

The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 45.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

NUMBER 18.

The Oxford Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

BY
GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—\$2.00 per Year.
If paid strictly in advance, a deduction of fifty cents will be made. If paid within six months, a deduction of twenty-five cents will be made. If not paid till the end of the year two dollars will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
LEGAL NOTICES.
For one inch of space one week, 25 cents.
For one inch of space one month, 75 cents.
Special Notices—25 per cent. additional.

PROBATE NOTICES.
Orders of Notice on Real Estate, 2.00
Orders on Wills, 1.50
Guardians' Notices, 1.50
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 1.50
Commissioners' Notices, 2.00

SUBSCRIBERS.
can tell, by examining the colored slip attached to their papers, the amount due, and those wishing to pay in advance, or to have their names removed, can send by mail, or hand to the nearest agent, "Sept. 1, 77" on the slip, means the paper is paid for to that date. A single 6, 7 or 8 on the slip means that the subscription is paid for January, 1878, 1879 or 1880, as the case may be. When money is sent, care should be taken to examine the slip, and if the money is not credited within four weeks we should be apprised of it.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

ALL KINDS OF

BOOK AND FANCY JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch

AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE

Professional Cards, &c.

BLACK & HOLT,

Counselors & Attorneys at Law,

ALBANY BLOCK,

NORWICH, MAINE.

Office in rooms at No. 2 Mason's Block.

CHAS. E. HOLT,

at Mr. Black's will be at Paris, Monday and Tuesday of each week; the remaining days at his office in Norwich.

CHARLES R. ELDER,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

23 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.

June 1878 13

E. G. HARLOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jan. 1, 77, Dixfield, Me.

A. S. TWITCHELL, ALFRED R. EVANS,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

GORHAM, N. H.

Will attend to practice in the Courts of N.H., and Oxford County, Me. Jan. 1, 77

ENOCH POSTER, JR.,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Jan. 1, 77, Bethel, Me.

S. R. HUTCHINS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Jan. 1, 77, Rumford, Me.

SETH W. FIFE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEBURG, ME. Jan. 1, 77

G. D. BISBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Jan. 1, 77, BUCKFIELD, (Oxford Co.) ME.

F. W. RIDLON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

KEEPA FALLS, ME. Jan. 1, 77

J. A. TWIDDLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Bethel Hill, Me. Office over Kimball's store. All diseases of the lungs and heart a specialty. Jan. 1, 77

I. BOUNDS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, first house above Congregational Church. Jan. 1, 77

MAINE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.

WATERFORD, ME.

W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D., Superintendent Physician and Operating Surgeon. All interested will please send for Circular. Jan. 1, 77

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

Deputy Sheriff for Oxford & Cumberland Cos.

WATERFORD, ME. All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention. Jan. 1, 77

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,

DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER,

KEEPA FALLS, ME. Business by mail promptly attended to. Jan. 1, 77

D. R. G. F. JONES,

DENTIST,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanized Rubber. Jan. 1, 77

W. DOUGLASS,

DEPUTY SHERIFF.

PARIS HILL, MAINE. All business by mail or otherwise will be attended to promptly. Feb. 13-ly

TAXIDERM.

I am prepared to set up all kinds of Birds and Animals in the most artistic manner. Game birds a specialty. Birds taken in payment of work—for example, out of every six Blue Jays sent me I will return one handsomely stuffed and mounted on a stand to the sender. Cash paid from 25 to 40 cts each for good specimens of Hawks and Owls.

R. E. FRANK, Fryeburg, Me.

Poetry.

MAY.

BY JOHN VANCE CHERRY.

When beeches brighten early May,
And young grass shines along her way;
When April willows meet the breeze
Like sweetest down among the trees;
When meadows bloom and bluebirds pair,
When Love first bares her sunny head
Over the brook and lily-bed;
From choiring morn to quiet eve,
My heart will not for all its ease,
Forget the days to follow these:
This happiness shall be betrayed,
This happiness of music played
From field to field, by stream and bough,
Shall silent be as funeral wail,
The silver laugh of children's glee
A lonely solitary wail:
That little solitude of sky
Bent over beauty doomed to die,
With white mist shall witness here
The yielded glory of the year. —Scribner.

A Red-Breast in Florida.

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

The robin laughed in the orange tree;
"Ho, windy North! a day for me!
White-breasts are red and wings are bold,
And green trees wear red globes of gold.
Old Time! thy scythe reaps blue for me,
So blithe, so blithe, a bird can be.
"If that I hate winter's spite—
The golden trees, the world in white,
The gray sky bending over a grave—
Why should I ache, the season's slave?
No, no! I sing, and singers be
Too hot for Time's cold tyranny.
"Nay, windy North, I catch my clue;
My wing is king of the summer time,
Whose constant loom my breast doth hold;
So laugh I through the green and gold,
With 'Time, thy scythe reaps blue for me,
So passing blithe we robins be." —In Lippincott's.

