





WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1876.

### Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—is responsible for the payment.  
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.  
3. The 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 receive for cash and attend to orders for Job Work, Advertising, and for all other matters which subscribers may desire.

### (Every Postmaster in Oxford County.)

Albany, J. H. Lovell; Andover, F. A. Bondwell; Bethel, Foster & Hersey; E. W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. S. Prink; Buckfield, J. H. DeCade; Let. W. Arnold; Geo. D. Bissell, Esq.; Dixfield, H. E. G. Hart; Fryeburg, A. F. Lewis, B. W. McKee; Gilsum, J. H. Light, A. J. Blake; Graham, John Beattie; Greenwood, D. A. Coffin; Hiram, L. A. Vail; Hiram, G. H. Brown; Mexico, Henry W. Park; Norway, George L. Farham, Esq.; Oxford, Rev. S. A. Lockwood, G. E. Hawkes; Peru, A. L. Haines; Porter, F. W. Rollins; Isaac L. French; Ramfild, E. H. Hatch; Sweden, H. Sanders; S. Waterford, 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 \$1.00 to this office, on receipt of which they will be entitled to the paper for one year.

### Political.

For once, the daily and weekly papers of this country have been inveigled into publishing serial stories—not to use the more emphatic term, lies. The late election has furnished subject matter for romance, comedy and tragedy, and every partisan who can wag a goose quill or thumb the knob of a battery, has given full play to his fancy. Some people evidently think the newspaper fraternity is possessed of information which, made public, would set at rest the present uncertainty concerning so important a matter. Hence the question, "Who is to be our next President?" has become more burdensome than stereotyped remarks on the weather—for it lacks the variety furnished this latter topic in so changeable a climate. But, for once, the editor and omnipresent reporter are "stumped." They know no more what is to issue from this turmoil than does the humblest reader. Excitement runs so high that it is impossible to obtain uncolored facts.

At present writing the situation is, as near as we can ascertain, unchanged—the result pendant upon Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, with the latter State as pivot.

The vote of South Carolina has been declared. The ballots as presented for counting, to the State Canvassing Board, gave Hayes electors a majority, but to the conservatives a Governor and other local officials. The South Carolina Board has always investigated alleged irregularities, and where fraud was apparent, such vote was cast out. Charges of a most serious character were made concerning the vote of Edgefield and Laurens Counties. These were investigated, irregularities proved and the ballots thrown out. There was *prima facie* evidence of fraud in this case, for the vote indicated a conservative majority greater than the whole certified registration. After performing its work, the Board adjourned. Soon, writs, issued by the Supreme Court of that State, to each member of the late Board, ordered them to assemble and re-count the vote. Doubting the authority of this Court to control their action, they declined to obey, and were committed to jail for contempt. After a few days of confinement they were released on writs from the United States Court. In the mean time the Legislature assembled. Acting under orders from the present Governor, United States soldiers prevented members of the contested districts from sitting with those lawfully declared elected—This action led the Democrats to retire in a body. They assembled in another building, admitted the members from Laurens and Edgefield, and voted themselves the Legislature of South Carolina. Thus the State has two Legislatures now in session.

It is most unfortunate that the National Government should be called upon to interfere with a body claiming to be the highest power in an individual State.—But in cases similar to this, there can be but two remedies—one an appeal to arms, the other an appeal to general government. When opposing forces arise in a nation, there can be no settlement until strength has been conquered. The victor is declared to be in the right, and efforts aimed move in their accustomed course. Each of these United States is a little nation, entitled to control its affairs as such until factions threaten war. Then, for the interests of peace and humanity, the National Government has a duty to perform; and it must not be deterred by cries of partisanship or of Federal interference. Not only the law of humanity but the provisions of our Constitution direct that violence and blood shall not prevail. Little doubt is there, also, that justice will be as correctly administered when the most distinguished minds of the nation declare for one side, as would be the case were brute force to triumph. The United States must settle these questions of jurisdiction and sovereignty amicably in its decision. The man who does not is a traitor and ought to be hanged.

