas.; P. E. Eaton, Sec.; R. C. Dolloff, S. D.; F. F. Bartlett, J. D.; N. S. Farnum, Marshall; C. V. Abbott, T.

P. E. Eaton, Sec.

Snow's Falls.

Our school house was entered by a couple of tramps Saturday evening, the 4th. They effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass and reaching the window spring. The blackboards were found to be covered with writing, the books scattered promiscuously and several taken, together with pens, ink, &c. A hand-cart belonging to a child in the neighborhood was also spirited away.—The presumption is that they needed the cart to carry provision obtained at the six places where they called within three-fourths of a mile. Thos Stearns, accompanied by Sheriff Stacy, started on their track, and overtook them at Shelburne, N. H. They were easily tracked—having robbed clothes lines, bee-hives, &c., on their way. Twenty-two keys were found upon their persons, by means of which they had entered several buildings. They acknowledged all their misdemeanors, and when asked the reason of such conduct, replied with great coolness, that it always was kind of natural for them to steal.

Our school, under the instruction of Miss Alice Hammond, has been in session three weeks and is prospering finely. This is Miss Hammond's second term here. She has introduced a new and interesting feature this term, that of music, night and morning.

We have a young folks' choir, which affords excellent music at our Sabbath afternoon services. Rev. A. Hill has preached here once in two weeks during the summer.

Mr. Gledhill, who has been connected with the Paper Mill for three years past, has gone to Massachusetts. Thomas Stearns, of Cambridge, Mass., has bought Chase & Perkins's interest in the Mill.

O. O.

Sumner.

Rev. J. W. Tarleton, who has supplied the Congregational church in this place six months, closed his labors with us last Sabbath. He will preach at South Paris, the 19th inst.

Rev. Mr. Tarleton has a lecture upon food, which is a practical and valuable one for every person. He will deliver it in various parts of Oxford County this winter. All should hear him.

W.

Woodstock.

The Collector respectfully requests the tax-payers of Woodstock to pay in their taxes to the Collector by the twentieth of December, to pay the State tax.

—To allay a tickling cough, and to render the voice clear, take "Forest Tar Troches."

—The seed of consumption can be destroyed by the use of ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM, the great remedy for coughs and colds. Price only 35 cents.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for Consumption. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, etc. Beware of counterfeits! Remember that the genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

—Delays are dangerous, and persons suffering from Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Glandular Maladies, Mental and Physical Debility, should at once take **HUNT'S REMEDY.** Retention and Incontinence of Urine, Female Irregularities, and in fact, all affections of the Urino-Genital Organs, are cured by **HUNT'S REMEDY.**

INFALLIBLE EYE WASH cures Weak Eyes.

CAN'T GO TO CHURCH. Why not? O! my cough would disturb the congregation. Cure it then with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," a pure vegetable remedy, unfailing as the sun and mild and harmless as the summer air. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. no7 4w

The Grand Union of New York.

To Southern and Western Travelers to the Centennial who intend visiting New York, will find THE GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central depot, one of the best hotels in New York to stop at. 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 it par excellence in every respect. It is under the management of W. D. GARRISON, and has become one of the most popular hotels in the city of New York.

Attend to Your Head and Hair--Don't Delay Using This.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and *don't be put off with any other article.* Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Weeks & Potter, Boston. au22 1y

Mothers can secure health for their children and rest for themselves by the use of Castoria, a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely harmless, and is as pleasant to take as honey. For Wind-Colic, Sour Stomach, Worms or Constipation, for young or old, there is nothing like it. It is certain, it is speedy, it is cheap.

Caked Breasts, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Swellings, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Burns, Scalds, Poisonous Bites, and all flesh, bone and muscle ailments, can be absolutely cured by the Centaur Liniments. The White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Centaur Liniment is for spayined, lame and strained horses and animals. ma a30 3m

Inhaling the hot vapors of Solution of "Forest Tar" for Bronchits and Consumption, allays the cough, aids expectoration, restores the appetite and promotes sleep. oct21 1w

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., Bible House, New York City.* oct18 6m

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

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff

AND TROCHE POWDER!

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN Catarrh, Headache, Bad Breath, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Deafness, &c., and all Disorders resulting from Colds in HEAD, THROAT AND VOCAL ORGANS!

This Remedy does not "DRY UP" a Catarrh but LOOSENS it; frees the head of all offensive matter, SOOTHES the BURNING HEAT in Catarrh; is so mild and agreeable in its effect that it positively

CURES WITHOUT SNEEZING!

As a TROCHE POWDER, it is pleasant to the taste and never nauseates; when swallowed, instantly gives to the Throat and Vocal Organs a

Delicious Sensation of Coolness & Comfort

Is the best VOICE TONIC in the world.

Try it! Safe, Reliable, and only 35c.

Sold by druggists or mailed free. Address COOPER, WILSON & CO., Prop'rs, PHILA.

W. W. WHIPPLE & CO., Portland; George C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, Rust Bros. & Bird, Boston, Wholesale Agents. sep5 6m

MARRIED.

In Upton, Oct. 29, by Rev. L. P. Gould, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Bennett Morse of Grafton and Miss Jerusha A. Peasley of Upton.

In Paris, Oct. 29, by Rev. A. Hill, Gibbs Z. Benson and Miss Hattie E. Rowe, both of Paris; Nov. 3, Wallace E. Carter of Norway and Miss Mary E. Packard of Greenwood.

DIED.

Announcement of death,—five lines or less—inserted free. Obituaries contributed by friends of deceased, will be charged for at the rate of five cents per line—no exceptions.