Selected Story.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

"What is this thing that I hear Annie call 'flirtation,' Marie? It really seems to me you ought to put a stop to it. I think it is unwomanly—and worse!"

"Nonsense, Cassy! Annie means no harm. All young people 'flirt' nowadays. It isn't as easy to marry girls as it was when you were young. They have got to take some risks now."

"I do not believe it. True love is the same to-day that it was a thousand years ago. Besides, Annie has one honest lover. Robert Walcott needed no preliminary 'flirtation,' and I don't believe he would approve of these street admirers Annie smiles upon."

Just here Annie entered, her brown silk setting off admirably the delicately-tinted face.

She was a bright, lovely girl, full of healthy animal life, also bluest or curst, with those dreamy, introspective eyes which generally indicate a love for sentimental romance.

"Where are you going, Annie?"

"To the opera. 'Somebody' sent me a ticket, and 'Somebody' will be sure to have the next chair, so I am in for a good time."

"Somebody" ought to have come for you. Young ladies, especially engaged young ladies, ought not to make appointments, even for the opera."

"Oh, you dear old-fashioned auntie! How could 'Somebody' come when I told him not? And, as for being engaged, what good is Robert away in the country? Good-bye!"

Mrs. Martyn looked anxiously after her daughter, but Annie's smile reassured her, and she went back to her room, reflecting that Annie was really no worse than other girls, and that she certainly meant no harm.

But this "Somebody" troubled her all the evening, and she determined to have a chat with her daughter as soon as possible about him.

Meanwhile Annie had arrived at the opera, and found, as she anticipated, "Somebody" waiting for her.

Any woman of experience would have trembled for the young girl under the influence of those cruel, luminous eyes, and that cold, handsome face.

This evening he was particularly charming, and when they parted at the street corner, near Annie's home, she left in the handsome unknown's keeping a great deal that she had already promised to a far better man.

She was so distraught and full of thought that Mrs. Martyn could not avoid noticing it, and when Annie went to her own room she followed her there, determined to have the affair out.

"Annie," she said, "sit down a little; I want to tell you that I don't like this affair at the opera. Robert is a very peculiar young man; do you think he would like this Mr.—Mr.—"

"This Mr. Gonzales' attentions to you?"

"Of course he would not. But he knows nothing about Paul Gonzales, thank goodness!"

"I would not go any more with him; I have an unhappy feeling about it."

But Annie was rebellious, and Mrs. Martyn spoke to her husband, and he stayed five minutes from his business next morning to say some very plain words to Annie.

They were unwise words, unwisely spoken, and only changed the open "flirtation" into a secret intrigue.

Aunt Cassy watched the girl anxiously. Though an old maid she had had her own little tragedy, and she longed to get Annie's confidence, and help her over the dangerous ground dividing girlhood and wifehood.

But Annie resented all interference with her real love-affair, and treated her engagement with Robert with a freedom quite pitiful in her aunt's eyes.

She wrote to him a regular number of letters each week, and went listlessly on with her wedding garments.

Towards the end of February, two or three days of passionate weeping revealed the fact that Paul Gonzales had gone away.

But he did not suffer his influence over Annie to drop, and his letters, full of extravagant sentiment, kept her in a constant fever of excitement.

Mamma hoped now, as Robert was fairly expected, that Annie might be safely married before Gonzales returned, and preparations for the event were hurried with all the energy she possessed.

But at once a new anxiety arose. Robert stopped writing.

Annie laughed at first, and supposed that he was on the road home; but a week passed, and he neither came nor wrote.

Then one afternoon she suddenly met him face to face.

He tried to avoid her, and would have passed on.

"Robert?"

"Miss Martyn."

"What do you mean Robert?"

"I intend to call this evening and tell you. I only arrived an hour ago. You will excuse me; I have not seen my mother and sister yet. Good afternoon."

She retained his stately low with one equally cold and self-possessed, called a cab, rode home, and then went to her Aunt Cassy with her whole trouble.

"You have brewed the cup, Annie, and you will have it to drink, I am afraid. Do it bravely as you can."

In the evening Robert Walcott came, as he promised, but, instead of asking for Annie, he requested to see Mr. and Mrs. Martyn.

There was a tearful and rather stormy conference, and then she heard him leave the house without a word or message to her.

Her father followed him in a very angry mood, and Mrs. Martyn, flushed and tearful, met her daughter with a reproach.

"I hope you are satisfied, Annie. Robert has unconditionally refused to fulfil his engagement. He says he would rather die than marry you."

"The sentiment is moral. Why did you not tell him so?"

"No use pinning on airs of that kind, miss. You know you intended to marry him if he had not found you out."

"I don't know any such thing. I think it very likely I should have found courage to be honest at the last moment. I am glad it is all over. I was going to leave Robert Walcott to please you and pay, not myself, for my means. I hope he knows about Paul."

"O, course! Paul is his cousin!"