The Florida Board counted all votes returned, and thus the Hayes electors have 42 majority. The Democrats claim that they can show errors and irregularities sufficient to overcome this majority. There now seems to be no doubt that the Electoral vote of Florida will be cast for Hayes; for every time that searches have been made behind the returns, in these Southern States, more Democratic than Republican irregularities have been uncovered. Probably the vote will be allowed to remain as it now stands, and

Louisiana has always been "in a peck of trouble," and distracted by too much government. Before this territory was purchased by our government, Mr. Hale told us that its people did not know, half the time, whether they belonged to Spain or France, or were citizens of the United States. Since annexation it has been in rebellion, was placed under military rule until reconstructed, after which it had contemporary Governors, and duplicate Legislatures and was again manipulated by the U. S. army. During the late exciting campaign in Louisiana many of her citizens might have well questioned themselves concerning their nationality, and wondered which of the great powers could afford them security. In counting the votes of this distracted State, again difficulties arise. "Duplicate returns"—differing from one another (!) are passed in, to be counted, and the election in nearly every county is contested by both parties! Doubtless the Board wishes to arrive at a just and equitable settlement of this matter—if there is any justice in the case—which one may be easily led to doubt by heeding the organs of both parties. Whatever may be their decision, the defeated party will be able to make a plausible claim that injustice has been done. This is a sufficient commentary upon the election in that State. If there had been an open, fair election, Mr. Hayes would have carried the State by a handsome majority. Should the Board declare in his favor, his election is secured.

It is not safe to predict who will be the "next President" until he is inaugurated. There are numerous questions of jurisdiction and eligibility to be determined—points which have never before been raised—and precedents to be set. All these matters must be arranged before the fourth of March. That there will be an appeal from such decisions is the vision of a lunatic. One good must certainly flow out of this confusion—it shows us that our constitution needs certain "alterations, new locations and discontinuances." We have outgrown the homespun garment which our grandfathers provided and we want something better. We want a constitution adapted to control a nation and not a simple band that may hold thirteen colonies together for mutual relief and protection. The sooner a convention is called to modify and rearrange our constitution, or to draft a new one, the better will be our political standing.

—Attorney General Taft submitted to the President a long and elaborate report in the matter of the Vermont Republican postmaster election. This report contains a complete history of all the contested points that have ever been made against Presidential electors, including all judicial decisions and the action of Congress. The conclusion is that the Democratic elector who has the next highest vote cannot be counted in, and that the present vacancy is legal and can be filled by the remaining Republican electors acting under State laws. The argument of the opinion is that a native born citizen of the United States is eligible to any office, that the popular vote is merely an expression of the will of the people, and that the electors in not in fact elected or appointed until he has received his formal appointment from the Governor and his commission. It is the appointment of commission and not the election that creates an elector. If at the time the popular will is expressed he holds an office antagonistic to the one to which he aspires to be elected, he must resign the one he holds before he accepts the new one. The cases of the election of Gen. Schenck and of Gen. Frank Blair to Congress are cited as precedents. The action of Congress in the case of Schenck showed that an election did not of itself constitute Schenck a member of Congress, but it was the act of qualifying that did. Schenck qualified and was admitted.—Blair refused to qualify under the rules of the House and was refused a seat.

CONGRESS.—The Maine Farmer says: The next session of Congress begins next Monday, and will terminate at midnight on the 31st of March. The House will be called to order by the clerk, and the first business will be to elect a new Speaker in place of Mr. Kerr deceased. There is no lack of candidates. New York furnishes two, in the persons of Mr. Cox and Mr. Fernando Wood. Mr. Sawyer, Speaker pro tem, will have supporters. Mr. Randall of Pa. has many friends; Heister Cuyler, Morrison of Ill. and Lamar of Miss. are mentioned. Inasmuch as President Ferry's term expires on the 4th of March next, it is proposed that he tender his resignation as President of the Senate before the second Wednesday in February, so that his successor, specially chosen for that duty, may preside over the count. Who that successor shall be is eagerly discussed. Hamlin of Me., Sherman of Ohio, and Conkling are mentioned.

—To give the State to Tilden the South Carolina court ordered the canvassing board to go behind the returns, and to give the State to Hampton it ordered the board not to go behind the returns. To elect one part of the ticket it ruled one way, and to elect another part it ruled precisely the opposite. And now the Democratic papers are howling because there is no respect for such a court!

—Ex-Gov. Curtin, who supported Gov. Tilden, is reported to have remarked in Cincinnati the other day, on his way from New Orleans, that after looking into matters in Louisiana, he regretted that Gov. Hayes did not carry Connecticut and New Jersey. Has Gov. Curtin discovered the true inwardness of the Southern Democracy when it is too late?

