The Oxford Democrat.

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THE

Oxford Democrat

—IS—

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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.
June 15, '76. tf

CHAS. B. BENSON,
Attorney at Law,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
OFFICE OVER OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
December 7, 1875. 1y

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

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, MAINE.
Dixfield, Me., Nov. 3, 1875. 1y*

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

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

E. FOSTER, Jr.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
ENOCH 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, MAIN.
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
Jan. 1, '76. 1y

O. K. YATES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
WEST PARIS, MAINE.
Office at residence, west side of the river.

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, '75. 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
April 18, 1876.

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.

The Western Wind.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Yet on my cheek I feel the western wind,
And hear it telling to the orchard trees
And to the faint and flower forsaken bees,
Tales of fair meadows, green with constant streams,
And mountains rising blue and cool behind,
Where in moist dells the purple orchis gleams,
And starred with white the virgin's bower is twined.
So the o'er-wearied pilgrim, as he fares
Along life's summer waste, at times is fanned
Even at noontide, by the cool, sweet airs
Of a serener and a holier land,
Fresh as the morn, and as the dewfall bland.
Breath of the blessed heaven for which we pray,
Blow from the eternal hills!—make glad
Our earthly way!

Selected Story.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Story of Circumstantial Evidence.

Many citizens of the State of New York will remember the excitement created during the summer of 1856 by what was generally called the "Weatherwax Murder." The arrest, the legal controversy concerning jurisdiction, the final trial, and the howl of dissatisfaction which followed the partial acquittal, are matters not easily forgotten by those who then resided near the scene of the tragedy.

The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: Captain John G. Weatherwax resided in 1856 near the village of Plattsburg, New York. He was a man of good character, one of a numerous family of the same name, the settlement being known for miles around as the Weatherwax settlement. Captain Weatherwax was, at the time of which we write, about thirty years of age, and the owner of a small craft which plied on Lake Champlain, trading with New York, Vermont and Canada towns along the shore of the lake.

The crew of this vessel consisted of himself, his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, and a man named Walter Brown. In the latter part of June, 1856, he left Plattsburg with a cargo for Canada, and on the way stopped at Pike River landing, on the Canada shore, where he was to take on a cargo of wood for Plattsburg. During the day, while the wood was being taken on board, a sharp quarrel arose between Captain Weatherwax and his cousin Andrew, and mutual threats were indulged in. It was soon over, however, but as Andrew had become intoxicated, he was rather morose during the entire day.

So far, everything is plain and easily understood; but here the mystery begins, and what follows is largely based upon the statements of the third party, Walter Brown. He states that after dark (the night was very cloudy and starless) he was standing on the rear of the boat, and heard the captain and his cousin (who were at the bow) resume the quarrel of the day. It steadily increased in violence, threats were exchanged, and though he could see neither of the parties, he could hear distinctly all that passed. The wordy war waxed hotter, and suddenly he heard a crash as of a blow crushing through skull and brain, succeeded by a heavy fall, and as suddenly all was still.

The man listened with bated breath and trembled; his first impulse was to rush forward and offer assistance to the wounded man, but fear restrained him, and he waited the result. In a few minutes the captain came aft, but he was alone. Brown noticed, or thought he did, that he was pale and excited.

Nothing was said about the quarrel, and the two men soon retired. Brown, however, could not banish from his mind the impression that a serious crime had been committed. He arose early and visited the spot where the altercation took place, and found Andrew's hat, and near it marks of blood. Still he did not mention his suspicions to any one, nor make any inquiries concerning the missing man. It seems that he was by nature exceedingly timid, and shrunk from the reponsibility of charging a man with so serious a crime, and from the publicity which the position of a prosecutor would compel him to assume.

The boat proceeded to Plattsburgh, and when Andrew's relatives made inquiries for him, the captain protessed total ignorance of his whereabouts, saying that he had left him at Pike River, without notification, and gone, he knew not whither.

Matters rested in this condition until eight or ten days after the occurrence, when a body was taken from the river at the identical place where Captain Weatherwax's boat had been moored on the fatal night.

The body gave ample evidence of having met death by violence, as the skull was crushed as by a terrible blow from some heavy instrument. An investigation was held, and a captain of a vessel lying near to Captain Weatherwax's on the night in question, recognized the body as that of a man he had seen employed on Weatherwax's boat. He further testified to having heard a quarrel on that night, ending with a scuffle and a blow, after which all was silent. The altercation, he thought, proceeded from Weatherwax's boat, and he distinctly heard Weatherwax's voice in the quarrel.

Of course suspicion was at once directed to Weatherwax, and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of his cousin's disappearance, he was arrested. The preliminary examination lasted for nine days, and produced great excitement, but resulted in his being remanded to jail to take his trial at the next term of court for the crime of murder.

The Weatherwaxes then became alarmed. Few of them doubted his guilt; indeed nothing seemed more certain; but they were not willing that the name should be disgraced by one of them dying at the hands of the hangman, so they contributed funds, employed able counsel, and made the best defense possible, Mr. McMasters, then and now, we believe, a leading lawyer of that county, was engaged to defend him.—Mr. McMasters examined the case, and though he had no doubt of his guilt, he, like a true lawyer, did his best for him. Not daring to take his trial on the merits of the case, he succeeded in establishing the non jurisdiction of the court, and locating the crime in Canada. The criminal, for such everybody now believed him to be, was therefore set at liberty, when he was threatened with violence if he did not leave the country. He refused, saying that he was innocent and would not stir until he was vindicated.

While a movement was being organized to put the threats into execution, an officer arrived from Canada with a requisition, and he was taken across the line for trial.

The trial was among the most remarkable ever held in Canada. The ablest counsel both of Canada and New York were engaged for the prisoner, and by postponing the trial for nearly a year, spiriting away some of the most important witnesses of the prosecution, and other ingenious but questionable devices, they succeeded in producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquittal, after eighteen months of imprisonment.

The community felt greatly outraged by the result, and the press teemed with denunciations of those who thus conspired to cheat justice. His own counsel, wishing to repair as much as possible the wrong they supposed they had done society by rescuing a criminal from a just fate, advised him to flee the country, and under another name strive by a better life to repay society for its tolerance in suffering him to live.

All such advice the wretched man unheeded and returned to his old home, declaring his purpose to remain there until the cloud was lifted from his former good name. But though saved from the gallows, he did not escape punishment. The brand of Cain was upon him. Everybody believed him guilty, his old friends and neighbors avoided him, he was pointed out as a murderer, and his supposed crime was even hooted in his ears many times as he passed through the crowds in the public streets.

Thus the unhappy man passed eleven years of his life, submitting quietly and meekly to the aspersions cast upon him, and waiting patiently for his vindication. His loss of character had brought with it loss of property; business men shunned him, the better avenues of trade and enterprise were closed against him, and he became reduced almost to beggary. But amid all these misfortunes he was still hopeful.

Thus matters stood till the early part of October, 1867, when a man clothed in the garb of a sailor made his appearance in the village of Plattsburg, and inquired for Captain John Weatherwax. The latter was just entering the post office, where a considerable crowd had collected waiting the distribution of the mail, and he was pointed out to the inquiring stranger. He made his way toward him, laid his hand familiarly upon his shoulder, and exclaimed:

"How are you, John?'

John looked at him a moment in bewilderment, gave a suppressed scream, and replied:

"Great Heavens! Has it come at last?"

Turning to the crowd in the post office, which had by this time become interested, he said:

"Gentlemen, my vindication has at last come. For eleven years I have borne your reproaches in silence, hoping and praying for this hour. This is my cousin Andrew, for whose murder I have suffered a punishment many times worse than death."

The men stared at each other and at the sailor, stupefied with wonder. Andrew was equally perplexed, for the actions of both parties were to him incomprehensible.

For a short time there was a disposition to regard the new comer as an imposter who had been brought forward to relieve Captain Weatherwax of the disgrace that had attached to him; but his identity was soon established beyond question, and the interest in the case deepened, thousands coming from all parts of the State to see the man who had apparently risen from the dead.

The account which Andrew gave of himself was that he left the boat on that eventful evening, after the quarrel, wandered into a rum shop a short distance from the landing, became engaged in a fight and was arrested. In the morning he was brought before a magistrate and fined, but having no money, and being still angry with his cousin, he would not go to him for aid, and was on the point of being taken to jail, when a stranger in the audience came forward and offered to pay his fine if he would engage to sail with him, his vessel then lying at Montreal. He consented, and the next day they sailed for China; and for eleven years he had followed the sea and never once communicated with his relatives.—He now heard for the first time what one of them had suffered on his account.

The matter of the blood, and his hat, which, it will be remembered, was found on the deck, he explained by stating that he had had the nosebleed during the day, and that some of the blood had probably fallen on the deck; the hat he tossed upon the deck when he decided to go out in the evening, taking a better one in its stead.

The identification of the body found, the quarrel, the blow, and the voice of Weatherwax heard during the altercation, are mysteries never explained. Perjury can hardly be alleged, but there was certainly criminal looseness in judgment which embittered the best years of an innocent man's life, and nearly sent him to an untimely and dishonored grave.

It is hardly necessary to say that there is a complete revolution in feeling toward Mr. Weatherwax. Every one seemed anxious to compensate by kindness and patronage for the wrongs so innocently inflicted before. This was not unappreciated. Business prospered, and three years ago both Andrew and John G. Weatherwax were among the most contented citizens of Clinton County, New York.

Miscellany.

Good Health a Duty.

One of the most common forms of infidelity, as it exists in our times, is that which denies the divine origin and uses of the body. Any application of the Gospels to mental states is considered by the most obtuse as eminently fit and proper; but when a minister proceeds to make an application of the same truth to bodily states, the reception is altogether different. The one discourse is received with favor, as full of spirituality; the other with very much the same feeling that a congregation would give to a secular treatise. Nevertheless, this matter of health, and the duty of conserving it, has a close and legitimate application spiritually, and should be presented more frequently than it is, in a reverential, unsensational and common sense way.

When the human body is considered as the handiwork of God, expressly designed and put together as a habitation for the soul, and its companion during all its earthly life; when it is looked upon as an instrument to minister to the joy and growth of the mind, as the agent that performs duties whose influence eternity alone can measure,—when you consider the body in this light it is not vile, but noble; not debased, but exalted. The first condition of all correct thinking upon this subject is a frank, open, and grateful recognition of God as the creator and preserver of your body.

Observe, by way of example, how ill-health thwarts the Divine intention touching maternal influence. Let the mother of a household be taken sick, and what a change comes over the family!—what an interruption of wise customs, what irregularities, what letting down of restraints, what unruly habits, what neglect, what confusion, follow! The family affairs now move on like a ship that is not steered. The hand has deserted the helm, and, undirected by the authority of one controlling will, the poor vessel veers, tacks, sways, and sails in irregular and fruitless circles. Then it is that we see how large is the sphere that a mother fills,—how potent and salutary is her influence, how necessary is her bodily presence. Don't say that this illustration is exaggerated—for you know it is not—but in the light of it say, you who think that ministers "be-little Christianity," in speaking of the religious relations of the physique,—whether there is any natural blessing greater, any duty more imperative, than that of health? We hope to live to see the day when any indiscretion, any carelessness, touching the preservation of health, shall be publicly and privately regarded as sin.—*Golden Rule.*

A GREAT MORAL LESSON.—A long chap, with a piping voice, entered a saloon, and gaining the attention of the half dozen loafers therein congregated, he said:

"Gentlemen, how many of you will drink at my expense?'

"I will," was repeated by the seven in chorus.

"This proves to you, gentlemen," continued the vagrant, putting down a nickel for his own beer, "how little can be depended on first impressions. You love me now, filled with anticipations of a square drink. Your anticipations will be blasted, and then you will hate me. Let this be a great moral lesson to you.'

They put him out in a hurry, but the great moral lesson was there just the same.

—When Chimney Sweep, on Saturday, flue over the course, and won the English International Steeple chase, it must have sooted his owners exactly.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—"Oh, my dear wife," said John Henry as he paid the milliner's bill.

EROS.

O naked baby Love among the roses,
Watching with laughing gray-green eyes for me,
Who says that thou art blind? Who hides from thee?
Who is it in his foolishness supposes
That ever a bandage round thy sweet face closes
Thicker than gauze? I know that thou canst see!
Thy glances are more swift and far more sure
To reach their goal than any missile is,
Except that one that never yet did miss,
Whose slightest puncture not even Death can cure,
Whose stroke divides the heart with such a bliss
As even the strongest trembles to endure—
Thine arrow that makes glad the saddest weather
With the keen rustle of its purple feather!