In Albany, Nov. 3, Kendall Saunders, son of Ira H. Saunders, aged 18 years.

In Sumner, Nov. 8, Herbert L., son of Wm. H. and Clarrissa Field.

In So. Paris, Oct. 26, Mrs. Fannie W., wife of Jonathan Clark, aged about 64 years.

In Cambridge, N. H., Oct. 24, John Brown, aged 64 years.

In Boston Highlands, Oct. 21, Mary Hardy, youngest daughter of Alfred Bicknell of Hartford, aged 9 years.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

Meets the Wants of Thousands.

Gentlemen,—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can candidly say that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit, so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours beats all the rest. If you see proper, you can use this letter or any part of it you wish. Very truly yours,

S. D. BALDWIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1876.

6,000 Feet Above the Sea.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. BOSWORTH & CO., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so universally prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:

Sorely Afflicted.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it a Radical Cure for Catarrh. Very truly yours

WM. AMETIVE.
With Jenson, Bliss & Co.
Denver, Sept. 28, 1875.

Greatly Afflicted.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh, quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief, from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too.—Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours, A. W. SMITH.
Denver, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Dill.

Tried Everything.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gents,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits. Very truly,

Denver, Oct. 1, 1875. W. S. DECKER.

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.

Ask for and insist on having

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

LAME BACK. AND RHEUMATISM CURED BY COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS!

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen,—One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various liniments and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The effect was almost magical, for, to my grateful surprise, I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work on my farm as usual, whereas before the application of the plaster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second plaster proved as efficacious as the first, and I am now well. My wife wishes me to add that one plaster has cured her of a very lame back. We think there is nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and cheerfully recommend them to the suffering.

Yours very respectfully,
ROBERT COTTON.
Orland, Me., June 6, 1876.

Not a Quack Nostrum.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value.

Very truly yours, W. C. COLLINS, M. D.
Bucksport, Me., May 27, 1874.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

MEN'S BEST

KIP BOOTS!

DOUBLE SOLE & TAP

From $3.00 to $3.40---BOYS' for $2.50---YOUTHS', $2.10

CALL AND SEE THEM

At the Store of

H. N. BOLSTER,

SOUTH PARIS, Maine.

So. Paris, Nov. 13, 1876. 4w

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:—DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of EZRA MC'INTIRE, bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this twenty-eight day of October, 1876, by Ezra McIntire of Dixfield in said District, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition:

It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1877, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Farmington Chronicle, newspapers published in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and all creditors who have proved their debts and others in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
nov14-3w

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Hiram, in said County, respectfully represent that a County road was located about three years ago in the towns of Denmark and Hiram in said County, beginning near the dwelling house of Wm. Bean in Denmark aforesaid, thence northeasterly to the town way in said Hiram, leading to the dwelling house of Thomas Mabry; and further represent that public convenience and necessity require that the location of said County road should be altered and changed, beginning at the southerly end of the road, as lately built by the inhabitants of Denmark, on the town's line of said Denmark and Hiram, and thence running southerly by the "fish pond," on the farm of the late Alexander Brazier to the village on the east side of Saco River, known as Hatch Corner—we therefore pray that your Honorable Court may examine said route, and make and establish such alterations and locations as you may deem proper.

CALEB R. AYER & 24 others.
Hiram, Nov. 4, 1876.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, A. D. 1876.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient: It is Ordered, That the County Commissioners meet at the Mount Cutler House in Hiram on Friday, Dec 22, next at 10 A M and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the town of Hiram and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least 30 days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk
nov14-3w

The Oxford Democrat,

AND

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE,

(Quarterly.)

From January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1878,

For $1.50.

We have made arrangements with JAMES VICK, the World-Renowned Florist, of Rochester, N. Y., which enable us to offer his elegant illustrated Quarterly, in connection with THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT, for the price of the latter alone.

Every person, old or new subscriber, who pays for THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT to January 1, 1878, before the 15th of January, 1877, will be entitled to receive the benefits of this offer.

Old subscribers, who have paid for a portion of the year 1877, will be entitled to the GUIDE by paying for the remaining months of that year, at the rate of 12½ cents per month.

This offer will positively close on the 15th of January, 1877.

Hundreds of persons in Oxford County received the GUIDE last year, by accepting a similar offer; and by suggestions received from it have made their homes more cheerful, and met with better success in both flower and kitchen gardening.

Subscribers must pay all arrearages and sufficient to carry the paper *through* 1877. No others will receive the GUIDE.

Wanted.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, to take charge of A CHEESE FACTORY. A good situation to the right man.

Address, GEO. F. WESCOTT,
oct31-tf La Crescent, Minn.

LOST.

A NOTE of hand, running to me, signed by JOHN C. STILES for the sum of fifty dollars and interest, dated in October, 1873. This is to forbid all persons from purchasing said note, as payment has been stopped.

SAMUEL L. BEAN.
Berlin, N. H., October 14, 1876. 81

Goddard & Garcelon

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

LARGEST LINE

OF

BLANKETS!

ever offered in Androscoggin County, and at

LOWER PRICES!

One case, slightly damaged, $1.75 per pair

Seal Brown Arlingtons,

25 cents per yard.

FELT SKIRTS,

50 cents each, &c., &c.

☞It will pay you well to examine the great bargains they are now offering.

Goddard & Garcelon,

No. 4, Pillsbury Block,

Lewiston, Me.

13junetf

SPECIAL SALE!