—We have received a copy of the Tallahassee, Florida, Sentinel, giving a fair, unbiased account of political affairs in that State. It declares that Hayes electors received a majority of votes in that State, and complains of social ostracism exercised towards Republicans. It also has sketches of the State Board of Canvassers, and a full review of the absurd Mandamus case.

—The Supreme Court of Minnesota declares the law passed in that State, by which saloon keepers are assessed ten dollars per year for the support of a public Inebriate Asylum to be unconstitutional. We are inclined to think a similar enactment relative to Insane Asylums, would be as advantageous and equitable.

### S. J. Court, Dec. Term, 1876. At Fryeburg.

HON. W. W. VIRGIN, J. PRESIDING.  
J. S. WRIGHT, ESQ., CLERK.

The first term of Court for Oxford County, to be held at Fryeburg, will commence at Oxford House Hall, Tuesday, the 5th inst. The Civil Docket contains 424 cases, being an increase of 53 over the September term. No Grand Jury has been summoned, hence parties committed, will be obliged to remain in jail until March, unless otherwise disposed of.

The following Venues for Traverse Jurors have been returned:  
Elias S. Bartlett, Bethel.  
C. C. Spaulding, Buckfield.  
Dan'l Goodwin, Brownfield.  
Philetus W. Torry, Dixfield.  
Wm. G. Walker, Fryeburg.  
John H. Spring, Hiram.  
Freeland Howe, Norway.  
Robert T. Boynton, Oxford.  
John Whitman, Paris.  
Oliver Pettengill, Ramford.  
Elisha S. Bartlett, Stoneham.  
Chas. Pulsifer, Sumner.  
O. Good P. Sanders, Sweden.  
Andrew Kimball, Waterford.  
Moses M. Russell, Woodstock.

SAVINGS BANK LAWS.—At the last session of the Maine Legislature the following resolve was passed:

"Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to appoint a commission consisting of five persons, whose duty it shall be to codify, amend, or add to the laws relating to Savings Banks, as they in their judgment believe to be for the best interest of the State, and report the same to the next Legislature."

Under it, the Governor appointed: J. S. Wheelwright, Bangor; Geo. H. Pillsbury, Lewiston; A. M. Barton, Portland; J. G. Brooks, Belfast; Wm. K. Smith, Augusta. The committee met at the State House, Thursday, and a majority agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Legislature which is in substance as follows: Dividends are limited to 2 1/2 per cent, semi annually; the State tax payable by the banks is reduced from one per cent; when the resources of a bank reach five per cent, of its assets a special dividend is allowed; no bank is allowed to make a dividend which in the aggregate shall amount to more than its actual earnings, and except in case of widows' money and trust funds, single deposits shall not exceed \$2000.

There are some provisions in case the bank becomes insolvent, which are intended to protect banks that are only slightly insolvent from being placed in the hands of receivers, and forced sale made of their securities.

There are other minor points in the bill which the public will understand when the same is printed. We learn that the committee was not unanimous on some of the proposed amendments to the law, and the bill will doubtless be opposed in the Legislature. The provision for reducing the State tax will be quite likely to meet with opposition.

### Attempt to Rob a Waterville Bank.

About midnight Wednesday 22 inst., as Geo. Vigne, private watchman, was going to the Waterville National Bank to lunch with the bank and town watchman, Augustus Wood, he saw two men coming from behind the bank building, who almost immediately attacked him, threatening his life if he made any resistance. With commendable courage, however, while a pistol was held at his head, he cried "Murder," when they gave him a terrible blow and fled. He fired twice at them without effect. Vigne's cry and his pistol shot brought several persons to his assistance, who soon learned that Wood was missing. Being unable to find him, a general alarm was given at 3.35, when a thorough search began, which resulted in finding him in a horse shed in the rear of the Catholic church, bound hand and foot, gagged, blindfolded, and his ears filled with cotton.

Wood states that he was met on Silver street by four men, one of whom said "Good evening, you are the man we were looking for." Then all four attacked him and took him to the shed, two standing guard, while the other two, one of whom was heard, when one left, and soon the other. Wood thinks he could identify one, but as yet nothing has been discovered to lead to their detection.