—*Atlantic.*

First Baptist Church, Paris.

The following historical sketch of the First Baptist Church, Paris, was embodied in a sermon recently preached by Rev. Dr. Estes. It now appears in the Church Manual. We are inclined to think our readers will find it of sufficient interest to repay a careful perusal.

The First Baptist Church in Paris, Me. was organized on the 18th of November, 1791, twelve years after the first trees had been felled, and eleven years after the first crops had been gathered within the limits of the town.

Seven members of the First Baptist Church in Middleboro', Mass., were among the first settlers of the town; and soon after their coming, they with others, established and maintained religious worship on the Sabbath, though they had no minister to aid them, except as missionaries might occasionally visit them. A revival of religion with several conversions followed the missionary labors of Rev. James Potter with them in 1790, and Rev. Elisha Snow aided in the formation of the church the following year.

In 1792 the church united with the Bowdoinham Association, then the only Association of Baptist churches in the State. At this time the church was called No. Four, which was the name of the township till its incorporation in 1793.—The number of members then reported as belonging to the church was twenty-one; and among the supplies arranged by the Association for the destitute that year was, "For No. Four—Elder Potter, 4th Lord's day in November,—Elder Stinson, 4th in March,—Elder Macomber, 4th in June."

On the division of the Bowdoinham Association, the church was one of those that formed the Cumberland Association in 1811, with which it was connected until it helped form the Oxford Association in 1829.

For several years after its organization the church met for worship in private houses, sometimes in school houses, often in a barn in summer. The first meeting house was built in 1803;—the second, which is now occupied, was built on the site of the first, in 1838. The present house of worship has been twice repaired and refurnished, once in 1860 and again in 1875. The vestry was built in the rear of the church in 1865.

The church has had seven pastors, as follows—those whose names are starred having died: *James Hooper, June 1795—June 1833; *C. B. Davis, June 1838—Aug. 1852; *A. Wilson, D. D., Dec. 1852—Dec. 1857; W. H. S. Ventres, July 1858—Oct. 1866; W. H. Walker——1867—Mar. 1870; A. A. Ford, Oct. 1870—Oct. 1872; H. C. Estes, D. D., Jan. 1873.

The first, Rev. James Hooper, was born in Berwick, Dec. 1769. He began to preach New-year's day, 1791: came to Paris, Nov. 6th, 1794; received a call to settle as pastor of the church in March following, and was ordained June 25th, 1795. At his ordination, the sermon was preached by his elder brother, William Hooper, who was the first Baptist minister ordained within the limits of the State of Maine;—the charge was given by Rev. Isaac Chase; and the hand of fellowship by Rev. James Potter. As the first settled minister in town, he became entitled to four lots of land, of which he relinquished the right to two, and occupied the rest. His ministry continued with the church until he was laid aside forever by infirmities, and a successor took his place forty-three years from the time of his settlement. He resided in town until his death, Dec. 24, 1842.

His successor in the pastoral office was the Rev. Caleb B. Davis. He was born in Mathuen, Massachusetts July 3d, 1807; was baptized at the age of twenty-four; entered at once upon a course of study for the ministry; and graduated from the Newton Theological Institution in 1837. He came to Paris in the autumn of that year, and was ordained as pastor of the church June 27, 1838, the ordaining prayer being offered by the former pastor. In consequence of failing health, he resigned his pastorate Aug. 23d, 1852. His death occurred Jan. 12th, 1855, his whole ministry having passed with this church.

The next pastor, Rev. Adam Wilson, D. D., was born in Topsham, Feb. 10th, 1794; was baptized there in July, 1816; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1819; was ordained as an evangelist at Topsham, Dec. 30th, 1820; and labored with various churches in this State, both before and after his five years' pastorate in Paris until his death at Waterville, Jan. 16th, 1871.

The Deacons of the church have been the following: *Joseph Willis, 1791; *William Parsons, 1797; *Stephen Chase, 1805; *Daniel Forbes, 1806; *Josiah Smith 1811; *Joseph Lindsey, 1817; *Benjamin Chandler, 1824; *Isaac Mann, 1826—38; *Luke Chase, 1829-38; *Thomas Stevens 1839-65; Joel B. Thayer, 1839; *Levi Thayer, 1854; Austin Chase, 1854; Henry F. Morton, 1874; William Rice, 1875.

The Clerks of the church with their terms of service have been as follows:—*Levi Jackson, 1791-99; *James Hooper, 1799—1829; *Luke Chase, 1829-39; Austin Chase, 1839-45; *Ebenezer Thayer, 1845-57; Samuel M. King, 1857.

The followtng members of the church have become ordained ministers of the gospel:—George Ricker, John Willis, George Mellen Prentiss King, and Otis B. Rawson.

Rev. George Ricker, born in Somersworth, N. H., Dec. 19th, 1771, came to Buckfield in 1791, and was baptized into the fellowship of the church in Paris, by the first pastor, in Oct. 1796. According to an old record he was preaching in April, 1802. In that year he was dismissed with others to form the second church in Buckfield, of which he was ordained pastor in 1805. In 1810 he removed and became pastor of the church in Minot—now East Auburn—which office he held until his resignation on account of growing infirmities in 1839. He died in Auburn in 1854.

The first deacon of the church, John Willis, was ordained as an evangelist, March 7th, 1810; and died July 23rd, 1812, at the age of 56.

The following churches have been formed largely by members dismissed for the purpose from this church: 2nd Buckfield in 1802; Norway, 1806; Woodstock and Greenwood, 1828; Hamlin's Gore, 1828; Paris and Woodstock, 1829; Lincoln, 1830; Buckfield Village 1854.

The church has enjoyed numerous seasons of religious revival. In the four years from 1794 to 1798 the additions were 30; in the four years from 1814 to 1818 they were 72; in 1825, 64; in 1831, 52; in the years 1839-40 the additions were 77, of which 69 were by baptism; in 1834 the additions were 31, all by baptism; in 1857-8 the additions were 35.

According to the best attainable statistics, the whole number of members connected with the church from its organization to the present time is 651. Of these 253 have been dismissed; 71 have been excluded; 151 have died; and 46 have been dropped or are unknown.—The present membership is 129.

Carelessness of Speech.

I have no faith that love can abide by any determination of the will alone, but I have faith that determination of the will concerning certain mannerisms of conduct one towards another, can assist love greatly. The husband can assist his love and his wife's love for him by a determination not to say a word that can ruffle her temper, or do a thing that will strike her offensively; and the wife can assist her husband's love for her by the same determination. Determination is like a brake that can be put on to stop the buzzing wheels of a man's or a woman's temper with great profit, and these brakes are absolutely needed by us all.

I think most of the unhappiness of family life comes from carelessness. I do not think that young people deliberately marry into grow. I think they marry, so far as they marry deliberately, into peace and concord one with another, and into family union and delight. The more I observe families, the more I catch the beginnings of evil in family life, the more I trace the sound of discord back to the initial chord and note, the more am I led to think that family unhappiness comes from carelessness of speech and demeanor, which government of the tongue and of the conduct in the beginning would, in nearly every case, have prevented.

Now, we are only just married here, as it were, we have only just been joined together in spiritual wedlock, and our family life just begins. We are in the very dawn of it, and the flush and beauty and glory of the dawn have not yet risen into meridian splendor, and hence our lives are all happiness. I wish to suggest to every one of you, and to all who do not yet belong to our fellowship, that one habit we should cultivate in our family life is great care in the way we speak to each other. A little thorn seed, while it is a thorn seed, is a little thing, and it has no point of ugliness to it, and it does not seem to threaten any one with a prick; but you plant it and let it grow till it gets its stalk, and branches and twig extensions, and you will have protrusions at every twig that will thorn every one that comes near it. Ugliness has a law of development as well as goodness, and all manner of mischief grows with devilish exuberance. Now, friends, I pray you, as your pastor and leader, make a vow and a covenant with me, and with each other, known and unknown, and with your God, that whatever sin may come to us, the sin of careless speaking shall never come here. I do not say *evil* speaking, for that is so bad that I cannot conceive of Christians indulging in it.—You may say that Christians do indulge in it. I do not believe it. You have got to snap the line somewhere, and I snap the chalk line just there. The man who talks maliciously is not a Christian; and I do not care how high his professions, how bulky his vows, how orthodox his sentiments, or how many covenants he signs, he is in the gall of bitterness yet, in an unregenerate state, and I have no belief that that man's soul is accepted before God. But we are all liable to speak carelessly of one another.

The family life expresses it entirely.—The husband comes down in the morning after working at his books till twelve or one o'clock, having had only half enough sleep, with a soured stomach, a furred tongue and his temples beating violently, and he snaps out a cross word or an ugly sentence, and that discord rumbles and jars throughout the house all day long. He has made a whole day of God's blessed time unhappy, for he has hurt himself as much as others, and has not only made himself unhappy, but he has made the whole household unhappy, and he says, if he is a thoughtful man, "I wish I had not said that word; it isn't good for me to talk like that; I ought to have known better than that." Now how familiar those sentences are. You see, "I know how it is myself."

Now that is sheer carelessness, and the virtue of piety is seen in checking that carelessness when you are talking at your sociable, or when you meet here, or privately at your own houses, or when you cross each other on the street and discuss any thing in connection with this church, or with the pastor, or with the interest of the church, I pray you be careful of that very unruly member between your teeth which we call a tongue. Be careful! It is like an unbroken colt or an undomesticated dog; it wants the leash and the bit, and you cannot afford to throw the reins over the neck of it or let it run wild. It seems smart and clever to some people to say sharp, saucy and pungent things. Sauce is a good thing, but it won't take the place of bread, and sometimes saucy things are offensive against ladylike decorum and gentlemanly behavior, and if piety does not mean ladylike decorum and gentlemanly behavior, pray, what does it mean? If it does not mean this superficial adornment of our daily life, how can it mean the great redemptional virtue of the life to come? So, then, let us be careful what we say.—*Murray.*

Lord! Won't They Be Surprised.

The following story was told by Gen'l Slocum in a speech to the Independent Democratic Committee in Brooklyn just after the late election.

"A few months after I was sent West, during the late war, I met one of the most accomplished generals who ever wore the American uniform—I refer to General McPherson. We had been at West Point together, and this was our first meeting since we had left the academy. In talking over the scenes through which we had passed since we parted at West Point our conversation turned upon the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, where McPherson acted as Chief of Staff to General Grant. McPherson described to me the disasters of the first day of that great battle—of how he had been compelled from hour to hour during the whole day to be the bearer of bad news to his chief. It was a succession of reverses from morning till night. When night came on and it was becoming too dark for the enemy to continue the fight, McPherson rode up to Grant, who coolly said to him, 'Well, Mac, how do things look?' 'Bad enough, General. We have lost, I think, about one-half our artillery and at least a third of the infantry. Our line is broken in several places, and we are pushed back, as you see, pretty near the bank of the river.' Grant made no reply, and McPherson becoming a little impatient, finally said to him, 'Well, General, under these circumstances, what do you intend to do?' 'Do! Why, I shall reform the lines and attack them at daybreak. Lord! won't they be surprised.' Grant executed his plan to the letter, and before 9 o'clock next morning the enemy was flying in every direction. Whatever may be a man's occupation, if he meet with disaster, I know of no better motto for him to adopt than the words of General Grant: 'Reform the lines and attack them again at daybreak.'"

—A curious coincidence occurred in connection with the recent death, on a Louisiana railroad, of young Morse, son of the inventor of the telegraph. One of the engravings of the professor published in an illustrated journal just after his death in 1872 was framed by Major Boyle of New Orleans and placed on the mantelpiece of his dining-room, where it remained undisturbed till Monday evening at eight o'clock, when it fell to the floor with an extraordinary crash. The major picked up the pieces and thought nothing more of the matter, but on Tuesday morning was amazed and horrified to find chronicled in the papers the tragic death, at the same hour in the evening, of the son of the gentleman whose picture met with so disastrous an accident.

—A wealthy man died suddenly without leaving any will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole of the property, concealed her husband's death, and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place. Accordingly he was closely muffled in bed, as if very sick, and a lawyer was called in to write the will. The shoemaker, in a feeble voice, bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The remainder," he replied "I give and bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street, who has been a good neighbor and a deserving man."

—"Landlord, didn't you ever have a gentleman stop with you before?" "Are you a gentleman?" "Yes, I am." "Then I never had one stop with me before."

—At the recent election in Minneapolis, where women voted, they wreathed the ballot-boxes with flowers to cover up the tobacco-juice decorations of last year.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, DECEMBER 19, 1876

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person 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.