N. D. BOLSTER,

SO. PARIS, ME.,

"BRICK STORE,"

will sell his stock of

DRY GOODS!

Crockery, Glassware,

Boots and Shoes,

Rubbers, &c., &c.

At COST for CASH!

For next 30 days to clean out stock, or will sell stock and sell or lease store to any one wishing to engage in business.

South Paris, September 20, 1876. 26

SHINGLES!

Spruce, Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Shingles for sale at the STEAM MILL, PARIS HILL, by ELBRIDGE FORBES.

August 8, 1876. 3m

GOULD'S ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM of this institution will commence on

Tuesday, December 4th, 1876,

and continue eleven weeks, in charge of D. M. MCPHERSON as Principal.

R. A. FRYE, Sec'y.
Bethel, Nov. 2d, 1876. 7 3w

Maine Wesleyan Seminary AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

H. P. TORSEY, D.D., L.L.D., PRESIDENT

THE WINTER TERM of this institution will commence **December 4th,** (instead of November 27th, as advertised in Catalogue) and will continue thirteen weeks.

Send for Catalogue.

J. L. MORSE, Sec'y and Trustee.
Kent's Hill, Nov. 1, 1876. 7 3w

FOR SALE

A NICE STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, pleasantly situated in South Paris Village.

The house is in good repair, has running water, with a nice garden connected therewith. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms reasonable. Apply to

GEO. A. WILSON, So. Paris, Me.
October 24, 1876 1m

For Sale, or Exchange for a Farm!

A HOUSE in the vicinity of Boston, rented part of the time for over $250 per year.

Also, for sale SIX HOUSES, situated in South Paris, Maine.

And Ten Thousand Clapboards, at $8 per thousand. LAWSON HILL.
South Paris, Oct. 31, 1876. tf

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 8 A. M.

Sunday, 36° clear; Monday, 32° clear; Tuesday, 35° snow; Wednesday, 44° rain; Thursday, 46° rain; Friday, 36° clear; Saturday, 41° rain.

RAWSON'S STANDARD MEDICINES

FOR

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & SWINE.

RAWSON'S CONDITION POWDERS

Better, Cheaper, and More Reliable than any other in the Market. For cows while with calf, and mares while with foal, feed them freely. Feed them to your poultry,—one spoonful to two quarts of feed twice a week.

RAWSON'S HEAVE POWDERS

Sure cure for COUGHS, HEAVES and a Preventative of LUNG FEVER and all other lung troubles

RAWSON'S WATER REGULATOR

For HORSES and CATTLE. The most wonderful medicine known in this County.

RAWSON'S HOOF SALVE

The most perfect HOOF GROWER ever known, and for Sore and Tender Feet, Quarter Cracks, Toe and Heel Cracks, Turush, Corns, Pinched Heels, etc., it has no equal.

RAWSON'S SCRATCH OINTMENT

Is the best scratch medicine known, and is a natural HAIR GROWER in its natural color.

RAWSON'S AMMONIATED LINIMENT

For man and beast; put up in two shapes. A sure cure for Spavins, Ring Bones, Old Swellings, Sprains, Wrenches, &c.; also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, Burns, Bruises, and all pains that man is heir to. Warranted to Cure. ☞These medicines I offer you are no new thing; they are brought before you after TWENTY-THREE YEARS of practical use on horses kept for experimental use, and found to be what I recommend them to be, or money in every case refunded. It is no new medicine jumped at in a minute, but has been tested on horses kept for the especial purpose, and at a large expense, and now I feel warranted in offering them to the public, feeling and knowing in doing so it will be a great blessing to the owners of all good horses. Do not wait until your horse is flat on the floor, or ground, before you give them anything. Give the CONDITION POWDERS when the horse appears a little strange, eyes look dull or run, hair, a little rough and costive. They are a blood medicine, and should be given freely at the change of seasons, or at any derangement of the stomach or bowels. HEAVE POWDERS should be given at the first symptoms of hacking cough, or in the heaves, be sure and try them, and if you have a horse with the heaves, it will benefit it as sure as you give them. Do not give too much hay at a time. Three lbs. at a time and three times per day is a plenty to any ordinary sized horse. When grain is given, also give small quantities of water at the same time to a horse that has got the heaves. Have your hay clean, and start up the horse gently after he has been drinking. The WATER REGULATOR is the best medicine for horses and cattle in the known world. One trial is sufficient to convince any man of its worth. Give it to your horse after a long drive and see its effects. Many a horse has been sick after a long drive where the horse has been deprived of its regular discharge of water.

This is a sure relief for all urinary troubles, thick, black and muddy water, too frequent discharge of the water, and for stoppage it is a sure cure. Full directions accompany each package. The HOOF SALVE is an indispensible medicine after once introduced, for pinched hoofs, sore and tender foot, quarter, toe and heel cracks, and all hoof diseases. It is also a hoof grower, and will grow a whole new hoof out in from eight to twelve weeks, and sometime quicker, according to the state of the horse's blood. SCRATCH OINTMENT is the best article known in the country for scratches, old sores, old interfearing scars, and to hair out old callouses. It is a natural hair grower, and to its natural color. AMMONIATED LINIMENT is one of the best liniments in use for all diseases of the skin, muscles and bone. A sure cure for spavins if used in season, and directions followed, which accompany each package. There are two kinds of liniment put up: one for human flesh, and the other for horses and cattle. It will relieve rheumatism, toothache, neuralgia, pain in the side and back, and all ailments of skin and bone. These medicines I offer you at a low price. One trial will convince you the benefit of having them ready for instant use at all times. Put up by J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill, Maine. Sent to all parties by the wholesale, free of expense of expressage. All packages at 25 cents each. A liberal discount to the trade. No charge made for treatment or board at my stable for the above diseases, unless a cure is effected. april 11

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.