"Oh, is it? I wonder now who told him?"

"Mr. Gonzales himself told him."

Annie was silent a moment, and then laughed—no, a pleasant laugh.

"Well, I am glad of that. My old knees, then, his desertion will not kill me. No use fretting, missus."

"What will people say?"

"Oh, we shall have the wedding as proposed, only we will change bridegroom. Paul will gladly take Robert's place."

"I should think so! Do you know what he is? Robert says a professional gambler. He made inquiries about him, and was told him. He thought it his duty to tell us."

"That is just like Robert. Dog in the manger! Don't want me himself, and would hate Paul to have me also. Go on with the wedding things, mamma. I shall marry Paul!"

But Mr. Martyn made some inquiries which put a marriage with Paul, in his opinion, quite out of the question.

The man was well known as a clever gambler, and lived off his wits.

Annie was peremptorily forbidden to see him, write to him, or even think of him again.

His handsome face had a reckless look, and, with the gradual decay of his toilet, his manners had kept pace.

No one could now have looked in his face and doubted his occupation.

Gradually, too, he assumed a swagger and bluster, and Annie soon found that cold looks and searing words were not the worst that could befall her.

It was his seventh wedding-day, and it had been seven years of restless misery.

Annie was sitting with her children, and thinking of the folly that had wrecked her life, when she heard a shuffling noise and confused talking on the stairs.

She vaguely wondered about it, but did not turn her head until the confusion was at the door of her room.

Then she rose to take it—her husband stretched upon a shutter, stabbed to the heart, and dead.

"There's no one to blame but himself, ma'am. He was playing, and did a thing no one'll stand. Very sorry for you, ma'am, all the same."

And here bore his dead body to his chamber, and Annie tottered back into the room, buried her head in the cushion of her chair, and sobbed aloud, while her two children clung to each other in surprise and terror.

Annie sold her last few trinkets to bury her husband, and then wrote a humble, pitiful letter to her parents.

Her father answered it by coming for her and the children.

It was no happy home-coming.

I doubt if the black sheep is ever loved as people say—we love best those children who do us credit or bring us wealth; and Annie had brought nothing but shame and annoyance to the Martyn household.

Her new grey young sisters she was a dark shadow; very few of her old friends remembered her, still fewer asked her out.

Her children were not pretty, and they were idle and mischievous, and Annie felt keenly enough that they were two—perhaps three—too many in the home where she had once queened it so humbly.

She went out one day, and came home so white, haggard, and wretched looking, that for once her condition attracted attention, and she was advised to rest.

But both her children were crying, and she knew everybody was tired of them—it would not do to rest yet.

She lifted them almost angrily, and went upstairs, and her aunt followed her.

When they reached the latter's cozy, bright room, she said—

"Annie, come in here—I want to speak to you, dear."

The tone and words were so sympathetic that the poor, weary girl could have cried.

She lifted her eyes wonderingly.

"Oh, Annie, how bright and peaceful this room is! It is good to rest a few minutes here."

"Annie, I have watched you closely the last year. I don't love you any the less for it. What fresh trouble have you had to-day? I am your friend, Annie."

"I saw Robert Walcott."

"Did he speak?"

"No. I don't believe he knew me until I had passed. He had a lovely girl with him."

"It was his wife."

"Whom did he marry?"

"Grace Loring."

"Ah!"

Annie sat looking down so hopelessly that her aunt could no longer restrain herself.

"Annie," she said, "I have had, for some little time, a project that I want you to join me in."

"Annie, whatever a girl does secretly is better undone. I like the sentiment which says—'A girl should be wooed on her father's hearthstone.' Your wooing was all wrong; it was the first step on a bad road which may have a turning, and, thank God! Annie, you and the children have taken it."

And this much Annie does—if ever she hears a young girl boasting of her "flirtations," she tries with all a mother's eloquence to turn her off so dangerous a road, lest she too become a wretched "Gambler's Wife."

From *Ad the Year Round*.
The Northern Lights.
A NOVEL REPRESENTATION.

"Nay, mother, nay; the pictured coal is glowing fully and really on the hearthstone there; you was no flame of careless flirts throwing Nor rocket flashing through the startled air. 'Twas but the gleam of the Northern Lights! Ah, there again, they rendered Hecate's lights."

"So let me raise you so by on the pillow: See, how the crimson lace flares and dies, Turning to red, the long leave of the pillow. And the great arch of all the starless skies: The fishers say this heavenly bodies when narrow; Telling of storm, and winds to blow to-morrow."

"Nay, child, the best wife may have her love, And not get her head read for the morning. No prelude in that waning glory shines. No doom in the rich area the clouds shoring; They do but say the finger is how a sea past. The gates, the golden gates, unclose at last."

"Woe, the long hill to steep and drear, or climb, Done the long task so clear hard in learning. The tears are shed, and gatten of sea and sky. The heart beats, freed from all its lonely yearning; The bar swings back, and flooding seas and skies, Burst out the deathless lights of Paradise."