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.

From Harper's Weekly.

The President.

The conduct of the President during the suspense that followed the election has been universally commended by good citizens. His reasonable and admirable order to General Sherman at once steadied public sentiment, and reminded us that the head of the executive department is a firm, quiet, and patriotic man, who knows his duty, and will not hesitate to perform it. We have often criticised the Administration, but, in common with all who have had opportunity of observation and knowledge, we have always gladly testified to the perfect integrity and patriotism of the President. Those who talk about "the military" and "the army" and "the bayonet" and "despotism" may safely be challenged to show a single act in the eight years of General Grant's administration which indicates an improper ambition or an eagerness to resort to military methods. Even Democratic candor, could it escape the heats of party zeal, would probably agree that the President has never shown himself unmindful of the just restraints of the civil law.

The late disposition of troops at Washington was a simple measure of precaution, which it would have been unpardonable negligence in the President not to take. We believe that there are very few persons in the country who condemned the precaution, except those who would gladly see an opportunity of trouble left open. Professor Sumner, of Yale College, upon his return from Louisiana, wrote a letter in which he said that "the Federal arms are still enforcing the wrong." What is the meaning of his words? Do rational men, in the face of experience and testimony, suppose that if the national arms were not present, the board would not be overthrown by the mob of New Orleans if they did not do what it wished? There is no question now of the misdeeds of carpet baggers, scalawags, and unworthy agents of the government, which are unquestionably to be remedied. But does Professor Sumner mean that the law creating the Returning Board is a bad law, and therefore its action should not be regarded? He says that "the law which commands obedience because it is the will of the governed, is one thing. The law which the people who live under it never consented to and never made, is another thing." If this means any thing to the purpose, it is that the government and law of Louisiana, not having been made by the consent of the people, are mere tyranny and unconstitutional, and all action under them including the late election, is practically void.

On the other hand, nobody believes that the vote in the Feliciana parishes, as returned, expresses the will of the people of those parishes. And if not, what has interfered and prevented? Is it posible that an intelligent man can suppose that the situation in Louisiana is due solely to "Federal interference," or that there is any safe solution of the problem which men of all parties acknowledge to exist there, except under existing forms of law? Certainly no good citizens would wish an outbreak any where at this time. And all that the President has done is to provide for keeping order under the law. Those who denounce this as Federal interference merely encourage disorder.

From the New York Herald.

The Vote in the Electoral College.

The Presidential electors assembled yesterday, according to law, in all the States, cast their votes for President and Vice President, made out their certificates, appointed their messengers and, having discharged all their functions, adjourned sine die. There was nothing to break the dull uniformity of these merely formal proceedings except in Vermont, where Mr. Aldrich, who received the highest number of democratic votes on the 7th of November, claimed a seat in the Electoral College in the place of Mr. Sollace, who was ineligible, and a similar claim on the republican side in Missouri both of which were disregarded.

The regular certificates, which will be forwarded to the President of the Senate, authenticated by the Governors of the several States, give 185 votes for Hayes and Wheeler and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. On the face of the certificates Hayes is, therefore, elected, and we judge it probable that this result will stand. At all events, the burden of proof is now on the side of the democrats, with the prima facie case against them. Under ordinary circumstances the certificates of the Electoral Colleges are accepted as conclusive, and it requires the strongest rebutting evidence to impeach their validity. The democrats will make a vigorous struggle in Congress to have the certified votes of Louisiana thrown out, but we doubt whether they themselves have any expectations of success. They may gain a party advantage by agitating the subject and parading evidences of fraud, but it is against all probability that they will succeed in making Mr. Tilden the next President of the United States.—They may lay the foundation for breaking up the republican party, but they are not likely to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. However strongly the democrats may be convinced that they have been cheated out of the election they will not go to the length of violence of revolution, but, after resorting to every constitutional and peaceful means of remonstrance, they will at last accept the situation and attempt to make political capital out of the frauds which have been practised upon them. Governor Seymour's recent speech and all the utterances of accredited democratic leaders bear in this direction. There will be no resort to physical force, but our party politics will probably be more bitter and envenomed for the next two or three years than they have ever before been in this generation. The democratic party has a better prospect for ruling the country in the future than it would have had if Mr. Tilden had been declared elected and had come into office with a hostile Senate and embarrassed by the notorious split in the democratic party on the currency question. If the country shall be convinced that the democratic candidate is defeated by fraud the republican party will find that it has dug its own grave. But whatever may come afterwards, it is altogether probable that Mr. Hayes will be the next President.

Doctors Disagreeing.

Democratic Committee Issue an Address Declaring Tilden Elected—Republican Committee Another Declaring Hayes Elected.

On Monday the chairman of the democratic national committee issued the following address:—

ROOMS OF THE NAT'L. DEM. COMMITTEE, Washington, Dec. 13, 1876.

To the people of the United States:

The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two Houses of Congress in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the will of the people thus expressed in the constitutional mode, by a majority of the electoral votes and confirmed by a majority of all the states as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States.

By order of the Executive Committee,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

FRED'K O. PRINCE, Secretary.

And immediately after the chairman of the republican committee replied as follows:—

Washington, Dec. 13.—An address has to night been issued by the democratic committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a failing cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral vote. There is no indication that any right minded citizens has a doubt as to the result. The address of the democratic committee is an audacious attempt to prejudice and prevent public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6

SENATE.—Mr. Withers called up the resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purpose the troops of the United States occupied the city of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election.

After a lengthy discussion Mr. Withers modified his resolution. The resolution as modified was agreed to without division.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States including the report of Senator Sherman and other members of the committee which visited New Orleans, together with testimony regarding the election in Louisiana, and moved that it be printed and laid on the table. Under the rules they were referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to counting the electoral vote. Mr. Merrimon raised a point of order that the joint rules were in force and the unfinished business from last session should be taken up. The chair overruled the point of order and decided the joint rules were not in force.

At the close of the morning hour the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a letter accompanied by testimony addressed to him by Hon. Jno. Sherman and other distinguished citizens in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in Louisiana.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

SENATE.—The report from the Printing Committee favoring the printing of the Sherman Louisiana report was opposed by Democratic Senators. A lengthy and partisan debate followed.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the facts attending the action of the Governor of Oregon and Secretary of State in respect to the electors and pretended electors and make a report of the same to the Senate.

Ordered printed and lie on the table.

HOUSE.—A resolution offered by Mr. McCrary for the appointment of the joint committee with references to the Presidential election, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Frye of Maine presented a protest from the Colorado legislature against the refusal of the House to admit to his seat the member elect from the state. Referred to the judiciary committee.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Mitchell called up the resolution directing the committee on elections to investigate the facts attending the appointment of E. A. Cronin as elector by the Governor of Oregon. The resolution was referred to the committee on election without debate. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to counting the electoral votes by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Merrimon objected and read the 21st rule. The Chair ruled that the joint rules are not in force.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate took up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the count of the electoral vote. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Several bills were introduced and referred, including one establishing the territory of the Black Hills. The pension appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Lemoyne offered a resolution asking the Senate to appoint a committee of five to act with a committee from the House in presenting to the Supreme Court of the United States such questions concerning the Presidential contest as may be vital, and upon which the court may give an opinion. The resolution went over.

The question of taking up Mr. Wood's resolution of inquiry as to the employment of troops in the South, was carried without debate.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

SENATE.—Bill passed appropriating $21,000 to defray the expenses of the special committee of the House to investigate the recent elections in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana with an amendment appropriating $5000 to defray the expenses of the committee of elections of the Senate in making investigation under Mr. Edmunds' resolution.

Mr. Bogy presented a report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana returning boards and moved it be printed which was finally agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell from the election committee reported favorably on a resolution authorizing investigation as to elegibity of Watts the Oregon elector. It went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson asking for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

SENATE.—Resolution directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to the number of deputy U. S. Marshalls employed Nov. 7th (election day) and a statement of their duties, was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the regular order demanded by Mr. Edmunds, and the amendment proposed by the committee on Judiciary providing that the court in making the count shall disregard errors of form, and be governed by substantial right of the matter, was agreed to. Other amendments of the the committee, of a verbal character, were agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bland demanded the resumption of business under the 21st joint rule which required that at a second session of Congress the unfinished business of the preceeding sessions shall be taken up in regular order.

Discussion as to the existence of the joint rule follows. The Speaker took the ground that the joint rules are binding until both Houses concur in abolishing them. The Speaker caused the 21st rule to be read, and decided that in as much as that rule was imperative the unfinished business of the last morning hour of the last session must have the preference.

Mr. Garfield said he had no objections to the ruling of the Chair under the 136th rule of the House, but if that ruling implied that the 21st joint rule was in existence and binding on the House, he should respectfully appeal from that decision.

Electoral Vote.

The following is a list of States with their votes, as it will be counted by the President of the Senate in February. There will be no changing this result, by fraud or violence.

HAYES.		TILDEN.	
Colorado,	3	Alabama,	10
Illinois,	21	Arkansas,	6
Iowa,	11	Delaware,	3
Kansas,	5	Georgia,	11
Maine,	7	Indiana,	15
Massachusetts,	13	Kentucky,	12
Michigan,	11	Maryland,	8
Minnesota,	5	Missouri,	15
Nebraska,	3	Mississippi,	8
New Hampshire	5	North Carolina,	10
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	12
Vermont,	5	Texas,	8
Wisconsin,	10	Virginia,	11
Pennsylvania	29	West Virginia,	5
Ohio,	22	Connecticut,	6
Oregon,	3	New York,	35
Louisiana,	8	New Jersey,	9
Florida,	4		
California,	6		184
South Carolina,	7		
Nevada,	3		
	185		

Musical Convention.

The musical convention holden at Norway, closed Friday evening, with a public concert. Its first session, on Tuesday morning, opened auspiciously with more than forty singers, which number was in increased to seventy in the evening, and further augmented to eighty-five on Wednesday. The chorus was made up of unusually fine voices, with well balanced parts, and the interest from the beginning to the close, was marked. Dr. Tourgee's compilation "The Chorus Choir" was used on the occasion. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and "Spirit Immortal," an arrangement from Attila, together with "Charity", a chorus of female voices, were rehearsed, and given at the Concert, Miss Walker, a pupil of H. L. Whitney, taking the soprano solos. Miss W. is a mezzo-soprano, and rendered excellent service at the convention. She also sang "Salve Regia," with good expression, and showed a true appreciation of this beautiful song. Miss Gerry of Waterford, a pupil of Mrs. Dennett, sang a "Waltz Song" with fine taste. She has a pure soprano voice, and will doubtless make her mark at no distant day. We might mention many others from all parts of the chorus whose performances deserve recognition, but time forbids.—We are sure we have as good musical talent as can be found in any section of the State. Mr. Whitney gave great satisfaction to all the members of the class by his thoroughness, energy, enthusiasm and intelligence as a director.

A society was formed called "The Oxford County Musical Association," with A. L. Hersey of Oxford, President; O. N. Bradbury of Norway, Vice-President; F. A. Thayer of So. Paris, Secretary; Horace Cole of Norway, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine members, from different sections of the County.

The piano and organ used at the convention were from the rooms of A. J. Nevers, where can be found as good instruments and at as low prices as in any other place in the State.

A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Norway for their generous hospitality, in entertaining members of the convention during its session; also to Mrs. Hersey and Mrs. Ames as pianist and organist.

—The Collector of Paris wishes to collect sufficient funds to pay the State tax. For that purpose he will be at North Paris, Dec. 28th; West Paris, the 29th; Paris Hill, the 30th; and at South Paris, Jan. 1 and 2, 1877.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1876.

Old winter has been giving us a slight reminder of his presence, in the shape of a cold snap that has made the ears tingle not a little, and we are now regaled with the sight of carts filled with ice three or four inches thick,—an unusual sight at this season of the year for our climate.

The excitement attending the election has in no way abated; occasionally as exhausted nature asserts her rights and demands repose we notice a slight lull, but only again to give way to the intense interest that attaches to the all absorbing question of "Who is elected?" At no time since the election has there been such a deep interest manifested as on Wednesday, the 29 h ult. All the New York papers received here were sold in a few minutes. As soon as it became known that the *Times* contained Mrs. Pinston's testimony together with an account of the scenes in the rooms of the Returning Board, at the outburst of Gov. Palmer's indignatinn, that such atrocities could be practiced in a civilized community, those who were fortunate enough to have secured copies of that journal could have disposed of them at almost any price. How honest these expressions were can now be judged by the fact that the Governor has signed a partizan address denying that the Returning Board have a right to go back of the returns and decide that any precinct had been carried by fraud and intimidation, while he well knows that it is one of the provisions of the act creating the board, as their duties are very fully and minutely set forth in the law.