Something New!

Monogrammic Stamps for the purpose of Marking Linen and Stationery, made to order and sent to any address upon receipt of a three cent stamp and the following prices:

4 Lettered Monograme, $1.00; 3 do. 75c.; 2 do. 50c.; Single Letters, 25c.; Indelible Ink, per Bottle, 25c.

Send a 3 cent stamp for a few sample letters.—Agents wanted to work in their own localities to whom a liberal discount will be made.

CHARLES A. HERSEY, Engraver,
april tf South Paris, Me.

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

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Leading Agricultural Newspaper!

Reduction of Rates!

We will send the FARMER one year, postage paid, for

$2.15 Cash In Advance!

Trial subscription for one quarter, (3 months,) for 55 cents. Money must accompany all orders at above rates. Send stamp for specimen.

R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass.

THE FARMER will be sent to new subscribers, in club with the OXFORD DEMOCRAT, one year, for $3 25.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

PETTENGILL'S PATENT SIDE-HILL PLOW

Wins first Premium in the County Plowing Match, 1876, over both steel and cast iron level land plows.

--FARMERS--

Don't You Forget It

But buy one, and get the best level plow in New England. AGENTS WANTED.

F. C. MERRILL, So. Paris, Me.
aug1 tf SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET!

THE OLD ISAAC THURLOW STAND situated in Woodstock, and containing one and a half acres of land, is hereby offered for sale,—or will be leased to responsible parties; also one hundred acres of land, situated in said Woodstock, and formerly owned by Lewis Fuller. Any person desiring to secure a good piece of property on favorable terms, should apply immediately to ALVAH BLACK, Esq.,
oct17tf Paris Hill, Me.

CALL

ON

F. A. THAYER, South Paris Me.,

FOR

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

December 21, 1875. 1y

PAY UP.

Having made changes in THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE, requiring large outlays of money, it becomes necessary to call upon those indebted to us, to settle their accounts *immediately.* Subscribers will please consult the dates, upon their slips, and those owing for advertising or printing will please give their bills prompt attention.

GEO. H. WATKINS.
Paris, October 12, 1876.

$2,500 Owing to the wonderful success of our great 50 Book Combination, we have been induced to enlarge it, and now offer a grand Combination Prospectus representing

150 Distinct BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. It is the biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this, when all other books fail. Also Agents Wanted on our Magnificent FAMILY BIBLES, superior to all others, and our complete BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA, with 3000 Superb Illustrations, Also Agents Wanted for the story of

CHARLEY ROSS

Written by his Father. These books beat the World, send for circulars, INGRAM & SMITH, 145 Broadway, New York. oct31-12w

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Now is the Time to Secure It!

The best and cheapest lands in market are in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and frieght to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The Pioneer" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CEYLON ROWE and EDWIN C. ROWE have this day formed a Copartnership and will continue in the business at the OLD STORE under the firm name of

C. & E. C. ROWE.
Bethel, August 23, 1876. 29 3m

NEW LOT

REVOLVERS

At A. M. GERRY'S, South Paris

FALL AND WINTER.

1876.

J. A. Rodick & Co.,

No. 2, Flint and Tracy's Block,

LEWISTON, - - MAINE,

We have just opened a very large stock of Fall and Winter Goods which we are offering at

Very LOW Prices for CASH!

Brown Cottons,	7 to 10c.
Bleached Cottons,	8 to 15c.
Prints,	6 to 8c.
4-4 Dress Cambrics (slightly damaged),	8c.
Shirting Flannels,	8 to 50c.
Blankets,	$2.25 to $8.00 per pair.
Plaid Flannels & Repellants,	at very low prices.
Plain Repellants in Silver Grey, Seal Brown, Bottle Green, Navy Blue and Plain Black.	
Black Cashmeres,	a speciality.
Black Alpacas & Brilliantines,	from 25c. to $1.00 per yard.

Woolens for Men's & Boys' Wear,

Table Lin

Poetry.

A Farm For Sale.

An old farm cottage among the trees,
Whose branches sway in the gentle breeze,
The golden sunlight drifting through,
'Mid leaves of brightest, greenest hue
Tossing the shadows here and there,
Resting in gleaming patches, where
Amid the grass, sweet flowers spring,
And sweet-voiced birds their carols sing.

A dear home-place, and I looked again,
In the distance saw the springing grain,
Waving in billows with the breeze,
Like the peaceful flow of summer seas,
While the dancing steps of a streamlet's flow
Left a gleaming line 'cross the meadow low,
And the lazy hush of a summer day
O'er all the quiet landscape lay.

"A farm for sale" Yes, the words were there
In great chalk letters that seemed to stare
As I gazed at each crooked, scraggling line,
Marked out upon the rough board sign.
"A farm for sale." Why sell the farm?
Has it need of a father's strong right arm?
Have hands grown tired of plough and sickle,
Or wearied hearts grown cold and fickle?

Has ambition her apple of discord cast
In the midst of a sweet content now past?
Jarred the heart-music with whisperings of gold,
Visions of riches, with splendor untold?
Has the world's proud show, with delusive wings,
Shadowed the joys which the farm life brings?
Why sell the farm? Have dancing feet
Whose pattering sound made music sweet,

Strayed up into life, and, one by one,
Passed out at the little gate, to come
Again no more, as in days of old,
Has e'en the baby—last of the fold—
Twined womanhood upon her brow,
And taken the holy marriage vow,
With the blessing of her love to cheer
And sanctify a home more dear?