"See, now, by the great valves of dawn, joy stands; Friends, children, husbands; see! glad hands out-are ching!"

For me, for me, the rediscovered land, Its promise is that roseate dawn shall stand; Aye, like me, child, the lips will soon be numb. And yet I scarcely would care say, I could, Again the banner of the No-evil light. Ward broad and bright across the face of Heaven."

And in the cottage on the rugged heights, The passing radiance by the glow given, Shored a pale or mass weeping by the bed, And the calm smile of the happy gods.

Maine Men in Congress.

I was interested a little time ago in looking over the congressional directory with one of our State folks to note how many men there were in the two Houses who were natives of Maine, and I will recite the catalogue we made.

IN THE SENATE.
Hon. La Fayette Grover, of Oregon, born at Bethel in 1823, was a student for two years (of class of '48) at Bowdoin, member of the House of Representatives in 1857-8, and Governor of Oregon 1870-7.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, born at Livermore in 1816, Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin 1850-5, and has been in the Senate since 1861.

IN THE HOUSE.
Hon. M. H. Dunnell, of Minnesota, born at Buxton in 1823, has held many important State offices in Maine and Minnesota. He was elected to the House for the 42nd, 43d, 44th and 45th Congresses.

Hon. N. C. Deering, of Iowa, born at Denmark in 1827, has held many offices, State and national, and was elected to the 45th (present) Congress.

Hon. Horatio Bisbee, of Florida, born at Canaan 1837, has held several national and State offices; was elected to the present Congress.

In addition to the foregoing, it is not inappropriate to mention that Hon. D. H. Armstrong, Senator from Missouri, was educated at Res. field.

Also that Hon. W. W. Rice, member of the House from Worcester, Mass., spent a portion of his boyhood in Buxton, and graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1846.

Gen. Grover has now a national reputation, and a large no need for me to tell your readers about that; but either my college associations, or other like reasons, lead me to entertain the kindest feelings for him, and to cherish the hope that he will win an influential position in the Senate.

Mr. Dunnell appears to have won the abiding confidence of his constituents, for at each biennial election his majority seems to increase. He has a strong and important position in his party in the House, and wields a large influence.

Judge Howe has grown gray in the senatorial service. He holds evenly and calmly a good reputation as a man of sense and judicial attainments.

Messrs. Deering and Bisbee come here with reputations of high character and excellent standing. Mr. D. has had in Maine and in his adopted State so much legislative experience that he will soon acquire the routine of this new business here, and will be a very useful man. Mr. Bisbee is a good lawyer, and quite able to hold his own in Congress, as well as he has done in the courts; though from Florida he is no "carpet-bagger," but a bona fide resident of that State.

OUR OWN DELEGATION.
It is not necessary for me to talk of Blaine, or Frye, or Hale, for the people of our State know them too well, and watch their career too constantly and too affectionately to give me any chance to inform them at any point about their illustrious representatives. Our new men, Reed and Powers, have started well; Reed at some possible disadvantage, for very high expectations are had of him.

Thus you will see that while Maine has not in numbers as many of her sons in Congress now as at certain former times, she is very ably and honorably represented by some of the foremost and best men in the Senate and in the House. She can honestly be very proud of these, her sons, and those she has educated.

While, as it were, cataloguing the Maine men in Congress, it seems quite proper to mention those holding office here, and the number is now very small,

quite out of proportion with that of such States as Ohio, for instance. This list will include Hon. N. Clifford, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission, and properly esteemed one of the best lawyers, if not the very best, on that Bench. He looks so hale and hearty, and so brim full of work, that one almost doubts the implacable figures that count him older than three-score and ten; also, Hon. E. B. French, the veteran and most popular Second Auditor of the Treasury; E. B. Smith, the hard working Assistant Attorney General; S. I. Kimball, the accomplished Chief of the Revenue Marine; Gen. E. Spear, the successful Commissioner of Patents; and W. B. Snell, Judge of the Police Court.

MAINE MEN RESIDENT HERE.
Nor must I fail to mention such lights as Crosby S. Noyes, originally of Lewiston, the editor of the *Evening Star*, a paper which is universally taken in the District, and is as popular among our citizens as profitable to its proprietors.—And Hon. John Lynch, editor of the *National Union*, who is making such a valiant fight in defense of the presidential "policy." If he can hold his own against a radical democratic paper, the *Post*, which is ably conducted, and the *Republican*, a radical party paper in that line edited with great tact and vigor, he will indeed make a reputation and success.

Among our solid men, we might, perhaps, properly class Hon. Horatio Kimball, formerly of Paris, ex-Postmaster General, who, while no a Maccenas, is yet a friend of men of letters and art that his kindly help and counsel are much sought after. Also, Wm. Stickney, son-in-law of the late Hon. Amos Kendall, and now always on duty as chairman of some well considered benevolent movement, or as a member of the Indian Commission, or in some like hard working but poorly paid position. And ex-Gov. H. J. Anderson (formerly of Bethel), a sturdy and consistent Democrat from his youth to his now venerable years.