The contortions of the democracy as they see the presidency receding and the prospects of Tilden's ever occupying the presidential chair growing beautifully less is almost terrible to behold. The ravings of the less cautious, coupled with the threats of what is going to be done in case he fails to be declared elected, is only another evidence that we are living in perilous times. That they dream of war and assassination is quite evident. The calling of a few hundred troops to this city has been seized upon as a threat that Hayes is to be inaugurated whether elected or not, and many democrats pretend to assert that it is unsafe for the democracy to attempt to meet quietly of an evening, as the troops are to be used to prevent and break up the meeting. Tilden's man Friday Hewitt is quite busy, doing the biddiog of his master, running here and telegraphing there. The democracy were unable to agree as to who should be speaker until his arrival here with orders to elect Sam Randall, who seems to be making his administration of affairs quite as obnoxious to honest people as was his hypocritical cant about reducing expenses during last session.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed here. Services were held in many of the churches, though the day was quite stormy very good audiences were gathered at most of them. Rev. Dr. Rankin, of the Congregationalist church, gave notice on the previous Sabbath that he should give a political sermon on that day and advised rebels to keep away. We learn that he fully redeemed the promise, speaking from the words, "Choose ye this day which of these two men ye will have." Rev. Mr. Wills of the Presbyterian also gave notice that he should preach a political sermon on that day, which promise he faithfully kept, giving the other or rebel side. Rev. Dr. Newman preached to a very large audience, having his large church well filled. Subject, "The Perils of our Country." Text "Righteousness exalteth a nation." He spoke for one hour and twenty minutes without notes. Many went there expecting a rare treat and none went away disappointed, as the Dr. was in one of his happiest moods. The discourse was among his best and many who are in the habit of hearing him pronounce it his greatest effort. The patriotic utterances were received with outbursts of approval. It has been published, and it would be well if it could be read in every family in our land.

Congress is getting on very slowly; the democrats of the House have decided to attempt the impeachment of the President, charging him with military usurpation. The military is the ghost that haunts their dreams,—they seem to have a wholesome fear of loyal men. On Wednesday the President sent to both houses the report of the Committee before the Returning Board of Louisiana. It was a bomb-shell in their camp. The rebel House undertook to prevent its being printed, but were trapped by their own motion, so it will go to the country. Three large committees have been raised to send one into each of the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, to manufacture political capital. The Senate are to call the witnesses here for examination.

The House committee on Appropriations have decided to report over $2,500,000 more for the expenses of government than was appropriated last year, and the prospect now is that a sum much larger than was thought proper by the republicans last year will this session be reported and pass the House, thus proving the truthfulness of the assertions of the republicans at the last session, that the sum appropriated then was not sufficient to run the government. There is however, no prospect that any of the bills will be matured by March 4th.

The excitement here over the action of the Governor of Oregon is not so great as was expected, as it was generally known that he would do the bidding of Hewitt and Tilden, yet there is a deep feeling of regret that one who has hitherto been considered an honorable man, should commit such an act of perfidy. It will not, however, effect the result, as the three votes of the State will certainly be counted for Hayes, and he will be inaugurated President on the 4th of March next. The democracy here expect as much as they are in possession of facts that convince them that had only the honest vote of the country been counted, or could a fair election be held he would have carried any one of the States of Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina by sweeping majorities and added these, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

The sad intelligence of the death of Emma, daughter of our excellent member of Congress, was received by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frye here with heartfelt sorrow. The expressions of sympathy that came from all of their acquaintances show that they have endeared themselves to a very large number of people during their stay here. Miss Emma was no ordinary child. She had filled a large place in society among the masters and misses who gather here during the congressional season, and by her kindness and good manners, her considerate regard for all had made many friends who will miss her much. May the God whom they love and in whom they have trusted these many years be present with them to sustain and comfort in this hour of their severest trial.

OXFORD.

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

HON W. W. VIRGIN, J. PRESIDING.
J. S. WRIGHT, ESQ., CLERK.
Pitman Pulsifer, Stenographer.

No. 124.—Berry v. Sanborn.

This was an action of trespass for breaking and entering plaintiff's land with teams, and cutting and taking away oak trees. Defense that deft. was not liable, because he had license to cross the farm, and that lumbermen cut and hauled by the cord; that the line was pointed out, and that the laborers were liable if any one. Many witnesses were on the stand. Verdict for p ff. of $31 25.

Hastings. Mattocks & Fox.

Carried forward on exceptions.

No. 127.—Cushman v. McAllister, 24.

This was an action upon the covenants of a deed. Conditions broken—claiming $250. In the body of the deed there seems to have been two parts—of the lot marked A and B. Defence that they had broken the covenants but were liable only for nominal damages. Verdict for pff. for $1.00

Kimball. Foster. Walker.

No. 258.—Pike v. Stanley et al.

This was an action on a promissory note. Defence that there never was any consideration. Verdict for plaintiff for $188. Motion filed for new trial.

Littlefield. J. B. Eaton.

No. 199.—Clay v. Abbott. An action of trespass for crossing plaintiff's land while lumbering. Defence that they crossed by license. Verdict for deft—not guilty.

Fife. Hastings.

No. 200 and 201, like cases—agreed to nonsuit. Same counsel in all three cases.

No. 197.—Trustees of Gould's Academy v. Grover.

An action to recover money from deft. as Treasurer of said Academy. Facts agreed upon, and the court order a default. Exceptions taken, and goes forward on points of law.

Frye. Hammons.
Foster.

No. 245.—Fryeburg v. Brownfield.

Action to recover amounts supplied to a pauper belonging in defendant town. Demurrer filed and overruled by the court. Exceptions taken. Goes to law court.

Hastings. J. B. Eaton.
Fife. Frink.

No. 173.—James B Durgin v. L. D. Stacy.

This was an action for false imprisonment, and damage by freezing of feet. Claim of $2000. The deft. was High Sheriff of Oxford County, and plaintiff claims that he took him out of Eaton, N. H. without a requisition on the Government of New Hampshire, but in a bench warrant of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in Feb. 1873, on an indictment.—Defence that he did follow pliff. a few rods over the State line, but did not know he was in N. H. until informed by the pliff. Then he informed pliff. that if he refused to go willingly he should be obliged to get a requisition, and finally went to Maine, a distance of some 60 rods, willingly, but was there taken to Paris jail, where he remained two nights and one day. It was shown in evidence, and on examination by the jury, and also by medical experts that his feet had not been frozen at any extent if at all. The plaintiff's and defendant's testimony conflicted, but several of the best men in Brownfield swore that the reputation of pliff for *truth* and *veracity* was *bad*. The court was full, much interest having been taken in the case since the action begun. It was tried by the best counsel in the county. Verdict for Def't. Thus entirely vindicating defendent in the performance of his duty as a public officer of the County.

Copeland for Pl'ff. Foster for Def't.

State v. Edwin Flye.

The respondent was indicted before the Grand Jury, September term, for a wilful assault and battery on John Scribner of Porter. He was brought before the Court and plead, "not guilty," and went to trial. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced by the Court. Littlefield.

Bisbee, County Att'y.

No. 243.—Gilpatrick v. Chapman.

This was an action of replevin for taking lumber. Defense that it was done as a Deputy Sheriff. (On trial.)

Hastings. Redlon.

DIVORCES.

Caroline M. Smith, Libl't v. Elias N. Smith. Divorce decreed.

Hastings.

Mary E. Tower, Libl't v. Edgar C. Tower. Divorce decreed.

Hastings.

Benjamin F. Morse Libl't v. Eliza J. Morse. Divorce decreed.

Upton & Farnum.

—This time it is from Atwood's Oyster House, 43, 47 and 49 Centre Street, Portland, that we received them. A splendid keg, fit for frying or stewing. They are luscious, and will be put up in any quantitses to suit, forwarded by express and warranted to be in good condition.

Fryeburg.

Its size, antiquity and beautiful location—P. & O. R. R.—Its business prospects—Literary and musical people—etc.

The town of Fryeburg is one of the four largest in Oxford County. It is also one of the oldest, having been settled in 1762, and incorporated as a town Jan. 11, 1777. It was long the home of Indian tribes, who drew their sustenance from the winding Saco, and secured animal food from the game which abounded in its woods and meadows. Fryeburg village has a most beautiful location. A fine view of the place and the surrounding country may be had by ascending pine hill, an eminence which rises abruptly from the main street. From here may be seen the whole village with its elm-lined streets and attractive houses. Of course this is the wrong time of year to catch the full beauty of any New England home. But enough may be seen to ensure a large crop of enchantment, when the birds build their nests and wake the echoes with their song.

The Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad is now in full operation through Fryeburg. The village is forty nine miles from Portland, on this thoroughfare. The road is in a rather depressed state, financially; and we learn that parties in Fryeburg were trusteed who were indebted for the immense sum of six dollars for freight, to fill the pocket of some avaricious creditor! The last census gives Fryeburg 1597 inhabitants. Probably these figures would be raised somewhat now, as the tendency of railroads is to increase the population of such places as they pass through. Fryeburg will find this road not only a great convenience; but it will be the means of increasing her prosperity in every respect.

There is considerable pine and oak timber in this section. The oak is made into staves, principally, and this business is carried on quite extensively. The pine is largely put up into headings, though, of course, much is made into boards, shingles, clapboards, etc., and such other manufactured lumber as is needed. The Saco has not sufficient fall to furnish extensive water power, hence steam is employed quite largely even at this early date.

There is one business, which it strikes us might be profitably pursued in this section—fish culture. The Saco and Lovewell's Pond are capable of supporting sufficient life to feed the whole section. Lake and river fish might be bred with little expense, and judicious regulations would soon "make the teaming waters leap." Thus nature would be compensated for the damage done by the erection of dams, and those engaged in the enterprise might reap—not exactly golden—but speckled harvests for their labor.

But so long as the Saco runs, and waters her valley, the people need never lack for food, and fields for labor. There is always a demand for food and hay, which may be produced by all who will turn the soil or swing the scythe, or wabble the mowing machine.

Fryeburg has produced, and still contains people who take a deep interest in literature and the art of music. We banked with one of this class, while attending court. We refer to A. F. Lewis, Esq. He has traveled extensively in this country, and gives the result of his observations in the form of a series of lectures, upon, American scenery and life. On his table we noticed many valuable books. Also a horned frog from California. The latter was a queer looking genius, who may have been slightly inebriated, as he was soaked in alcohol.

A brass band, in a fine state of practice attests to the appreciation of good music, as does also the general presence of musical instruments in private residences. One is always favorably impressed with such a village as furnishes music from nearly every residence he passes when taking an evening walk. He is seldom wrong in noting it as a place of culture and prosperity.

Among other business establishments in town we may mention the following. John Locke, Esq., has a large and well stocked store close, to the Oxford House. Prosperity seems to have alighted at his doorway, and left a good share of her burden.

S. A. Page & Co. deal largely in hardware. D. Sawyer has his hands full of custom work; and W. Kelly clothes the upper part of the body with tailor's wear.

M. S. Howe competes with E. C. Farrington & Co., in the millinery business. All the bonnets, etc., used in a many-mile circle must be purchased in Fryeburg, to support two such establishments as these. Perhaps the secret lies in the fact that Fryeburg people are willing to secure a good article at home, rather than to say that they went to Boston and paid two prices for half price goods.

C. H. Tibbetts and Gardiner Walker keep general stores, carrying a good line of stock. Nearly every New England village has its "Old Curiosity Shop." The Fryeburg branch is kept by C. Warriner, Jeweler. He has a large stock of old clocks, watches and small machinery. He is an adept at all kinds of repairing. His shop is just above the Registry of Deeds.

Of course there is a blacksmith and a wheelwright, and hosts of carpenters in town, all of whom cannot be seen in a day, but who add to the general prosperity.

Hon. Joel Eastman of Conway was present as a spectator at Court. He is over eighty years of age, and is as fine a specimen of an old gentleman as one often sees—large full head, and a frame capable of sustaining chivalric armor.

A New England village without one or more churches would not be a New England village. Hence one may be pardoned for slighting so important an auxiliary of civilization till his pen has nearly flown away. Fryeburg supports a Congregational and a Methodist church in the village; and there are other places of worship in town. Rev. Mr. Stone is pastor of the Congregational society. He is liked by his people, and has no inclination to run a Swedenborgian society, as Portland paper undertook to make him believe, recently.