Why sell the farm? Is there a grave
In that shadowed spot where the willows wave?
Has death cut deep through the verdant sod—
A spirit winged its flight to God?
Has she, most blessed, dearest, best—
Even the mother, lain down to rest?
Has the light from those gentle eyes now fled—
The light of that soul—*is* the mother dead?

Ah! how will heads girdled by thorns of care
Rest in dreams on the soft moss, where
Swept by child curls in the long ago,
Comes the echoing sound of the brooklet's flow,
And back from the summit of many years
Will they gaze with eyes that are dimmed with tears,
And their hearts grow faint and cheeks turn pale,
As a vision sweeps by, "A farm for sale."

—*Ada F. Polmer, in New Haven Register.*

Agricultural.

Fall Ploughing.

Without elaborating the many strong points in favor of fall ploughing, a few of the more prominent benefits are briefly stated by Ex. Gov. Holbrook, of Vermont:

1. August and September areregarded as a good time to turn over bound cut sod land, and manure and re-seed it at once to grass, obtaining a crop of hay the following year.

2. October and November are deemed an excellent time for ploughing sod land for planting the following spring.

3. The weather then is cool and bracing and the team strong and hearty for the work: while the weather in spring is more relaxing and the team less able, and spring's work being always hurrying, it saves time to despatch as much of the ploughing as possible during the previous autumn.

4. Sod land broken up late in autumn will be quite free from grass the following spring, the roots of the late overturned sward being so generally killed by the immediately succeeding winter that not much grass will start in the spring.

5. The frosts of winter disintegrate the ploughed land, so that it readily crumbles into fine particles in spring, and a deep, mellow seed-bed is easily made. The chemical changes and atmospheric action during the winter, develop latent fertility in the upturned furrows which, together with the mellowing influences, materially increase the crop.

6. Most kinds of insects are either wholly destroyed, or the depredation materially checked, by late fall ploughing: especially the common white grub and the cut-worm.

7. Corn stubble land may be ploughed late in fall, and thus be ready for very early sowing in spring, thereby going far to insure a good catch of grass; the roots of the new seeding getting hold well, or being well established before the droughts of summer come.

8. Most land in New England needs deeper ploughing than has generally been practised. Where the soil is fine grained, and unctious, and close, or where there is a hard-pan of good quality, deep ploughing may be at once resorted to, with decided advantage. Where the subsoil is poorer, the ploughing may still be advantageously deepened by degrees, say an inch at each new breaking up. But in by far the majority of cases, deep ploughing may be practised at once—indeed, it may be the *rule*, with safety, while shallow ploughing may be the *exception*. Plough, say 9,10,11 or 12 inches deep in November. The subsoil turned up will grow several shades darker by spring. The frosts and atmospheric influences of winter will mellow the soil, the inorganic elements and all latent fertility will be made more active for the benefiting the crop. In spring spread the manure and plough it in, or otherwise work it in or mingle it with the soil, to the depth, say of 4 inches, a little more or less, and you have the very best attainable condition for realizing good crops. Deeper ploughing may thus be practised than would at all times be safe or expedient, if the ploughing be delayed till spring.

Floating Gardens.

In the beautiful valley of Cashmere, among the Himalayan Mountains, lies a lovely lake called Dal-Floating about on its surface, sometimes carried by the winds from one end of the lake to the other, are numerous islands, on which grow the fairest cucumbers and the most luscious melons known. The way in which these floating gardens are made is very curious. All about the main shores of the lake grow quantities of reeds, sedges and water-lilies. When these grow very thickly together, people cut them from the roots which hold them near the shore. The leaves of the plant are then spread out over the stems, making a sort of trestle-work to support the soil with which it is next to be covered. After this has been done, the seeds are planted and the floating garden is left to care for itself until the fruits are ready for picking.—*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for Nov.*

Traffic in New England Ferns.

Among the new industries of the last few years is the collection and sale of the creeping ferns so common in our New England woods, but entirely unknown beyond the Alleghanies, and, until last year, unknown beyond the Hudson. This business originated at Greenfield, where it is now carried on extensively, and was begun here about four years ago. It is now in the hands of E. W. Clarke and Miellex & Co., who sell many thousand dollars' worth annually. But few bunches were sold at first; but as the demand has steadily increased, the woods east and southeast of Springfield, in Longmeadow, Wilbraham and Somers, have been carefully gleaned. Often the value of the ferns growing on a single acre of woodland will exceed that of an acre of corn, and wood lots have been bought at high prices solely to control the fern trade.

The season for gathering these ferns being apont the middle of August and lasts till late in the autumn. Originally only fresh ferns were sold, and those largely for Christmas decorations, but the trade in the pressed ferns is now by far the largest part of the business, and gives employment to a number of hands. One dealer in this city keeps about twelve girls at work pressing. A dozen ferns are pressed in one "string," and one New York house has ordered 20,000 strings. The pressed ferns are sent all over the United States and Canada, many going to California. they are used mainly for wall decorations, and the ladies will doubtless be surprised to learn that their western sisters often pay several dollars for ferns like those which can often be obtained hereabouts during an afternoon's drive. The native fern, like the native American, resist all attempts at civilization, and is an entire failure as a house plant.—*Springfield Republican.*

Apple Butter.