Thus you will see that after all our State has a very honorable and a very able representation in public and private station.—*Correspondence of the Christian Mirror.*

A Reminiscence of Andersonville.
An old survivor of Andersonville in a talk with a representative

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 14, 1878.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed to his name or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

Convention of the Reform Clubs.

STATE OF MAINE.

The Quarterly Convention of the Reform Clubs of the State of Maine will be held at Norway, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 5th and 6th.

Fully appreciating the good results arising from our earnestness and sincerity in this great and glorious work, we earnestly hope that all the Clubs in the State will be fully represented, keeping in mind our motto, "Charity for all, malice toward none."

One and one-third fare for the round trip on the M. & E. R. R.
Returns tickets will be furnished by the Secretary for the Portland & Ogdensburg, Portland and Rochester and Grand Trunk Railroads.
For order State Committee.
FRANK A. BORDEN, Secy., President.
GEO. W. MURCH, Secretary.

From the Portland Transcript.

Absolute Money.

What is this new kind of money about which men are talking so glibly? "Sir," said one of its advocates, in our hearing, "we are going to have the best currency the world ever saw. You say we are visionary. So they said Newton was visionary, and Fulton was visionary. Are there not to be improvements in money as in anything else?" "But," said his interlocutor, "there is no comparison between the discoveries of physical science and the laws of political economy. The one is open to man's investigation; the other is based on fixed principles. You might as well talk of improving the multiplication table, and say that hereafter two times three shall be seven. That is the kind of improvement you are attempting."

But still the eager advocate of "absolute money" could not see that the term is but another name for absolute folly. What is it to be absolute? It is to be complete in itself, to exist independent of any cause. God is absolute, but few things on earth can be said to be so. In human affairs there is a system of interdependence and mutual relationship. Nothing stands by itself—least of all does money. Its value must depend on something else than the stamps it bears. Gold and silver have a use in the arts, giving them a comparatively fixed value. Absolute money, if we understand it, is that which has no value in itself and is not convertible into anything else which has value.

How then can it be a standard of value? But some say it is to be based on the fee simple of all the property, public and private, held in the country. But how can it be so based, if it is not convertible into any of this property? Can a man who holds a handful of this "absolute money" get it reduced by taking possession of his neighbor's house and lands? And if not, where is its base? Has not the bottom dropped out of it, and will it not fall to the ground? Gen. Butler's money which is of this absolute sort, is to be not even a promise to pay, but a promise worth, and wherein does it represent value? If a man sells his farm he wants to see the value of it in his hand. If he gets gold or silver, or paper convertible into either, he can carry the value of his farm with him wherever he goes, and convert it at pleasure into any property he pleases. Can he do that with a piece of paper which is not convertible into anything and promises to pay nothing? Can the stamp of any government in the world give value to such a piece of paper? Never.

Congressman Wright of Penn. is a white headed old gentleman and is said to be a millionaire. He says he is not afraid to be called a demagogue, and it is well he isn't. He wants government to issue \$400,000,000 of paper money, which shall be a legal tender. He proposes this measure in behalf of the laboring men, for whom he has great regard, but he fails to provide a way for them to get possession of this paper money. Government can easily manufacture it, but it has no purpose to which to devote it. It cannot pay it out for nothing. How then are the working men to get hold of it? Shall the government give it to them outright? What a pretty scramble there would be to get a share of it! But what good would it do them after they had got it? As it would increase the volume of paper money one-third, there would be a corresponding decrease in its value, and as even the four hundred millions would fail to supply the demand there would have to be repeated issues, until its value would sink to nothing. Then it would be discovered that government can no more give what it does not possess than Satan could bestow upon the Savior all the kingdoms of the earth. Still Mr. Wright is not afraid to be called a demagogue, and men continue to talk of "absolute money."

A New Plank in the National (Greenback) Platform.

Mr. George H. Purser of New York, who is appointed Chairman of the Committee on Address and Resolutions at the meeting of the National Party to be held at Cooper Institute on the 14th inst., recently stated to a reporter his views of the purposes and principles of the party, according to which it appears that a new plank is to be introduced in the platform, against the use of the Moffet bell punch, and unjust discrimination in regard to the spirits drinks of the poor and rich. Mr. Purser after mentioning that his party is opposed to national banks, consolidation of railroads and the present system of taxation of insurance companies said: "We oppose discriminating legislation, such as the bill now before the legislature of this State to establish the use of the Moffet bell-punch, which will impose a tax of 25 per cent. on the cheaper liquors, which the poor drink, while it imposes only 7 per cent. on champagne, which is drunk almost exclusively by the rich." Mr. Purser added that there were many other principles which the National party proposes to enforce, but he could not at present enter into an exposition of all of them.