There are not many who visited Fryeburg during this term of Court who have not mentally resolved to visit the place again at a more favorable season. We heard one gentleman from Portland threaten to bring his whole family from the city and camp down on the hospitable people of Fryeburg for his next summer's excursion.

HOLIDAY STOCK.—We dropped into the store of Hawkes & Garland, Monday, and found on their tables, counters and shelves a large and elegant stock of holiday goods. It would be impossible to enumerate all the articles, but there were vases and toilet articles, perfumery and boxes, rich silk scarfs and tasteful neck-ties, books, toys and games, of every style, price and description. As these goods were being arranged in tempting array, we learn that the tables were cleared several times my greedy purchasers, which proves that the stock is a popular one, both regarding style and price. It will do you good to run in and examine the articles, even if you have no idea of purchasing.

—The weather department seems to have an undue prejudice against Sundays. One week ago it blew cold, freezing harder than on any previous day, while a light snow, which fell Saturday, flew so thickly that traveling was almost impossible. Last Saturday, a slight snow-squall was followed by a heavy gale and a falling thermometer. All night the wind blew and howled, while every moment was colder than its predecessor—Sunday morning the thermometer ranged from 16 to 20 degrees below zero, and the gale did not abate till sundown. The churches were cold and thinly attended. Monday morning it snows, with the thermometer 4 below.

—Noyes, Snow & Co., Worcester, Mass., send us a splendid new game for the holidays called "Chronicles of Uncle Sam's Family for a Hundred Years." It is instructive as well as amusing,—imparting historical knowledge in the form of a game. Price 50c by mail.

—The "mumps" is traveling through Paris Hill on clear cheek.

Come now and let us reason together.

Why do people say so frequently to Dr. Pierce "I suppose your Golden Medical Discovery cures everything?" Because it has been the practice of knavish charlatans to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder many have been prejudiced against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his standard preparations as "cure alls," does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have developed as specifics for certain forms of diseases for which he recommends them, after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a fact known to every well informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility; an anti periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague; and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will always vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise, the Golden Medical Discovery, possesses both pectoral and alterative, or blood cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First, those of the respiratory organs, as throat, bronchial and lung affection, chronic coughs and sclerotic and, second, diseases of the blood and glandular system in which affections all skillful physicians combine alteratives, as in cases of boils, eruptions, blotches, swellings, tumors, abscesses, and in disorder of the liver or "biliousness." While it does it, by its combination of properties, succeed in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting that it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine, would its proprietors advise you to take it expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure many grave forms of disease.

Catarrh.

From C. W. Thomas of Bridgeboro, Vt.

"For ten or twelve years past I have been troubled much of the time with Catarrh, which has kept up a continual irritation of the throat and lungs, attended with severe cough. During this time I have tried many of the popular remedies of the day without the least benefit. The past winter I commenced the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the beneficial effects of which have been very great, as, after having used three bottles, I find myself entirely cured of my disease. The BALSAM has also been used in a severe case of Asthma and Cough which came within my observation, which yielded at once to the remedy. I recommend its use to the afflicted generally.—50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

YOUR life can be saved by **HUNT'S REMEDY. Hunt's Remedy** cures Dropsy and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians to die, have been saved by **HUNT'S REMEDY,** and are now with us as living witnesses of its value.

INFALLIBLE EYE WASH is the best made.

A Favorite Cough Remedy.—For colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than the well-known "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

LET that cough continue and die of consumption or pay 25 cents and be cured by ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM. Free sample bottle at the druggist's. Large bottles 75 cents.

A SORE THROAT is bad. "Forest Tar" contains the healing properties for a cure.

If you prescribe remedies yourself, see that they are effective and will do no harm. "Forest Tar" preparations are of this character, for the Throat and Lungs. 4w no50

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.

'The Oldest and Best Restorer is Found in using it.

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

TOWN ITEMS.

Andover.

Dec. 15.—The weather is mild with but little snow; not hardly enough for farmers to draw up their wood, or to make sleighing.

Mr. H H. Abbott, who recently lost his house by fire in Rumford, has sold his barn to Mr Hoyt of Rumford. Mr. Abbott has purchased the farm of C. W. Hodgman, formerly known as the E. L. Lovejoy farm.

Mr. J. R Adams recently slaughtered a hog that weighed, when dressed, 400lbs. of the White Chester breed.

Farmers now realize 95 cts. for Early Rose potatoes at Bryant's Pond. Three bushels of potatoes will buy 4 bushels of corn. S.

The ladies of the Congregational society of Andover, will hold an entertainment at Union Hall Dec. 25th consisting of drama "Out in the Street," declamations tableaux, music, &c. commencing at 7 P. M. Chicken Pie supper in the lower Hall at 5.30 P. M. Admission to the entertainment, 15 cts. Supper tickets, 25cts. P.

Dixfield.

Messrs. Foster & Co. are paying $4.00 per cord for poplar wood for the Tooth Pick Factory. Over 200 cords of wood was made into tooth picks last season.

The Box Factory Co. are paying $2.50 per cord for poplar.

Mr. James P. Johnson has sold his drug store to Mr. E. G. Raynolds, who will keep a large stock of drugs and medicines on hand. The public patronage is solicited.

Good crossing on the ice at Dixfield Ferry.

Dr. C. E. Philoon of Dixfield is one of the most enterprising and popular physicians and surgeons in this section of the country. T. H. T.

Fryeburg.

The traveling is very poor.

Hon. E. C. Farrington has just got in from Boston with the finest line of Christmas goods in the market.

Rev. H Carpenter lectured on Thursday eve, on Life in Town and in the Country. Music by the Fryeburg band.

A. F. Lewis's next series of lectures will be on Snow-Drifts in Nantucket, so we expect.

Daniel Dutch, of Conway street, fell Thursday afternoon from a high beam in his barn, striking on his back, injuring himself severely. No bones broken.

There will be a Christmas tree, and dance Christmas eve, at Fryeburg Center.

Franklin Plantation.

Religious meetings are now held in the old Schoolhouse, District No. 3, Sunday afternoons and on Thursday evenings. Mr S. Wyman and Rev. A. A. C. Abbott preached. Quite an interest seems to be manifested among the people in regard to this reformation.

Our school closed the 24th ult., after a successful term of ten weeks, under the able instruction of Miss Rose A. Abbott of East Rumford.

Our Reform Club holds its temperance meetings every Saturday at 6 P. M. in the school house, district No. 3. Speakers are solicited to attend. T. H. T.

Gilead.

Dec. 8.—The oyster supper that came off on the 5th inst., was a grand success. A large number was present and everybody seemed to enjoy the supper. The receipts amounted to about $25 00.

Thomas A. Adams's family of Gilead, and for several years a station agent at Durham, N. H., celebrated his china wedding the evening of the 24th of Nov. The house was filled to its overflowing, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. The friends of Mr. A presented him with a china tea set costing $60. B.

Greenwood.

Dr. Davis takes exception to the statement of our Greenwood correspondent last week. He says he did not deny but Mr. Roberts's leg was fractured. He says, "I think I know when a limb is fractured, and the difference between typhoid fever and pulmonary consumption."

Hartford.

Dec. 11.—The Line school district, including sixteen terms in Hartford and one in Buckfield, having built this season one of the most planned and best finished school houses in either town, and wishing to dedicate the same and to have a reunion of teachers and pupils, appointed a committee of five to make arrangements for the same. According to public notice, many met on the 6th, at the commencement of a snow storm, which proved to be the most violent of the season, and listened with interest to the following programme:

Appropriate remarks by the chairman, James Fish, of Hartford, Senator elect; Reading of Scripture and invocation by Rev. Cyrus Ricker, Hartford; America by the choir, Miss Mary Storer of Buckfield, organist; History of the District by Wm. Bicknell, Hartford; Recess for congratulation and refreshment. Afternoon, Music; Reading of a letter from Wm. E. Bicknell, Boston, a pupil thirty years ago; Remarks by Alfred Cole, S. S. Committee of Buckfield; Experience of teachers and pupils, by Moses Alley, ex-S. S. Committee of Hartford, Cyrus Ricker, James Fish, Edmund Fish, Wm. Bicknell from Hartford, and Henry Irish and Charles H. Berry of Buckfield, all pointing to a bright future of the district which had sent out so many pupils and teachers to honor this State and other States of the Union; Select music by the choir; Singing, by many, to the air "Auld Lang Syne," the following, written by Hartford:

We now meet here with friends that're dear,
This house to dedicate,
The youth to come till twenty-one,
Their minds to educate.—
We here have come with hearts as one,
To spend the social hour,
For we all know that blessings flow
Where love's the ruling power.
We met around this hallowed ground,
We've often met before,
And pray to mind those friends so kind
In happy days of yore.

After voting the customary thanks, and choosing Amos Parkis, Decator Irish, Milford Irish, and their wives, to prepare a Christmas Tree at this House, "Sweet By and By" by the audience closed the happy meeting. HARTFORD.

Hiram.

Mr. Stephen H. Fessenden has sold his farm in Denmark to Edwin Pingree, and has removed to the farm of Mr. Hosea R. Allen, in Hiram, which he has bought.

Mr. Allen has bought the Morris Clark farm on the *table lands* of "Tear Cap." He has removed the barn, and erected a stable, and is making other improvements. This farm affords one of the finest views in the country.

Rev. Isaac J. Mead was elected Supervisor of Schools in September in place of Fred O. Bastor, who is teaching in Massachusetts. Mr. Mead is rendering earnest and efficient service in the cause of education.

John Pierce, Esq. has set out some 20 beautiful elms on both sides of the street in front of his residence and lot.

Mr. Fred. Pullen, a student at the State College, and a brother of the editor of the *Press*, is teaching the Grammar school in the Union District, containing Hiram and East Hiram villages. He is said to be *Pullen* in the right direction.

Two days since an antediluvian appeared to us at night en route for "Pig street," with a dilapidated horse. From the fact that he kindly permitted the beast to lie down several times in the street and to rest and refresh himself, he is supposed to be a disciple of that good man, Mr. Bergh. A wicked wag suggested that the horse may be the venerable quadruped of Mr. Talbot, as he careened near the Hayes and Wheeler flag.

Mr. Willoughby Lowell has removed to Cornish.

Mr. Samuel Brown has returned from California after an absence of eight years, and has bought the place vacated by Mr. Lowell.

Mr. Joseph Warren has sold his farm to Ephraim Sanborn of Denmark, and has bought the farm of the late Ammi Boynton in Cornish. LLEWELLYN.

Locke's Mills.

Tebbetts & Buck, successors to E. E. Rand & Co., have filled their store to its utmost capacity, and are selling low for cash. Boots and shoes especially, very low.

Lovell.

Dec. 7.—The winter schools are taught by the following teachers: North Lovell, Geo. K. Hamblen; Sab City, Clayton Stearns; Centre, C. K. Chapman; West Lovell, Seward Stearns; Village, Miss F. S. Pottle; Christian Hill, Belle Stinchfield; No. 1, Miss Lucia Swain; No. 5, Mellen Eastman; Sabattus, G. H. Eastman; No. 4, Millard Charles.

Considerable pine timber will be landed at Kezar Pond and River this winter. E. G. Charles and Cy. Andrews will cut two hundred and fifty thousand from the Whiting lot. Mr. Charles will also haul one hundred and fifty thousand from the McAlister lot. J. G. Hamblen has contracted for two hundred and fifty thousand. Henry Gary and Isaac Eastman will each draw a hundred thousand. Several other smaller lots will be drawn.

S. H. Hartiman, Andrews & Charles, and J. G. Hamblen, are manufacturing large quantities of shooks, which they ship to Portland.

E. T. Stearns is doing an extensive business manufacturing spools. He has some twenty hands employed.

Both churches are enjoying a good degree of interest. Their Sabbath Schools are in a prospering condition. The Superintendents and teachers have labored together for the good of the schools.

The Union Concert holden at the Congregational Church Dec. 3d was a success. The poem originated and delivered by Rev. E. C. Sherbourne, was particularly entertaining.

The Christian Circle was held in November with Mrs. S Cushman. It met last with Mrs. Peter McAlister. Both were occasions richly enjoyed. G. H. E.