Pennsylvania is famous among other things for apple butter, or "strong apple sauce" as it is called in New England, and a Pennsylvania farmer's wife tells the *Germantown Telegraph* how she makes it, as follows: Take thirty gallons of sweet cider, that just from the press is to be preferred; boil it down to one-third of the quantity, then add together about two bushels of pared, quartered and cored sweet apples, about one-third at a time, judging as to the quantity of apples; then stir the whole mass constantly with a long handled wooden stirrer, reaching down to the bottom; this stirrer must be from four to five inches broad at the bottom, rounded a little to fit the bottom of the kettle, and have half a dozen or more half-inch holes bored through it. The mass must be kept boiling and stirred until the whole, reduced to say one-half the original quantity of cider, assumes a dark color, and is perfectly smooth and palatable. For this purpose samples should from time to time be taken out and tasted. When done it should be put in jars, well tied over with paper, and placed in a cool place. Otherwise it may "work" and lose a great deal of its value.

Oatmeal in the Household.

In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on oatmeal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthful, and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is also quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady as for her hard-working sister; indeed, all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, that veal, pork or lamb, and quite equal to beef or mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty-pudding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in.—*Baldwin's Monthly for September.*

Clearing Land with Dynamite.

Experience at clearing lands, both of stumps and large bonlders, with dynamite, in Scotland has proved successful. The following account is given of a late trial in an Edinburg paper; A spadeful of earth was removed from the side of a stump and a hole driven into the stump with a crowbar. Into this hole a cartridge of dynamite was pressed by means of a wooden ramrod, then a detonation percussion cap with a Blackford's fuse attached, was squeezed into a small cartridge or primer of dynamite, and inserted into the hole in the trunk in contact with the charge. The hole was filled up with loose earth, about a foot-length of the fuse being left bare. A match was next applied to the fuse, and sufficient time was taken for the powder to reach the percussion cap to allow the operatives to retire to a safe distance. When the explosion occurred the trunk was literally blown out of the ground, some of the fragments weighing nearly twenty pounds, being thrown to a distance of over a hundred yards. The destruction of the stump was complete. In breaking up big boulder stones the dynamite was simply placed on top of the stone, covered with wet sand and fixed with fuse in the ordinary way. The result was the reduction of the boulders to fragments the size of a walnut. It was effectually proved by experiments that land can be speedily cleared of formidable obstruction to good cultivation by the use of dynamite, and the committee of the society who watched the operations expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the result.

—"Will you have a daily *Sun*?" said a news-boy to Mrs. Partington. "Will I have a daily son? Why, you little scapegrace? How dare you insinuate against a lone woman? No indeed—I guess I won't have a daily son. My dear, poor husband used to complain awfully when I presented him with a yearly son. A daily son, indeed! Begone you little upstart imp!" And the old lady called for the turkey wing fan to keep her from swooning.

—The worst kind of education—To be brought up by a policeman.

Centaur Liniments.

White, for the Human Family.
Yellow for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous, yet there are some things which they will not do. They will not cure cancer or mend broken bones, but they will always allay pain. They have straightened fingers, cured chronic rheumatism of many years standing, and taken the pain from terrible burns and scalds, which has never been done by any other article.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lumbago, Chilblains, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings and alleviates pain of every kind.

For sprains or bruises it is the most potent remedy ever discovered. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breast, Earache and Weak Back.—The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"Indiana Home, Jeff. Co. Ind, May 28, '73. I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and cords. I have not been free from the swellings in eight years.—Now I am perfectly well, thanks to the Centaur Liniment. This Liniment ought to be applied warm. BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have it. To the sick and bed-ridden, the halt and lame to the wounded and sore, we say, **"Come and be healed."**

To the poor and distressed who have spent their money for worthless medicines, a bottle of Centaur Liniment will be given without charge

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is adapted to the tough skin, flesh and muscles of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures of Spavin, Sprain, Sweeney, Windgalls, Scratches and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874.

"Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in stables.

"H. MARSH, Sup't Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"E. PULTZ, Sup't U S Ex. Stables, N Y.
"ALBERT S. OLIN, Sup't Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y.

"Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 17, 1876.

"Gentlemen,—I have used over one gross of Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, on the mules of my plantation, besides dozens of the family Liniment for my negroes. I want to purchase it at the wholesale price, and will thank you to ship me by Savannah steamer one gross of each kind. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will pay your bill on presentation. 'Respect'y, JAMES BROWN."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-Evil, removes Swellings and is worth millions of dollars to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle. What a Farrier cannot do for $20 the Centaur Liniment will do for a trifling cost.

These Liniments are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them. Sold everywhere.

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

CASTORIA.

Is a pleasant, and perfect substitute in all cases for **Castor Oil**. Castoria is the result of an old Physician's effort to produce, for his own practice an effective **cathartic**, pleasant to the taste and free from griping.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Mass., succeeded in combining without the use of alcohol, a purgative agent pleasant to take as honey, and which possesses all the desirable properties of Castor Oil.

It is adapted to all ages, but is especially recommended to mothers as a reliable remedy for all disorders of the stomach and bowels of children. It is certain, agreeable, absolutely harmless, and cheap. It should be used for wind colic, sour stomach, worms, costiveness, croup, &c., then children can sleep and mothers may rest.

J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, are the sole prepairers of Castoria, after Dr. Pitcher's receipe. sep19-3m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
Gilmore, Smith & Co., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until patent is granted. Preliminary examinations free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp. Address, GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Washington, D. C.

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. mav28f

Forest Tar,

For Throat, Lungs, Asthma, and Kidneys.