The citizens of that quiet, orderly town are very much excited over the affair. All feel that a bold, prearranged plan of bank robbery has been defeated, which, but for Vigne, who had been hired for the past month only, by a few individuals to watch their private residences, might have proved successful.

Two men answering the description of parties whom it is supposed contemplated the robbery of the Waterville National Bank, passed through Bangor at an early hour Thursday morning. They came from the direction of Waterville, and their team was seen on Sand Hill. They were driving very fast. Both men were stoutly built. One was of a sandy complexion, with a scar on his forehead, the other wore a heavy black moustache. A Waterville officer and Marshal Farrington made the rounds of the lively stables here, and find that no team have been let to strangers.

—We will elab the Oxford Democrat and the following standard journals at the prices set against them: Either of Harper's publications, \$4.75; Scribner's, \$4.75; Atlantic, \$4.75; The Living Age, \$4.75; Scientific American, \$4.25; St. Nicholas, \$3.90; Wide Awake, \$3.00; Nursery, \$2.60; Democrat, \$3.60. These terms are unprecedentedly low, to suit the hard times.

—The Portland Argus is the oldest daily in Maine. During the following year it will be devoted to the interests of Samuel J. Tilden; the late national standard-bearer of the Democratic party. Those of our readers who desire to be informed concerning both sides of political affairs will do well to read the Argus. It is a representative Democratic paper.

—The mass of Republicans would prefer defeat with honor rather than victory stained by any fraud. They will firmly claim that they have rightfully won, and strenuously insist upon all their just rights under the law—they will not claim nor accept anything more.

### South Paris.

The New Shoe Factory—A Valuable Enterprise—Iron and Tin Works of Richardson & Co.—The Old Established Jeweler—etc.

South Paris has been particularly fortunate in securing so responsible and well established a firm as Daicy & Ward to occupy their building recently erected by the South Paris Building Association. The property owned by this Association, consists of a large three and a half story building 60x35 feet, well built, and abundantly lighted; a commodious engine-house, containing a twelve-horsepower engine, a large boiler and pump to match. This machinery has recently been set, in good style, by excellent machinists, so that it runs with remarkable ease and precision. The factory proper has also been fitted throughout with steam pipes for heating purposes.

Last week, as we informed our readers, work was begun manufacturing stock. On Saturday, we visited the factory, and through the politeness of Mr. Daicy, are enabled to give them the following concerning this establishment, and its business.

The first floor is provided with an office to the left of the main entrance, which is being rapidly fitted up for use. It is lighted by two windows, and has a glass facing the cutting room. In this latter room, the raw material is weighed and stored, and the heavy stock is cut into soles, counters, etc. There are now five cutting and trimming machines in this room, most of which are operated by steam. These parts, as soon as cut, are assembled in convenient and appropriate racks, shelves, etc. Opposite the office is the finishing and packing room.

The second story is occupied by workers on upper leather. One room contains the dies for cutting leather, patterns for the various parts, etc. The work in this room is done by hand. We were particularly struck by the well prepared patterns which are bound in brass, and hence much more durable than the old style pasteboards. Opposite is the sewing room, where eight heavy sewing machines are run by steam power. Girls have little piles of the various pieces to be stitched together, on a table in front of them. With dexterity and accuracy they place these parts together and stitch them, without breaking a thread, till there are many feet of uppers passing over the table. These machines are strong, and the needles must be made of good material to sustain the blow which they receive when striking two thicknesses of upper leather. There are also three punches in this room for making eyelet holes in laced shoes.

The third story is occupied by men interested in tough soles. The whole size of the building is exhibited in this one room. It is busy as a beehive, and considerably more noisy. We counted twenty-five men at work in this room, Saturday.

There is one machine peger in operation, an edge setter, and numerous brushes all operated by steam power.

The work was started with seventy hands, and nine cases per day are turned out. Next week the product will be fifteen cases per day; and this will be increased soon as the new machinery is placed in position.

Already the citizens of South Paris are receiving more benefit from this establishment than the most sanguine anticipated. All available room is occupied, and trade is rapidly increasing.