Paris.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—Paris Grange celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization of the order by a meeting at Grange Hall Monday, Dec. 4th, at 2 P. M. It proved to be a very enjoyable occasion to those present. The following order of exercises was adopted and very pleasantly carried out:

Opening remarks by G. C. Pratt, Master; Prayer, Solon Royal; The Day we Celebrate, Carrie A. Briggs; Music; Presentation to the Master, by the ladies of Paris Grange, of a gold ring; Address, C. W. Ryerson; Music; Brotherhood in the Grange, Solon Royal; Music, My Little Farm,—tune, Little Brown Jug; Our Trade, P. C. Fickett; Rhymes for the Patrons; Music; Dialogue. Wm. N. Thomas and Angie W. Jordan; Music; Reasons for joining the Grange, Col. Wm. Swett; Music; Close.

After the programme was carried out all partook of a picnic supper in the Hall and the evening closed with a sociable.

We have received copies of the "Rhymes for the Patrons," but do not find room for them this week.

S. H. Rawson, is putting in a fine stock of holiday goods. He does not mean to be outdone by anybody. He has received the agency for a beautiful and most convenient flower stand. It is of black walnut, sets upon rollers, and may be folded up into small compass. Call and see it.

The scholars of Dist. No. 9, have organized a lyceum which will hold meetings during the winter. The first session was held Friday eve, last. H. D Hammond presided in a dignified and most satisfactory manner. Quite a number of young men took part in the discussion of a resolution, and the young ladies read and recited. Mr. E. H. Marble sang "The Monks of Old," and made the audience laugh tears. At the close, Miss Gerry of Portland, and Mr. Marble rendered "Larboard Watch" in a most artistic manner. An effort to encore was promptly silenced by the President.

In the gale of Saturday week our steam mill lost its smoke stack. It was put in position Monday.

Miss Gerry of Portland, has a fine class of vocal scholars in this village. Her singing at the Norway concert, last week, is very highly spoken of. Those wishing to cultivate this most entertaining art, will do well to place themselves under so excellent a vocalist as Miss Gerry.

So. Paris.

S. F. Briggs & G. H. Cummings have bought and drove in over 1000 sheep, the greater part of which have been killed and sent to parties for canning.

The Shoe Factory employs about eighty hands and is increasing the number daily. There is no doubt but that the enterprise will be a great help to our village.

G. A. Marsh, agent for Burnham & Morrill, and one of our best citizens, moves to Harpswell in March, where he will engage in packing lobsters in his new factory built by himself, especially for that purpose. F.

Snow's Falls.

For the past two weeks the river has afforded a fine field for skaters. The lads and lasses have availed themselves of the opportunity, those who have skates using them, those who have not, borrowing, while the unfortunate ones who could neither borrow nor beg did the next best thing.

Our school under the instruction of Miss Alice K. Hammond closed last Friday evening with a lyceum. The exercises consisted of music, declamations, recitations, readings and a paper. The parts were well sustained, doing credit to both teacher and pupils, and a full house rewarded their efforts, showing that the parents were interested. O. O.

West Paris.

Apron Festivals. The "Ladies Aid Society" of West Paris, will hold an Apron Festival at Centennial Hall, West Paris, on Wednesday eve, Dec. 20th, 1876. Programme to consist of Music, Tableaux, Dialogues, Declamations, Recitations, &c. Ladies are invited to make an apron, and a badge of some material. Admission, 10 cts. Supper extra.

Porter.

Dec. 11.—The first snow storm for the season commenced here on Saturday, the 9th inst. and continued through the day accompanied by a high wind. Some six to eight inches of snow fell, which is piled up in huge drifts, leaving the ground bare in many places and making the traveling very bad for either wheels or sleighs.

By the failure of the Continental Life Insurance Company quite a number in this vicinity have lost their money,—some of them pretty large sums; but there is no one in this place that it falls so heavily on as it does on Mr. James W. Libby. Mr. Libby has been sick since last spring, and at the present time is still confined to the house. Mr. Libby and wife (as both had policies) lose over three hundred dollars.

Business is dull, and from the present outlook will remain so during the winter. The scarcity of water the past summer and fall has hindered those that have mills from sawing the lumber they had on hand, and as winter has set in rather dry, with the streams very low, they will be able to do but a very little business this winter, and with the amount of timber on hand they will not be very anxious to buy.

Charter Oak Grange P. of H. will hold a festival at their Hall in this place on Christmas eve, commencing at 6 o'clock. All are invited to attend and participate with them.

Mrs. Nutter, wife of Mr. Chas. Nutter of this place, is very low with dropsy and not expected to live but a short time. Drs. Sweat and Dearborn of Parsonsfield met there on Thursday last and tapped her for the third time. The first time she was tapped they drew away 27 lbs. of water. I. L. F.

Upton.

Dec. 13.—On Saturday, the 9th inst., Mr. Amos Abbott of this place committed suicide by hanging. He has always led a bachelor life, and lived with his relatives in this place. For the past two years he has lived with his nephew, Mr. Charles Abbott, where he was kindly cared for and provided with every needed comfort. The cause of this rash act is unknown. He was enjoying his usual good health, and worked at sawing wood that forenoon till eleven o'clock, when he left his work and went to the stable, where he was found soon afterwards hanging by the neck, dead. He was about eighty-three years old. D.

OUR TABLE.

The Maine Genealogist and Biographer for the current quarter opens with an article upon the Hon. Samuel Page Benson, recently deceased. There is also a fine full page illustration of the gentleman. The other articles are varied, valuable and entertaining. This publication is doing a good work for Maine, in preserving records and reminiscences of inestimable value to the historian and antiquarian, which otherwise would be lost. Dr. W. B. Lapham is the able editor, who should be addressed at Augusta.

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 spavined, lame and strained horses and animals. ma430 3m

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 receipt 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

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me *incalculable.*"
HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

"I now recommend it exclusively, and consider it superior to every other remedy before the public. I. T. CAMPBELL, BOSTON.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

"I would willingly have given one hundred dollars for the relief obtained from the first dose."
R. M. YALE, BOSTON.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents. Sold by all Druggists.

ELECTRICITY, FOR THE MILLION.

AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicine. The union of the two great medical agents, viz.: Electricity and Medical Gums and Essences, fully justifies the claim, and entitles this remedy to rank foremost among all curative compounds for all external Aches and Pains.

"Are Doing Wonders,"

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want them to morrow night, if possible. In haste, Yours, T. F. Palmer, P. M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

NOTE. Mr. Palmer is the Postmaster of North Fayette, and having become convinced of the great value of these Plasters by actual use, he has obtained them upon favorable terms and is selling large quantities. A medicine that thus recommends itself cannot be too highly commended. One Plaster sells dozens.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston Mass.

MARRIED.

In Bethel, Dec. 3, by Rev. D. Garland, Mr. Asa F. Stearns and Miss Angelia Powers, both of B. in Byron, Nov. 28, by L. G. Washburne, Esq., M. S. Hodsdon of Byron and Miss Kate M. Rand of Andover, Me.

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.

MR. SEBRA DUNHAM, whose death we recently announced, was born in Middleboro', Mass., Ap'l 25th, 1796. He was about one year old when his father moved to Paris. He has, since that time, resided in Paris, with the exception of about two years, when he lived at Lewiston. Mr. Dunham was a member of the Baptist Church at No. Paris and lived a life of piety and virtue in accordance therewith. He had a large circle of mourning relatives and friends. He left one child, an only daughter, wife of Cyrus Perkins, Esq., of Paris Hill.

Dearest father, thou hast left us;
Thy loss we deeply feel—
But God hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 8 A. M.

Sunday, -6° clear; Monday, -2° clear; Tuesday, 12° snow; Wednesday, 22° cloudy; Thursday, 31° cloudy; Friday, 27° clear; Saturday 18° cloudy.

New Advertisements.

THE HEAD QUARTERS FOR Holiday Goods! IS NOYES' DRUG STORE, *NORWAY VILLAGE!*

Don't fail to give him a call before making your selections, as he has the

Best assortment to be found in Oxford County AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Norway, Dec. 12, 1876. 19

SLEIGHS!

For Sale at Hard-Pan Prices.

For Cash or Good Paper.

Two Trimmed; Three Untrimmed; One 2-Seated Pung. All white oak and warranted. Also, 2 second-hand Sleighs. Will exchange one Sleigh for Hay.

GREAT BARGAINS GIVEN.

I would say to all who are now owing me, by account, demand, notes, or notes now due, by reason of ill health, I have sold my business and shall leave town at an early day; therefore I shall have to say that all demands not settled on or before April first will be left for collection at once.
H. C. ANDREWS.
Bethel, Dec. 15, 1876. 19-2w

1829, FRANKLIN 1876, **Fire Insurance Company.**
Total Assets, - $3,500,000.
Insure from LOSS BY FIRE.
WM. J. WHEELER, Agent.
South Paris, Me., Dec. 5, 1876. tf

Christmas Goods SELLING LOW, AT PIERCE'S.

Having just returned from Boston with a large assortment of goods, bought at MUCH LOWER PRICES than ever before, I am now prepared to *SELL AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.*

Solid Silver & Plated Ware,

a large assortment, consisting of

Cake Baskets, Spoon Holders, Pickel Jars, Childs' Cups, Castors, Ladles, Fruit Knives, Pie Knives, Napkin Rings, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

J. PIERCE,
MARKET SQUARE, SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Dec. 19. tf

Holiday Stock.

JEWELRY, Watches and Silver Ware.

I have on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, NAPKIN RINGS, SILVER KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

I have ever kept. Persons wishing goods for the Holidays, can find anything in my line at rates much lower than those offered in cities for same quality of goods.

LADIES' SETS from $25.00 to $2.00.

RINGS,

Stone and Plain, for nominal figures.

☞Call and see my stock, at the OLD STAND.

S. RICHARDS, JR.
South Paris, Dec. 5, 1876. 1yanl

Non-Resident Taxes

In the Town of Hebron County of Oxford, for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in said town of Hebron, for the year 1875, in bills committed to Nathan D. Harlow, Collector of said Town, on the 15th day of October, 1875, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 19th Oct., 1876, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said Town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice, be sold at public auction at the town house in said town, on the twenty first day of April 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Owners' Names	Lots	Acres	Value	Tax
Horace Cummings for the farm deeded to him by Abel Taylor, said deed recorded in Oxford Records book 167, page 352, it being the former homestead of Sam'l Records		115	1500	13 72
Value of personal property			50	
Tax on " "				1 03
Marrian A. Bessee, land bounded as follows: on the west by Paris line, on the north by land on Alden Bessee's former home farm, and on the south by Horatio G. LeBarron's land, being called the Johnny Bumpus lot, east by land of A. Bessee		75	200	4 10
Alden Bessee or unk'n, that part of his former homestead farm lying in the town of Hebron, bounded on the north by land of L. S. Sturtevant, east by land owned by Horace Cummings, south by H. G. LeBarrons Johnny Bumpus lot, and west by land of Marrian A. Bessee and the east by Paris town line		30	120	2 46
George Farris		3	25	72
David A. Record		20	450	9 23

R. GREENWOOD, Treasurer of the town of Hebron.
Hebron, Dec. 12, 1876. 19

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Benjamin K. Swasey, of Canton, in the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded with Oxford Records, book 153, page 57, conveyed to the subscriber the following three parcels of real estate situated at Canton Mills Village, and being parts of lots No. 20 and 21 in the 7th range, in Canton,—the first parcel bounded and described as follows: commencing on the line of the County road at the southwesterly corner of the widow Baird stand lot, thence easterly and bounded by said lot, and then by land of Albion Thorn till you strike the meadow lot formerly owned by Uriah Proctor and son; thence southerly on the westerly line of said meadow lot till you strike land of Zeri Hayford; thence westerly by the northerly line of said Hayford to the County road; thence northwesterly by said road to the bound first mentioned, containing forty acres, more or less; excepting out of said parcel, the Stephen Packard stand and lot, and the Edwin B. Child stand and lot, so called. The second parcel described as follows: the house and lot on the opposite side of the road from Albion Thorn's house and stable, formerly used as a shop, now rented by me to C. Simmons and two Kimballs. The third parcel described as follows: the store and lot situated on Mill Brook and now rented in part for a tailor's shop and furnishing store by Alvarado Hayford, Esq. The first and second parcels of real estate aforesaid, on this first day of December, 1876, are occupied by said Swasey; the third parcel by Mitchell and Marston, harness manufacturers. Said mortgage was made to secure the payment of two promissory notes of fifteen hundred dollars and interest, therein described; and as the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same pursuant to the statute, and give this notice for that purpose.

E. G. HARLOW.
Dated at Dixfield, Dec. 1, 1876. 19

Hanover Woolen Mill.

We have now on hand a good assortment of our

Satinetts, Frockings & Flannels.

FARMERS, LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS,

Will do well to

Give our HANOVER SATINETTS A TRIAL,

as they are MADE FOR HARD SERVICE on the Farm or in the Woods.