Forest Tar Solution, for Inhalation for Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma.

Forest Tar Troches, for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tickling Cough and Purifying the Breath.

Forest Tar Salve, for Healing Indolent Sores, Ulcers, Cuts, Burns, and for Piles.

Forest Tar Soap, for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Skin Diseases, the Toilet and Bath.

Forest Tar Inhalers, for Inhaling for Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Commissioners of Insolvency.

THE undersigned, nominated and appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Oliver P. Brooks, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the third Tuesday in September, 1876, being allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will be in session at the office of E. W. Woodbury in Bethel, viz: at the store of Woodbury, Purington & Co., the last Saturdays of January, February and March, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., on each of said days, to receive and examine said claims. ENOCH W. WOODBURY, ABERNETHY GROVER.

Bethel, Oct. 26th, 1876.

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

ON the petition of EMELINE S. HOBBS et als, for the appointment of Josiah S. Hobbs, of Augusta, Administrator on the estate of Stevens Smith, late of Paris (Oxford Co.), deceased:

Ordered, That the said Petitioners 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 Nov. 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.

Freedom Notice.

I have given my son, ALONZO L. TYLER, his time during his minority, to act and trade for himself, and I shall pay none of his debts nor claim any of his wages after this date.

DAVID TYLER.

Witness—GEO. H. BROWN.
Mason, Nov. 1, 1876. 7 3w*

FINE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS!

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

The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY
—HAS—
FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Bottom Lands, and Uplands, on **terms to suit the purchaser. Six per cent.** interest on deferred payments. **Ten per cent.** discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to **W. D. SLACK,** Land Commissioner Little Rock, Arkansas.

Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE!
Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web Tubular or Flat, Single, Double or Ribbed, **Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel.** Send for circulars and sample stocking. LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass., or Boston, Mass.

J. & P. COATS

have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for

"SUPERIOR STRENGTH!
—AND—
EXCELLENT QUALITY
—OF—
SPOOL COTTON"

(SEAL.) A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, Prest.
ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary pro tem.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

In Small Wares, Fine Watches, & Diamond Jewelry. A Large Stock of Jewelry at one dollar each article. Knox's $6 improved Fluting Machine $4. Best Leather Belts, 50c. Coin Silver Thimbles 25c. Linen Playing Cards 25c. Revolvers $3 50. Signal Service Storm Glass and Thermometer, $2 00. Free by Mail or Express. Send Postage Stamps for amounts less than one dollar. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. EXCELSIOR ORNAMENT CO., 302 Broadway, New York

WELL THAT IS CUTE.
New Baby Soap, made by Robinson Bros & Co., Boston.

$5,000 GIVEN AWAY IN PRESENTS!
Address MICH. BOOK CO., Jackson, Michigan.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards with name, 10 cts post-paid L. JONES & CO., Nassau St. N Y

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO. Philadelphia.

$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER Book. No press, brush or water used. Sample book, worth $3 00 Free. Send stamp for circular. **EXCELSIOR CO.,** 17 Tribune building, CHICAGO.

AGENTS! Greatest Offer of the season. Eight $10 Chromos given away with "Home Guest," including Hoover's Peerless American Fruit, 2¼ feet long, Lake Lucerne, Virgin Vesta, &c. Mounted outfit, 4 chromos, $3; 8 chromos, $5.50. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington Street, Boston.

LOVE CHARM, A delightful perfume, sent post-paid for **75 CENTS** Address **PURCHASING AGENCY, P. O. Box 4546, New York City.**

THE
OXFORD COUNTY
Insurance Agency!
HAS BEEN INSTUTED
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.

FARM FOR SALE!

The farm known as the **Rice or Thomas Farm,** Three miles from South Paris Village, and containing 175 acres of the best of land; cut 50 tons of good hay the past season; new barn and good house. This is one of the best chances to buy a good farm for a little money. Enquire of **A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway, Maine.**
Norway, February 1, 1876.

1876.
DINING ROOM COMPANION.

A PARLOR
COOKING STOVE!
FOR WOOD.

Most Convenient, Economical, Durable
PARLOR COOK STOVE
EVER MANUFACTURED!

They have been in operation the past EIGHT YEARS, and have gained a reputation far beyond anything ever brought into the market.

The Manufacturers have sold nearly FIVE THOUSAND of the Dining Room Stoves EVERY ONE giving the
MOST PERFECT SATISFACTION!

It is an all Cast Iron Stove, encased in a neat Russia Iron body, giving it a neat and tasty appearance.

A large and perfect operating Oven, and two boiler holes directly over the fire, and will boil as quick and bake as well as any cooking stove ever made.

It will do one-third more heating than any other with the same amount of fuel,

Because it has double the radiating surface directly exposed to the fire, one broad sheet flue carrying the flames entirely around the stove,—keeping the floor and feet warm.

A fire can be easily kept all winter without kindling, and house plants can be kept all winter as safe and free from frost as by a coal stove.

For Sale at Manufacture's Prices by

J. O. CROOKER, Agent for Norway and Paris;
J. H. DECOSTER, Buckfield;
WM. H. FRENCH, Turner;
C. R. HOUGHTON, Bryant's Pond;
S. A. BROCK, Bethel;
PERLY BROS. & WESTON, Bridgton;
L. O. KING, Monmouth;
E. THOMPSON, Canton.

☞All parties are cautioned against buying from any but our regular authorized agents, as we intend to protect our agents "right sharp."