Here is a subject for the greenback leaders to grapple with.

Those Northern Claims.

These are the remarks made in the House Friday by Mr. Phillips of Kansas, in answer to the speech of Mr. Money of Mississippi:
I rise to a question of personal explanation for the first time in my life; not that I deem it a matter of very great importance. I find in the Record of this morning a speech printed purporting to have been delivered by the honorable gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Money) on Wednesday, the 24th instant. As I was here all that day and did not hear it, I presume it was either delivered at the night session of that day, or as I understand leave was given to print it. In that speech it is charged that bills have been introduced by northern men for the benefit of northern people, in which are asked \$1,599,422,035.13. But that is not the worst of it. According to that gentleman, I myself introduced a bill (H. R. No. 3239) which asks an appropriation of \$1,300,000,000, not only the whole balance on which this indictment against northern Representatives is founded.
I wish to show that I did not introduce any such bill and in order that my bill may be correctly understood I here give a copy of it:

A bill to provide for a survey of and estimates for a ship canal, with stone sides and bottom, from deep tide water near the mouth of the Mississippi River, to Saint Louis, Missouri, with branches to Peoria, Chicago, Saint Paul and Omaha.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there shall be appointed by the President two commissioners who shall be practical engineers, to act with an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and the three shall constitute a commission to make a survey of together with plans and estimates for, a ship canal to be constructed from deep tide-water, at the most practicable points near the mouths of the Mississippi River, thence up the valley of said river, on the best location; said plans and specifications shall be for a canal, with stone sides and bottom, large enough for two large ocean steamers to pass each other; and they shall survey and make a plan and estimates for two basins, one at Memphis and one at Saint Louis, sufficient in their capacity to harbor fifty sailing vessels; and the said commissioners shall make and report to the President a report, with maps, charts, and estimates, which report, plan of survey, and estimates shall be submitted to Congress.

Sec. 2. Having completed and submitted such plan and estimates for said canal, the commission shall without delay proceed to survey branches for said canal and connecting therewith at suitable points, to Pittsburgh, by the valley of the Ohio River; to Chicago, by the most suitable route connecting with deep water at the lakes; to St. Paul, by the valley of the Missouri River; and to Omaha by the valley of the Missouri River; and shall report on each of these branches as they are respectively completed, under direction of the President.

Sec. 3. The said commission shall in their plans and estimates provide for the feeding of said canal from clear-water rivers and streams.

Sec. 4. The sum \$50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury.

By reference to the last section of the bill it will be seen that it only appropriates the sum of \$50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.
They can do some remarkable things in Mississippi, especially in the arithmetic of elections; but raising \$50,000 to \$1,300,000,000 is a remarkable feat even for Mississippi. I presume the gentleman's figures for the other little bagatelle of \$269,000,000 are equally accurate. What makes the matter a little harsh to him is that the \$300,000 asked for by the bill introduced was, if obtained, not to be expended in the Northern States, as he charges, but between Saint Louis and the mouth of the Mississippi River—all in the South, and no inconsiderable portion in the State of Mississippi.

A flagrant indictment has been brought against me personally as having introduced a bill proposing to appropriate \$1,300,000,000. If the gentleman will persist in bringing a bill of indictment against me, against the Republican party, I would remind him that there is one item which he appears to have overlooked—\$500,000,000 for suppressing the rebellion and preserving the Union, all of which was taken from the Treasury or funded in debt by the votes of Republicans, but which was chiefly expended, as would be the \$300,000 I ask to have appropriated, in the Southern States.

Secretary Sherman is executing a masterly stroke of policy, according to the constructionist papers. He has arranged with the syndicate bankers of New York to furnish him \$500,000,000 gold between this and January to exchange for 4-12 per cent. bonds, for which they are to receive a bonus of 1-2 per cent. and the accrued interest, which will amount to quite as much more. This is likely to prove a fine operation on their part. When he puts his resumption scheme into effect, all they will need to do is to present the greenbacks and receive back the gold; and they will find no difficulty in selling the bonds for greenbacks between now and then. What a brilliant stroke of financiering!—Progressive Age.

The above is put forth as an argument by the Age. But it lacks one very essential ingredient of a successful argument—namely, truth. We quote from a copy of the agreement referred to, which we find in a Washington dispatch to the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated April 22, as follows:

The parties of the second part (the bankers) agree to pay for the said 4-12 per cent. bonds par at one and one-half per cent. premium and interest accrued to the date of application for delivery of said bonds, in gold coin or matured United States gold coin coupons, or any of the six per centum 5-20 bonds heretofore called for redemption, or in United States gold certificates of deposit of the authorized designated depositories that have complied with the law.