If you cannot come to the mill, get your trader to send for a piece—we warrant it to sell.

Orders from the trade solicited, and all inquiries and orders promptly attended to, by

GARNER & BAGNALL,
Hanover, Dec. 10, 1876. tf Proprietors.

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

In the matter of EZRA McINTIRE, Bankrupt, } *In Bankruptcy.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an Order of Court, a THIRD MEETING of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at the Office of Geo. A. Wilson, at South Paris, in said District, before John W. May, Esq., Register, on the twenty-fifth day of December A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purposes named in Section 5068 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—title, Bankruptcy.

MARSHALL R. WALKER,
Dec 12 2t Assignee of Ezra McIntire.

HAWKES & GARLAND

Take pleasure in saying to their customers and to the public, that they have just received from Boston a large stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

—consisting in part of—

BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, DEBAGES, PRINTS, UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED and HALF-BLEACHED SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and PANT'S CLOTH.

Table Linen in Bleached, Unbleached and Turkey Red, with Napkins to match.

—A full line of—

Ladies & Gents Furnishing Goods,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETTS, RUSHINGS, NECK TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, WHITE SHIRTS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c.

We also have constantly on hand, a large and select stock of

GROCERIES, CANNED FRUIT, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, CONFECTIONERY, GLASS WARE, HARD and TIN WARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, BOOTS, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, &c.

All of the above goods will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere, of the same quality.

HAWKES & GARLAND,
PARIS HILL, Me.
May 16, 1876. dec14'75 1y

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." "The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better-illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The leading articles in *Harper's Weekly* on political topics are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*Examiner and Chronicle, N. Y.*

The *Weekly* has to a still greater degree distanced all competitors as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind, and its other reading matter is at once learned, brilliant, and amusing. Its illustrations are abundant, and of rare excellence.—*Christian Advocate.*

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, $4 00

The volumes of the *Weekly* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. *A Complete Set* comprising *Twenty Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, *freight at expense of purchaser.*

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar. ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

For strictly household matters and dress, *Harper's Bazar* is altogether the best thing published. To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household an interesting literary visitor.—*Chicago Journal.*

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of a most attractive character. * * * In its literary and artistic features, the *Bazar* is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—*Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston.

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, $4 00

The Volumes of the *Bazar* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. *A Complete Set* comprising *Nine Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.*

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on the receipt of $1 00 each. Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Magazine* has attained its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago-attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and best years.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—*Chicago Journal.*

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year, $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. Postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY *and* BAZAR, *to one address for one year, $10, or two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year $7 00: Postage free.*

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY *or* BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20 00, without extra copy, postage free.*

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the *Magazine* commence with the numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cts. by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, Cloth, $3 00; half calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Atlantic Monthly FOR 1877. *TWENTIETH YEAR!*

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing the following attractive features of the ATLANTIC for 1877.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW will contribute an unusual number of poems, and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will also furnish poems. Poetry may also be expected from E. C. STEADMAN, T. B. ALDRICH and other well-known "Atlantic" poets.

T. B. ALDRICH will contribute a story in three parts, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., a series of papers on Colonial History. W. D. HOWELLS will publish two stories in dramatic form, of three numbers each, a novel feature in magazine literature. Mr. Howells will also furnish some charming essays on New England Country Life.

MARK TWAIN will be a frequent contributor.

MRS. KEMBLE'S chapters of "Old Woman's Gossip" will extend through a considerable portion of the year, and will furnish delightful pictures of places and people she has seen. CHARLES HALE will write a few brief papers on Egyptian Life, and G. P. LATHROP, Author of "A Study of Hawthorne," several Essays on American Authors.

A VALUABLE SERIES OF PAPERS on various professions and employments will be furnished by distinguished writers, and will describe the Work of a School Superintendent, a New England Farmer, a Western Farmer, a Managing Editor, a Congressman, a Cotton Manufacturer, a Pennsylvania Iron Manufacturer, etc., etc.

An unique feature of the magazine for 1877 will be contributions to each number of

ORIGINAL MUSIC

by such composers as J. K. PAINE, GEORGE L. OSGOOD, JULIUS EICHBERG, DUDLEY BUCK, and FRANCIS BOOTT, with words by some of the most distinguished "Atlantic" poets. The ATLANTIC has long stood alone in the value of its musical criticisms, and the publishers are confident of public appreciation of their purpose to give each month some fresh and charming melody worthy of the poetry with which it is matched—some song which shall be a pleasure to every household, and a means of education in musical taste.

The Contributors' Club

will be the title of a new department, unlike any feature in other magazines, and devoted to desultory criticism of arts, letters, politics and society. Some of the best-known contributors to the magazine will appear constantly, though anonymously, in its columns, and the department will be bright and attractive.

A Splendid, Life-size Portrait of Bryant,

similar to the beautiful portrait of MR. LONGFELLOW published last year, and by the same artist, will be furnished to all subscribers to the ATLANTIC for 1877 for one dollar.

TERMS: Single or specimen numbers 35 cents. Yearly subscriptions $4 00, *postage free*; with life size portrait of Bryant or Longfellow, $5 00.

Remit by money-order, draft, or registered letter to H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY, BOSTON.
HURD AND HOUGHTON, NEW YORK.

Picture Frames!

Wholesale and Retail.

AN ENERGETIC, RELIABLE AGENT wanted in every village and town, to solicit orders for framing pictures. Greatest inducements of the season. For circulars and price-lists address

H. B. WARDWELL,
Nov. 21-3m* Oxford, Maine.

Farmer Wanted.

APPLY to W. SMALL, JR., Room No. 1, Odd Fellows Block, Lisbon Street, Lewiston. Me
Dec 12 4w

Scribner's Monthly.

An Unrivalled Illustrated Magazine.

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached *ultima Thule* of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they mean to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers, mostly illustrated, by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of "Foreign Travel," we have "A Winter on the Nile" by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc.

Three new serials are announced:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

By DR. J. G. HOLLAND, the Editor. "His Inheritance," by Miss Tratton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself. There are to be, from various pens, papers on "Home Life and Travel." Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists. Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain, include the history of "Some Experiments in Co operation," "A Scottish Lost Factory," and other papers are, "The British Working-man's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc. A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"Household and Home Decoration"

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters, on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Welford.

FIFTEEN MONTHS for $4.

The three numbers of SCRIBNER, for August, September and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber who requests it, and whose subscription begins with the present volume, that is, with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year—35 cents a No.

ST. NICHOLAS.

"The King of all Publications Issued for the Young on Either Side of the Atlantic.—*Southampton (England) Observer.*

The third volume of this incomparable Magazine is now completed. With its eight hundred royal octavo pages, and its six hundred illustrations, its splendid serials, its shorter stories, poems and sketches, etc., etc., in its beautiful binding of red and gold, it is the most splendid gift-book for boys and girls ever issued from the press. Price, $4; in full gilt $5.

ST. NICHOLAS for 1877,

Which opens with November, 1876, begins a short and very entertaining serial from the French, "The Kingdom of the Greedy," a story adapted to the holiday season. Another serial of absorbing interest to boys, "His own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, begins in the Christmas Holiday number.

The Christmas Holiday Number of St. Nicholas, superbly illustrated, contains a very interesting paper, "The Boys of my Boyhood," by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, and a host of other interesting and instructive articles, poetry and pictures, making it the most magnificent copy of any magazine ever published. Do not fail to

Poetry.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

The Bees' Life.

O for the bees' wild life,
To bask in bloom and sun,
To kiss the flowers with beauty rife,
Till all the summer sweets are won.
I know no joy that seems to me,
So pure and proud as that of busy bee.

—*William Brunton.*

Agricultural.

She Knew the Beast.

"You see this hoss, don't you?" called out a woman about fourty years of age as she drove up to a Grand River avenue blacksmith shop yesterday.

"The smith came out and replied that his sight was good.

"I want a shoe on that foot right to once," she continued, and she jumped down and had the horse almost out of the old wagon before the smith reached the curb-stone. She led the beast into the shop, sat down on the bench and prepared to take a smoke, and as the blacksmith took down a shoe she observed.

"No fooling, now. I want that shoe to stick to that foot for a whole year. You can't impose on me 'cause I'm a woman.'

After the hoof had been prepared the horse suddenly became restless, dancing around and bothering the shoer so that he could not proceed.

"You don't seem to have had any experience with horses, remarked the woman as she rose up and laid her pipe aside. 'I know this beast from Dan'l to Beshcba, and you just git back a little.'

"The smith retreated a few feet and the woman caught the horse by the bit, gave him a two hundred pound kick in the ribs and yelled:

"Whoa! Charles Henry; git around there; stand over and take that—and this—and some more! Now come up and toe the mark!'

Charles Henry kicked the anvil off the block as she kicked his ribs, but she kicked the hardest, and when the horse shoer stuck his head into the shop the horse was half over a bench, but as quiet as a lamb.

Now purceed, said the woman, as she picked up her pipe. When a hoss goes to fooling around me aching for a row he's laying up sorrow for his gray hairs."

Laying Hens in Winter.

From the letters we receive, and the personal inquiries made we judge that with the majority of those who keep hens, eggs are scarce from November until April. We have heard such comments as these, on some statements we have made: "I do not understand how hens can be made to lay as many eggs in the winter as in the summer. I have never had such experience." We have been asked by several subscribers to give full and definite directions for the care of laying hens, especially in the winter. We are glad of the interest manifested in this branch of productive industry, and will give some directions, which, if followed in the care of any breed of healthy fowls, will give the owner, on the average, at least fifteen eggs per month. That is good hen work, and if those the reader has will not do it, after the rules we give have been closely followed, we will tell him where he can get layers that will do it.

The first thing is light, warm, healthy quarters. The windows in the henery should be low, and on the side for the morning sun, so the fowls can take an early bath in the sunlight. The temperature should be such that the combs will not suffer from frost, and it would be wise to have it so that eggs will not freeze. Not more than fifteen or twenty fowls should be permitted in a coop twelve feet square, and no matter how large the coop, twenty-five is a number as large as is profitable to run together. Give them a good dust box of dry, fine earth or ashes, and keep broken bone or shell always before them. See that their water is replenished every morning with hot water, and that some green stuff such as cabbage, turnip, clover or corn fodder is occasionally thrown in for them to pick over. These are little matters, but they are of as much importance as the food or the breed of the fowl. Then regularly, and with proper economy—say twice each day—feed them all they will eat, and no more:—in the morning soft food, pieces from the table, boiled potatoes, mixed with bran and meal—the latter used sparingly—with a little pepper and salt.—Feed this every other day, and alternately with buckwheat, and you have the best food we know of for laying hens. Every night feed corn, whole or coarse-cracked, changing occasionally with oats. Pickings of meat or fresh fish two or three times a week are good. If you cannot get these conveniently, ground scraps will answer; for a coop of twenty hens take a pint of scraps, put them in three pints of water, leave them over night; then mix meal with them. Give this two or three times a week, with bran, potatoes and buckwheat.

Let these conditions of care become a regulation. It will not take more than twenty minutes morning and evening to do the work. The hens will be hearty and healthy under such treatment, and if they do not reward you with plenty of eggs, change the breed.

Home-Made Fertilizers.

When we see farmers carting manure several miles, after they have paid a high price for it, we wonder why the same amount of work and money is not put into making it on the place. This we often see with those farmers who cut large crops of hay and keep large herds of cattle. No one will question the value of manure, nor that most farms suffer for the want of it. Probably farms are scarce on which the manure might not be doubled with great profit. But this can be said too, of making manure. The average farmer can, and ought to, double, perhaps treble, the quantity of manure in a legitimate way every year, with far less expense and work than is required in hauling it for miles, besides saving the risk of seeding the farm with all kinds of noxious weeds coming from manure made of sale hay. Every farmer has, or should have, a barn cellar, or shed, over the windows through which the manure is thrown, to protect it from the weather, and to hold the wash from the barn and house. If he has not such a protection, he had better mortgage his farm to get it. The fault in this matter is in not providing against the little wastes that are seen all around the farm. The sink drain should be utilized. If it cannot be carried into the barn cellar, make a large excavation; cement it well; let the sink drain run into it and throw in an occasional load of earth. This is the best of top-dressing. Then have several cart-loads of earth under the shed handy, and put two or three inches every day in the run behind the cattle to absorb the waste. Bring a few hay-racks of leaves, stack them under a temporary shelter, and litter the cattle freely with these. Everything which will readily decompose, and that will otherwise go to waste, must be used to make compost.