A. L. & E. F. GOSS,
Patentee & Manufacturers of the Celebrated D.R.C. Stove.
oct17 3m LEWISTON, Me.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

BURTON SHAW late of Hartford

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she 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

Oct. 17, 1876. EMILY A. SHAW.

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

WILLIAM PIERCE late of Hiram

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

Oct. 17, 1876. JOHN PIERCE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executrix of the estate of

CHARLES W. BEMIS late of Paris

in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she 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

Oct. 17, 1876. AVICE K. BEMIS

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

ORVILLE BRIDGHAM late of Buckfield

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

Oct. 17, 1876. GEORGE H. BRIDGHAM.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

VOLANTINE RIPLEY late of Buckfield

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs: she 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

Oct. 17, 1876. ELIZA W. J. RIPLEY.

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

WILLIAM J. WHEELER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Andrew Bennett late of Paris in said County deceased, having presented the same for probate:

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 Nov. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show 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 October A. D. 1876.

ON the petition of WILLIAM WOODSUM Executor of the last Will and Testament of George W. White late of Peru in said County deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased in the town of Peru, and being all the interest in the homestead of the deceased and Polly K. White which he owned at the time of his death and now remaining unsold:

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 Nov. 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

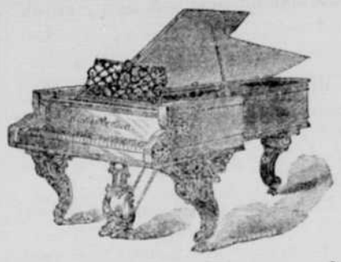
OXFORD, ss.

Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Henry A. Small, in Rumford, in said County, all the right in equity which John Davis of Milton Plantation, in said County, has or had on the day of the attachment on the original writ in this action,—to redeem the following described Real Estate situated in said Milton Plantation, to wit: The Homestead Farm of John Davis, on which he formerly resided, and on which John D. Davis now resides, situated in said Milton Plantation, in said County of Oxford; the above described premises being subject to a mortgage given to N. S. Farnum of Rumford to secure the payment of a note of hand for three hundred and twenty seven dollars ($327 00), and interest, dated February 20th, 1871, on which there is now due three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents. Recorded vol. 160, page 278 Oxford Records; said mortgage having been since assigned to Timothy Walker.

OSCAR F. TRASK,
Deputy Sheriff.
Milton Plantation, Oct. 26, 1876. oct31 3w

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS
FOR SALE BY
A. M. GERRY, South Paris, Me.

Pianos & Organs



The Esty Organ!
LEADS THE WORLD!
10,000 Made and Sold During the Last FOUR Years.

5 Stop Organ from	*$60 to $85*
7 " "	*85 to 155*
8, 9 & 10 " "	*125 to 175*

Agent for Smiths American and Geo Woods & Co.'s
ORGANS!
PRICES as LOW as the LOWEST!
Music Stools for $3 to $5.
PIANO COVERS for $3 to $10.

William J. Wheeler,
AGENT,
(Office Over Savings Bank)
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
So. Paris, September 19, 1876. 6m

GREAT BARGAINS!
IN
ORGANS!

I WILL SELL A

5 Stop	Double Reed	Organ	for	$65 00
6	do	do	do	75 00
7	do	do	do	85 00
8	do	do	do	95 00
9	do	do	do	105 00
10	do	do	do	125 00

These Instruments are in **Heavy Black Walnut Cases,** and in size, finish and tone are second to none made. They are manufactured by three different companies, one of which is among the LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY. I have to pay the same prices for these Instruments as other dealers, but will sell for ONE-HALF of their profits.

Instruments Delivered at any Station on Grand Trunk at the above Prices, and a five days trial given before payment is demanded, and if not satisfactory in every particular may be returned at my expense.

Call at my residence and see the instruments or send for Photograph. We do not keep a Professor at the Organ to exhibit them, in order to bring out all their good points and hide their defects,—so if you are not a judge yourself, please bring THE BEST ONE YOU CAN GET and give them a THOROUGH TRIAL.

ALL Instruments Warranted for the Term of FIVE YEARS.

O. W. BENT.
South Paris, September 19, 1876.

They Do Say it Beats the World!
$5000 Gold for a Better Article.

An Unfailing Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs,
And all Diseases leading to Consumption.

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

LARGE BOTTLES, 35 CENTS.

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

☞SAMPLE BOTTLE AND CIRCULAR FREE.☜

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor,
142 Water Street, Augusta, Me.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Nov. 23, 1875. cow 1y

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

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To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, in and for the County of Oxford.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Newry, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and vicinity, respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require certain alterations and new locations in the highway leading from Thomas J. Sargent's dwelling house in said town of Newry, situated on Sunder River Road, so called, by way of Rufus S. Godwin's dwelling house in said town of Newry, and in said County, and past said Godwin's dwelling house to the Bear River Road, so called, in said town of Newry, and to a point on said Bear River Road near the school house, and where the Mountain Road, so called, intersects with said Bear River Road. We therefore request your Honors, after due preliminary proceedings, to view said route and make such alterations and new locations, between said Thomas J. Sargent's house and a point on said Bear River Road near said school house and at the point where the Mountain Road, so called, intersects with said Bear River Road, as may seem to your Honors to be demanded by public convenience and necessity, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Newry, aforesaid, this fourth day of October, A. D. 1876.

A. N. STOWE,
R. S. GORHAM,
T. STOWE.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, A. D. 1876.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient,

It is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the House of Thomas J. Sargent, in Newry, on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at ten of the clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the routes mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of said Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the town of Newry; and also posted up in three public places in said town, and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A True copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

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