Among the largest dealers and manufacturers in South Paris is the firm of S. Richardson & Co., iron and tin manufacturers. Their store is in a large building 68x28 feet on the ground. A heavy stock of tinware, cutlery, stores, and all kinds of manufactured iron may be found in the store proper. In a work-shop, to the rear, size 18x28 feet, are five men constantly employed in manufacturing all kinds of tinware, such as wash-bowls, pans, pails, dust-pans, etc., etc. Here also is manufactured the "Champion" stove, one of the best for sitting-room or parlor. A similar stove for burning coal is also made by this firm. In fact, everything in the line of domestic hardware, not to slight the much abused stove pipe, is here turned out from the raw material.

In the basement is a heavy stock of bar iron, nails, screws, bolts, nuts and other manufactured iron. Most of this material is disposed of at wholesale. This establishment is one of the oldest and most widely known in Oxford County, and has earned its reputation by industry and fair dealing.

In passing up main street, toward the depot, one's attention is promptly attracted by a new sign, stating that S. Richardson, Jr., Jeweler, was established here in 1850. We entered to see what twenty-six years of hard labor had done for the place.—It was a surprise to find such a large and valuable stock on hand. One set for ladies' wear, made of pure gold, with an ivory vine twisting about pearls, was as elegant as anything of the kind we ever saw. Others, of less value, down to a celluloid coral set, filled several show cases. Gentlemen's goods, such as pins, rings, studs, buttons, etc., answered, in large numbers as their names were called. Mr. Richardson is selling these goods fully twenty per cent. lower than city prices. He is able to do this, he says, because he is not called upon quarterly for an exorbitant rent. Among the treasures in this establishment we noticed a marine chronometer, which everybody knows is the most accurate instrument yet made for the measuring time. He will give the fraction of a second to any who wish it.

Jos. H. Jones says his business feels the toe of the shoe factory and has jumped up wonderfully at its touch. Workmen have a weakness for confectionery, fruit and cigars.

The Andrews House still remains in the market; though we do not think a change of proprietors would be of any benefit to the traveling public. It is now under the best of management, with Mr. John Carsley for clerk. He not only knows just what to do for a traveler, but greets one so cordially that it seems more like making him a visit than cold hotel life.

### TOWN ITEMS.

#### Bethel.

Nov. 30.—The political excitement here continues unabated.

A singing school is about to be commenced in our village under the supervision of Prof. Chamberlain.

Prof. Chandler's lecture, given at the Universalist church last Wednesday evening, on Astronomy, was very interesting and particularly worthy of careful study.

The people of this place had the pleasure of listening to a very able sermon last Sabbath, preached by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Gorham, N. H. Mr. B. is a very interesting speaker, and the people seem to appreciate that point, by giving him a full house.

Rev. Mr. Center preached a very able sermon in the M. E. church on Thanksgiving day.

A hen-hack, recently shot near here, measured 4 feet and 5 inches, from tip to tip.

We find by our journal, we have had 167 days since the middle of May, when men and teams could work out of doors without getting wet, and only six days when they were obliged to be in on account of rain. Can we find among the records of the past, a season from May 15th to Nov. 30th, with only six wet working days?

While in our village the other day, I found our stores well stocked for winter. Grover and Burnham have just received a new stock of goods.

A new hall has recently been fitted up, connected with the Bethel house.

The temperance meeting held in the Congregational church last Sabbath afternoon, was very interesting. Several speakers were present: from Dixfield.

#### Buckfield.

Buckfield seems to be troubled with a fire bug. On the 23d Nov., King Buck's buildings were burned with nearly all their contents, including two hogs, a cow, farming tools, furniture, etc. Insured for \$1,300; loss considerably larger.—The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Friday morning last the saw mill owned by Record & Lunt was totally consumed by fire, with considerable lumber which was in the yard. The fire occurred about 2 A. M., and must have been started by persons unlawfully in the building; whether intentionally or accidentally we have not learned, as an investigation is still pending. No insurance. The proprietors are young men just starting in business, and their loss will be a heavy blow to them.

#### Fryeburg.

Dec. 2.—The fall term of the Academy closed last Tuesday week. The term has been a successful one under our new teacher, Mr. Robinson. There was an exhibition of the students at the close, wherein the students acquitted themselves well with credit. The Fall Term of ten weeks begins Dec. 6.

We are expecting a lively time during Court week. Everything is being made ready at the Oxford House for the inner and outer man, by day and by night.—This is a new sensation for Fryeburg, and there will be a large attendance at the daily sessions.