What has been made in these ways, and in the barn-yard, should be gathered up each fall, mixed with earth in a large pile, with a good crust of earth over it to mix and pulverize for spring use. There is no reason why, on an ordinary farm, poverty should so abound for the lack of manure when it may be so readily made. And the man who purchases it at a distance can spend his strength and money better in the way of making a better and safer fertilizer on the farm.

Meerschaum Pipes.

Meerschaum is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, a mineral of soft earthy texture, somewhat resembling chalk. It is found in Spain and several countries at the head of the Mediterranean. The town of Konieh, in Asia Minor, furnishes the principal supplies for the manufacture of pipes and cigar-tubes. It is roughly shaped into blocks for exportation, and freed as far as practicable from the associated minerals which impair its qualities by interfering with the carving of its surface. It is made into pipes in various cities of Europe, Pesth and Vienna being especially noted for the manufacture. To produce the yellow and brown colors, which are brought out only after long smoking, the blocks are kept for some time in a mixture of wax and fatty matter. A portion of these is absorbed, and being subsequently acted on by the heat and the tobacco-fumes, assumes various shades of color. Artificial meerschaum, called masse-bowls, are made from the parings of the genuine materials, which, being reduced to fine powder, are boiled in water and moulded into blocks, sometimes with the addition of clay. They cannot easily be distinguished from the real, but they are generally heavier and freer from blemishes.—Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition, article "Meerschaum."

A Queer Way to Harden Butter.

An English butter maker of large experience, who is now on a visit to this country for the purpose of looking over our cheese and butter dairies, gives the following information concerning a method in practice among the best butter-makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during hot weather. Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning, and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its actions is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

If any of the readers of the Farmer are troubled by having their butter "come soft," perhaps it might be well to give the soda and alum method a trial. We would recommend, however, that the experiment be made on a small scale until the nature and action of the drugs upon the cream or butter is better understood than it is supposed to be at present.—N. E. Farmer.

Vulgar Words.

A distinguished author says: "I resolved, when I was a child, never to use a word which I could not pronounce before my mother without offending her." He kept his resolution, and became a pure minded, noble, honored gentleman. His rule and example are worthy of imitation.

Boys readily learn a class of low, vulgar words and expressions, which are never heard in respectable circles. The utmost care on the part of parents will scarcely prevent it. Of course we can not think of girls as being so much exposed to this peril. We can not imagine a decent girl using words she would not give utterance to before her father or mother.

Such vulgarity is thought by some boys to be "smart," the "next thing to swearing," and yet "not so wicked." But it is a habit which leads to profanity, and fills the mind with evil thoughts. It vulgarizes and degrades the soul, and prepares the way for many of the gross and fearful sins which now corrupt society.

Young reader! keep your mouth free from all impurity, and your "tongue from evil;" but in order to do this, ask Jesus to cleanse your heart and keep it clean, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.'

Take More Care of the Mind.

If persons of both sexes would pay more attention to the care of the mind, our lunatic asylums would be less full than they are now, and the health of the body would be much better preserved. For, as Schiller truly says, mental pleasure is generally attended by animal pleasure, mental pain by animal pain. It is too much the custom for people to live in one narrow groove of thought and action. They consequently have no interest or sympathy for matters outside their little world, and having but one support to lean on they become utterly demoralized when it fails them. A change of occupation is as desirable and beneficial for the mind as walking is exercise for the body.—Saturday Review.

DID IT PAY.—Five years ago there lived in Rutland, Vt., a young man just in the prime of life, a fine working man, employed at high wages in a large establishment. At this time he owned a little place. He opened a saloon. To-day that man, not yet 40 years of age is a broken down old man, health ambition, and courage gone, dependent on his labors at sawing wood and other like work for his daily food; family broken up. Did it pay.

—Why is a side-saddle like a four-quart jug? Because it holds a gall-on.

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, Pains, 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 House, 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 heir-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, 1870.
"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 alchohol, 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 easy. 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 preparers of Castoria, after Dr. Pitcher's receipe. sep15-3m

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ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, &C.

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

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!!

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

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

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

Send stamp to **GILMORE & CO., Washington, D. C.,** for full instructions. may24l

Forest Tar,

For Throat, Lungs, Asthma, and Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale by all Druggists.

Maine Steamship Co.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia

Will until further notice leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. These Steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room $5.00, meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and all parts of Maine.

☞Freight taken at the lowest rates.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4, P. M. on days they leave Portland. For further information apply to HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.

J. F. AMES, Ag't Pier 38 E. R., New York.

Tickets and State rooms can also be obtained at 22 Exchange Street. July27tf

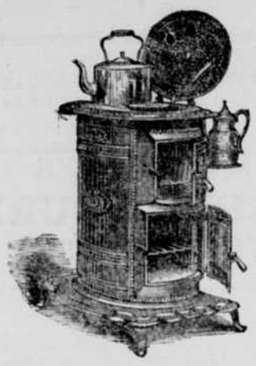
FOR SALE OR TO LET!

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., oct27tf Paris Hill, 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

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 cool 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. T. GOSS,

Patentee & Manufacturers of the Celebrated D.R.C. Stove.

oct17 3m **LEWISTON, Me.**

THE

OXFORD COUNTY

Insurance Agency!

HAS BEEN INSTUTED

Twelve Years

This CENTENNIAL YEAR, and during that time 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,

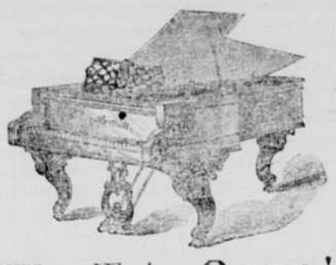
AGENT,

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE,

Norway, Me.

Norway, March 21, 1876.

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!

THE HAZELTON PIANO CAN NOT BE EXCELLED.

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.

HALE'S

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABEIS BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y.

Boston Steamers

The Superior sea-going Steamers

"JOHN BROOKS" AND "FOREST CITY,"

will, until further notice, run alternately as follows:

Leave FRANKLIN WHARF, Portland, daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., and INDIA WHARF, Boston, daily, at 5 P. M.,—Sundays excepted.

Cabin Fare, $1; Deck Fare, 75c.

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

Through Tickets to New York via the various Sound Lines for sale at very low rates.

Freight taken as usual.

BOSTON RAIL TICKETS accepted on the Steamers and the difference in fare refunded.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l. Agt., Portland

☞Ready for Agents—The

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. A

A graphic pen-picture of its **history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days,** etc. **Profusely Illustrated,** *thoroughly popular,* and **very cheap.** *Is selling* **Immensely. 5,000 Agents Wanted.** Send for full particulars. This is The Chance of 100 *years* to coin money fast. Get the **only reliable** history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

CAUTION Be not Deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in **August** and **September.**

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—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.

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CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 34 copies in one day. This is the only authentic and complete history published. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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PATENT SELF PASTING

SCRAP BOOK.

The only gummed page Scrap Book made; always ready for use without extra gum or paste.

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30 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10 cts postpaid. C Walker, Chatham Village, N Y

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

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New Baby Soap, made by Robinson Bros & Co., Boston.

GOOD PAY and steady work for one or two enterprising men or women in each county. Particulars free. Send $4.00 for outfit worth $29.00. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 119 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

$1175 PROFITS FROM $106.25 on one contract in 20 days by the late decline in stocks. The judicious management of

Stock Contracts

on the privilege plan always ensures a good return; often ten times the investment in as many days. Send for information and the **"New System,"** free.

Gold and Stock Brokers, T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York.

-ALL- MEN or WOMEN

Wanting Business that will **pay sure, do not delay,** but send for **our New Circulars of Work** for 1877 before **engaging elsewhere. Old** and **new agents** will find it to their **interest** to apply at **once** to

D. L. GUERNSEY, Pub., Concord, N.H.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1, 1876.

List of Criminal Costs allowed at the September Term, S. J. Court, Oxford County, 1876.

COSTS ORIGINATING BEFORE GRAND JURY.

State v. Robert Smith,	witness fees,	$23 26
" " Joseph Green,	" "	9 72
" " Gardner Thomes,	" "	4 92
" " E. T. Cotton,	" "	27 00
" " Inhabit'ts of Peru,	" "	6 66
" " Caldwell,	" "	41 86
" " Jennie Smith,	" "	40 00
" " Wormell,	" "	50 06
" " Kneeland,	" "	13 48
" " E. R. Bisbee,	" "	7 26
" " Moses Chesley,	" "	10 58
" " Champlon et al,	" "	19 92
" " G. W. Abbott,	" "	15 00
" " M. Hastings,	" "	81 40
" " Baston,	" "	43 22
" " Buck,	" "	49 80
" " Herndon,	" "	17 40
" " Whitman,	" "	48 30
" " A. S. Bisbee,	" "	11 88
" " Wilson,	" "	1 62
" " Richardson,	" "	21 42
" " Gilman & Seavey,	" "	3 24
" " Rawson et al,	" "	2 10
" " Ellingwood et al,	" "	7 50

COSTS ORIGINATING BEFORE S. J. COURT.

State v. Labarron,		$29 16
" " Cotton,		123 00
" " Moses Chesley,		11 46
" " Rawson et al,		19 08
" " Jackson,		4 50

OFFICERS' FEES IN CRIMINAL CASES, ON SUMMONS AND CAPIAS.

State v. Cotton,		$33 15
" " Grover,		29 50
" " Chesley,		6 61
" " Rawson et al,		15 50
" " Smith,		19 47
" " Kneeland,		17 45
" " Bisbee,		4 50
" " Wormell,		21 30
" " Whitman,		10 20
" " Baston and Buck,		14 70
" " Gaptill,		5 46
" " Abbott,		6 14
" " Hastings,		9 72
" " Caldwell,		16 10
" " Jennie Smith,		14 20
" " Labarron,		5 58
" " Bisbee,		28 00
" " Jackson,		16 00

COSTS ORIGINATING BEFORE TRIAL JUSTICE.

State v. Judkins et al,	H. C. Reed, Justice,	$17 18
" " Parker,	E. M. Carter, Justice,	18 82
" " Rawson et al,	H. C. Reed, Justice,	28 80
" " Bennett,	E. M. Carter, Justice,	17 50
" " Abbott,	D. F. Brown, Justice,	13 80
" " Watts,	do. do.	13 62
" " E. R. Bisbee,	J. S. Wright & O. H. Herser, Justices,	46 10
" " Buck,	G. Barrett, Justice,	8 74

C. C. CUSHMAN, Treasurer.

AGENTS WANTED for the **CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER** OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Also for the new historical work, our **WESTERN BORDER!** a complete and graphic history of American pioneer life **100 YEARS AGO**—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. sep12 13w

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.

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,
april1 tf South Paris, Me.

WANTED, AGENTS.

(NEW BOOK.)

WOMAN

ON THE

American Frontier.

A valuable and authentic history of the heroism, adventures, trials, privations, captivities, and noble lives and deaths of the pioneer **MOTHERS** of the Republic. **Illustrated** with full page engravings.

An Intensely Interesting Book.

A good opportunity is here offered to intelligent **MEN** or **WOMEN** who want a good paying business right at home. Send for our Illustrated Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars.

Address, **S. S. SCRANTON & CO.,**
Dec 5 3m **Hartford, Conn.**

Continental Fire Insur'e Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000.

Assets, $3,000,000

WM. J. WHEELER, Agent.
South Paris, Me., Dec. 5, 1876. tf

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, of the estate of

ASA S. RECORD, late of Paris,

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

STEPHEN D. HUTCHINSON.

Dec 5, 1876.

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

SUSAN SPRING, 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

Dec 5, 1876. ELI B. BEAN.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the fifth day of December A. D., 1876.

ABEL HEALD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William W. Whiting, late of Lovell, 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 Jan. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same 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 Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the fifth day of December A. D. 1876.

LYDIA G. BUCK, widow of Jacob Buck, presents a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jacob Buck, late of Hiram, in said County deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Jan. next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same 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.

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

SAMUEL S. DUNN, late of Bethel,

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

CYRENE S. DUNN,
Nov. 21, 1876.

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

CHARLES F. and WILLIAM H. KING, named Executors in a certain Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of George W. King, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executors 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 December next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of December A. D. 1876.

ON the petition of OLIVE FLOYD, widow of Lovell Floyd, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

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

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

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, Nov. 29, 1876.

DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss.

This is to give notice, That on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of CHARLES H. LAMB of Winslow, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition filed in the District Court for said District. Nov. 29, A. D. 1876; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Office of Geo. A. Wilson, at South Paris, in the County of Oxford in said District, before