The parties of the second part shall receive in gold coin a commission of one-half of one per cent. on all bonds taken by the act of July 14, 1870, and shall assume and defray all the expenses which may be incurred in sending the bonds to London or elsewhere upon their request, or by transmitting bonds, coupons or coin to the Treasury department at Washington, including all cost of making the exchange of bonds, and shall be charged with the cost of the preparation and issuing of the bonds.

No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, until payment shall have been made in full therefor, in accordance with the terms of this contract.
It will be seen that the bankers receive one half per cent. instead of one and one half per cent. commission, and that the accrued interest goes to the government. The greenback cause cannot be helped by any such false statements.

—Mr. J. H. Bates has purchased the entire business of the firm of Bates & Locke, advertising agents, 41 Park Row, New York.

—It is proposed to hold a meeting of representative Greenbackers in Biddeford, some day in the near future, for the purpose of organizing for the next campaign. A County Committee will be chosen and such other steps taken as may be deemed necessary or expedient to prosecute a vigorous canvass this summer. Possibly the work of selecting a Conference Committee to meet and confer with a similar one from the Democratic side of the proposed fusion concerning a proper disposition of the spoils may be postponed to some future time, and that important question left unsettled for the present. For obvious reasons it is proposed by the Greenbackers to hold their conventions early in the season. Ex-Governor Chamberlain will probably be their candidate for Governor, he having signified his willingness to be made a martyr; and Genl Sam J. Anderson is strongly talked of for Congress. But all these questions are to be settled at a conference to be held in the future.—Biddeford Journal.

—The more the Florida election is investigated, the less comfort the democrats will be likely to derive from their bundle of "confessions." The facts brought out in the Finley vs. Bisbee contested election case in the House are very instructive. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial makes the following statement in regard to it: "It is proven that two hundred and nineteen foreigners voted the democratic ticket in the second district without showing their naturalization papers, if they had any, as required by law. Mr. Bisbee has their names, the places at which they voted, and the fact that they were not entitled to vote, and has established this by proof so clear that the contestant has not attempted to gainsay it. He has also established the fact that twenty-three democratic votes were cast in the district by convicts and ex-convicts, who were infamous and not entitled to vote. Indeed, he has made so strong a case that the democrats dare not take it up, as it will destroy their fraud-cry as to Florida. The developments in this case settle the question that Hayes carried the State, and the more the democrats look into it the less comfort they find. Their cry of fraud at the Archer Precinct No. 2, is met by Bisbee, who brings 309 republicans, who swear that they voted the straight republican ticket at that box."

—Can a medical student live in New York on 26 cents a day? A Hudson River physician recently answered this question in the affirmative and recited his own experience in a letter to the Tribune. The local editor of Sandy Hill copied the paragraph and contemptuously asked what medical prodigy was referred to; whereupon Dr. J. S. Cooley at once assumed the responsibility for the original statement, and produced the cash account which he kept while attending medical lectures in that city. From November, 1876, to March, 1877, his board bill averaged 28 cents a day. In January the average was 25 cents, and in February it was 23; and he was confident that he could have easily reduced it to 20 cents. While he was living in it, he gained in weight and never felt better in his life. His diet was varied, comprising oatmeal, wheat, Graham bread, crackers, bread and milk, fruit, beefsteak and oysters. During the winter he had his chum at nearly two and a half barrels of apples. A friend and his wife occupied a room in the same house with them, and also boarded themselves. They were attending medical lectures and required good food; and for board, washing and incidental expenses they paid out less than \$5 a week or \$2.50 cash.

—If either the Republican or Democratic party deems itself by making common cause with the so-called "National" party in any of the State elections, we trust it will be thoroughly whipped, as it deserves to be. The principles of this new organization are tersely stated to be, "cheap money, low interest, public improvements and opposition to corporations." It is the old cry of the fanatical socialist, put into a political platform. No one with an ounce of sober brains in his head needs to be told that Government cannot make money cheap in the sense these men clamor for, any more than it can make water run up hill; neither is it possible by usury laws to push down the rate of interest. The rate is determined by a number of considerations, of which the demand, and the security offered, are the most important, and no amount of regulation will materially affect it. It is hinted that the Republicans in Pennsylvania and Illinois think of uniting forces with this "National" party, for the purpose of carrying these two States; and for the assistance given propose to make a division of the spoils. These are the tactics of the demagogue; and if our Republic is ever destroyed, it will be in consequence of men of intelligence, truckling for the sake of office to the wishes of an unprincipled mob.—Boston Herald.

The School Committee of Paris is doing a good work by insisting that teachers shall pass a public examination. A good number of young people have assembled at the Academy, Paris Hill, for the past two Saturdays, and before the Committee, have answered questions propounded, and given evidence of their fitness to teach. There is also an advantage accruing from meeting so many minds all bent upon the same subject, thereby giving a unity and directness to the efforts of all teachers in town.

One More Unfortunate.