#### Gilead.

Lumbering promises to be quite lively here this winter. Ephraim and Henry Wight will put in teams up Wight's brook, and Sanderson & Hammonds of Bethel will cut on Twitchell brook and let the drawing out to our people. A Mr. Thompson of Sark, N. H., intends to cut and haul a million at what is called the Bog, which will be landed on the river.

A Ladies' Aid society has been formed here, with a good selection of officers. They are preparing an oyster and pastry supper to be held at S. A. Coffin's next Tuesday evening, Dec. 4. A good time is expected, and all are invited. Tickets, 30cts.

#### Hartford.

Nov. 27.—As so many flocks of poultry had been marketed before Nov. it looked as if there would be a scarcity of good birds. But Bicknell of this town left for Boston the 25th with two tons of first class poultry, while Hayford near by had five hundred turkeys to dress.

Carroll Mason of E. Buckfield had 122 chickens hatch from a male Plymouth Rock and hens of that and other breeds, and raised them all. He and Lyssander Bartlett of Hartford, living seven miles apart, sold to Bicknell the same day forty five chicks of the same breed, which weighed 8 lbs. well dressed.

Mrs. J. C. Forbes, of E. Buckfield, who kept the Trustee house, Hiram Academy, for boarders, to give her two daughters the benefit of that old and excellent institution, has leased the same for another year.

Bela T. Bicknell died at Bath the 20th of Nov., aged 65 years and 11 months, leaving a wife and one son, Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell of Portland, and one son in California. He was the fifth son of Capt. Nathaniel Bicknell, long known in Hartford as an esteemed citizen.

#### Oxford.

The store of Hawkes & Durell, at Craige's Mills was entered by burglars, last week. They took the safe out to a distant field and opened it. It contained but a few dollars and a registered letter. This little job has been done twice previously. It seems to be the annual sport of some party.

#### Mexico.

Patrons & Bartlett, having put in a new gearing and made other necessary repairs, now are doing a "right smart" amount of sawing with their board saw. They can average about 3,000 feet per day with fair sized logs. This makes our steam mill one of the best institutions we have among us.

### Norway.

The event of the week is the Musical Convention, which commences its sessions to-day at the Universalist meeting house. Our citizens are, as usual, generous in their hospitality, and have thrown their doors wide open to all who come, with music in their souls, to assist at the feast of good things at the convention. We hope, Mr. Editor, to see you here often during the week. Come to stay if possible, as large numbers of mince pies, turkeys, chickens, etc., were left over from Thanksgiving, and are now waiting to be eaten.

The Norway Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening of last week, which was a success in every particular. It was the generally expressed opinion, that nothing better had been seen upon that stage for a long time. Dreams of Delusion, a drama in one act, and Married Life, a comedy in three acts, were presented. Not proceeds, thirty dollars. An Overture is now in preparation, by the members of the Universalist Sabbath School, to be given during the holidays.

The Norway Advertiser, with renewed strength and beauty, appears again among us, to gladden our eyes and hearts with its pleasant face. It receives a hearty welcome from all parties. We wish it abundant success.

#### Paris.

Mr. A. C. Woodbury of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting his relatives in this town.

Dr. Estes preached a most excellent sermon, Thursday.

Some person has been driving a heavy team over the common, destroying the sod in several places. Rather too common that.

The County buildings will be lonesome this week—all the officials going to Fryeburg.

A meeting of days will be held with the Baptist Church, this week, beginning Tuesday at 2 P. M. There will be sermons each evening at 7 o'clock, and services morning and afternoon. Visiting clergymen are expected. The meetings will be of unusual interest. All are invited to attend.

Mr. S. Dunham was buried from the Baptist church, Sunday afternoon. A large number of friends attended the service.

They are killing some large pigs on Tremont Street. Competition for the best is so sharp that none can tell which is heaviest, the pig, brag, or the man who holds the gambols, while weighing.

#### West Paris.

A few days since, while Greenville Whitman was returning home with his oxen and cart, and when near the school house, for some cause unknown to Mr. Whitman, his oxen became unmanageable and commenced to run. Fearing a collision with some coming team, he attempted to jump out of the rear of the cart in order to stop them, and not taking the precaution to jump from the car in the same direction that the oxen were running, he fell, striking his head upon the frozen ground. He was found some thirty minutes afterwards, in an unconscious condition, with blood flowing from both ears, for twelve hours he realized but a very little of his condition and for two days his pulse did not average over forty beats to the minute. He is now convalescing.