Fort Fairfield, Me., May 8.—At Bath, to-day, Miss Smith drowned herself and child, six years old, in the St. John River. She had been recently at work in Lewiston and was engaged to the overseer of the mill at which she worked, but the engagement was broken by him, and she returned home. Hearing that the overseer was married, she took her illegitimate child to the river, bound it and threw it in, and then jumped in herself.


—The Mayor of Montreal has received a letter from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada. A meeting of the citizens will be held to determine what action to take. Their alarm is entirely unnecessary, as should any raid be attempted, which is improbable, the United States would at once take active measures to suppress it.

—A West Virginia editor recalls the fact that he has many a time jumped Elk River in that State while in pursuit of game, and asserts that it goes dry half the year. He makes this remark because the House has just voted \$5000 for its improvement. It should add another appropriation to furnish the river with water.

Large Verdict.

[From the Portland Press.]

MONDAY.—Oliver P. Cummings vs. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada. This was an action by the plaintiff who resides in Paris, Me., for injuries received by him on the morning of March 20, 1875, while in the employ of the company as an engineer upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from Lewiston to Portland. The plaintiff introduced testimony to prove that he had been in the employ of this company for about 21 years; that on the day when he received the injury he started from Lewiston as engineer of the passenger train at 7:30 a. m.; that at Portland he was on an engine upon the morning train coming from



**ON'S
MEDICINES**

DEEP AND SWINE.

I will convince you of the merits of this medicine. I have yet to hear of a person who is distressed with this medicine.

Rawson's Ammoniated Liment

man and beast. This Liment has been more extensively used than any other of its class. In every case to my knowledge, this Liment has entire satisfaction. For sprains, wrenches, lumps and all such troubles as horses are subject to. For all aches and pains in and on the human flesh—such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, Lamé Back, &c. The above medicines are warranted in every way or money refunded.

I assure and treat your horse before it is too late. Cuts or blisters spent in season, will, in many cases, be hundreds of dollars in your pocket. It is up and for sale in any quantities. All wholesale prices sent free of expense.

My rooms ready at all times for horses, and in all of the above cases warranted or no charge.

For correspondence answered immediately.

BY
WILL, Oxford Co., Maine.

FOR SALE.

East Summer, a building 44x75, containing 55 boxes, and provided with power enough to run sets of four foot stumps, with bolts. Within hundred rods of depot on Rockfield and Rum-Falls Railroad. This water power is as good as the Erie as can be found in Oxford County.

For further information, address,
A. S. REARD,
at Summer, April 2, 1878. 3m*

 The farm situated in Grafton, (known as the H. W. Brook's farm) about 30 miles from schools, contains 200 acres of land, good barn, House small well furnished, good pasturage, cuts about 2 tons of hay. Price \$450.

Apply soon to

OTIS W. BROOKS,
Grafton, Maine.

Farm for Sale.

The farm at Paris Hill and Holdings thereon, formerly occupied by Elijah F. Hanson—For, particular



Address

SAMUEL HANSON,
Palmyra Hotel,
Portland, Me.

GOLD,
Silver or Greenbacks
taken in exchange for
CLOTHING,
AT
ALLEN'S
no fault found.
92 Cents
buys one dollar's worth in
STYLISH CLOTHING
can't be bashful but come forward, for the
NEXT 30 DAYS,
tells the story.

I HAVE
STYLES, SIZES AND QUALITIES,
and can prove to you I am giving you
GREAT BARGAINS,
am determined to make room for my
SPRING STOCK
I will soon arrive, and somebody has got to
take this stock now on hand. I don't tell your
body you are coming but wait in yourself
and get the crowd, and then tell your
body you have left some for him. Why, I will
you a
WANT FOR ONE DOLLAR
I don't pay any more. Now is the accepted
me, so hold in and blame me if you go
away dissatisfied. I have a nice
line of
Woolen Goods & Woolens
in both English and American,
FANCY SUITINGS
and fancy
CASSIMERES
descriptions, and I advertise to manufacture
Custom Clothing
in a neat and fashionable manner and a
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED !
My garments may be made nice and have nice
linings, yet if it does not fit, the customer is ne-
cessitated therefore positively and firmly object,
or, as I would make it, to have a garment to go
overboard until I am satisfied that it is right.
Now don't forget that
SPRING TIME,
is just approaching and you will want to shed
your
WINTER CLOTHING
and get yourself out in something nice, good and

We have got
THE GOODS
 to do it with.
 Yours Truly,
J. C. ALLEN,
 way, March 5, 1875.
REMOVAL!
CHAS. H. PRESBRY,
 riage, Sign, & Ornamental Painter
 hereby notifies the public that he has removed to the rooms recently occupied by H. A. Thayer, near the Grand Trunk depot,
SOUTH FARRIS.
 He will be pleased to see his old friends and
 mers, as well as all others who may desire
 ices.
 CHAS. H. PRESBRY, Jr.
 M. C. April 9, 1875.

th saving, don't delay in getting these Pow-
erful, as they will surely cure you.
ce, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part
of United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt
of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