Our carriage factory is up and boarded.

Mr. Ethan Willis has commenced the building on Woodstock street of a nice cottage house.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company have removed from our place the Pilot engine, that used to assist the heavy freight trains up the grade. The long and laborious efforts of a single engine to haul such heavy trains up the grade, and the number of failures to do so, and the number of freight cars on the sidings indicate a poor policy in removing the pilot. I have learned that it cost as much in fuel for a single engine, in its efforts to get up the grade (say nothing about the strain of machinery, &c. &c.) as the whole expenses in fuel from Bryant's Pond to Gorham, N. H.

We would like to see our old friend and correspondent of the Register, O. K. a correspondent of the Demo rat, I dislike to part company with old friends, that have done so much to make the Register so interesting. Let us hear from you.

Our school is a perfect success. We have come to the conclusion that we have no Mrs. Grundies, as we hear no unfavorable criticisms whatever passed upon the management of the school, an unusual occurrence in a country school district. Mr. Herman Fuller, our teacher, is a young man of rare acquirements to fill the position of teacher. He combines law and kindness in the management of his school, and says he never has any bad scholars, or any that are inclined to disobey the rules of school. We know this much that there are no scholars in this district that are inclined to play truant, all say they love their teacher.

Mr. H. Zeckiah Stetson was brought home to-day badly bruised and injured from the effect of a fall from a staging some twenty feet from the ground. Mr. Stetson fell striking his head and shoulders against the frozen ground, and now lies in a critical condition.

Mr. Roscoe Tuel, a few days since, turned one of his horses into his garden lot to graze. Having occasion to use his horse a few hours afterward, and not finding him as he expected, he called to him as was his habit, and always getting a response, this time he heard him as if struggling in distress, going in the direction of the sound, he found that the poor creature, in passing over a well (that was covered up with timbers and plank, and supposed to be safely broken through, and gone hind feet first into a well some fifteen feet deep. There he found him standing upon his hind feet in water within a foot of his ears, in a most pitiable condition, and nearly dead. Help was immediately summoned,

#### Waterford.

James M. Steadman and Jacob Brown of this village were on their way home from South Waterford. About half a mile above North Bridge they stopped their horse to talk with a man they knew who was likewise in a wagon. Just then Mr. Longley and wife of Waterford, came along in a chaise, on their homeward way. Mr. Longley attempted quickly to pass the two teams in a zig zag course, which resulted in the chaise running on two wheels and then overturning and throwing out both occupants. Mr. Longley received a bad cut in his leg and was otherwise considerably hurt, particularly in the back, while Mrs. L. was even more severely injured. The chaise was pretty thoroughly smashed. The horse ran about twenty rods and was stopped and secured. Mr. Steadman and the man in the other wagon conveyed the injured parties to Waterford, leading behind the horse attached to what was left of the demoralized chaise.—News.

ropes procured, and the poor animal, after nearly an hour of severe labor, was hauled out of the well in a helpless condition, but after rubbing, and being put into hot blankets, the poor creature soon rallied, and in a few days was nearly over the effects of its severe exposure.

There is to be a grand exhibition of poultry at Norway village December 27-28-29. It is for the interest of Oxford county to make this exhibition what it should be, one of interest and profit.

T. C. Cushman, Esq., will speak at the Reform Club meeting next Wednesday evening, Dec. 6. His subject forty-five years' experience in the temperance cause. Rally for the cause, boys.

### Notes from Arkansas.

Arkansas has no less than five navigable rivers, affording over three thousand miles of navigation within its limits.—These rivers are so distributed as to give access to all parts of the State, while for more than five hundred miles the great Mississippi River forms its eastern boundary, altogether giving it more than double the extent of navigable rivers that can be found in any other area of 32,000 square miles on the Earth. These great rivers, with their almost innumerable tributaries, supply the State with unlimited water-power; which, as yet, is little used, though of the most inviting character. This large number of streams secures for Arkansas the largest area of rich, valley agricultural lands of any State in the Union. Owing to the geographical location of the State, between the 30th and 40th parallels of north latitude, it has the most mild and desirable climate, and as there is a vast expanse of evaporating surface south, and contiguous to it, the rain fall is immense, averaging fifty-three inches annually, which, with the rich soil and







