

News Paper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed by his name or otherwise, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the same.

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 Court has decided that threatening 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.

The Quarterly Convention of the Reform Clubs of the State of Maine will be held at Portland, 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 request 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. C. R. R.

Return tickets will be furnished by the Secretary for the Portland & Ogdensburg, Portland and Rochester and Grand Trunk Railroads.

Ref order State Committee.

FRANK KENDRICK, President.

GEO. W. MURPHY, Secretary.

Some Timely Lessons.

The events of the past week teach lessons of the gravest importance to the people, irrespective of party, to the President, and to the Republican leaders. These lessons must not be lost. There is every reason to believe that the mad partisanship of the Democratic party, its bad faith, its indecent unfairness, and its reckless disregard for public opinion or the public welfare, will keep these lessons fresh in mind until after the elections of this fall. The same wanton folly which brought upon the country the struggle of last week will continue to threaten its peace and its free institutions until the people put it down by overwhelming majorities. Having burst through the restraint of conservative councils, and supplied itself with machinery for mischief, the worst element of the Democratic party will teach the country once more what Democratic victory means. It becomes the first duty of every voter, of the Administration, and of Republican leaders and journals, to give most serious attention to the teaching of events.

I. There are good and bad elements in every party. But events prove that the worst element rules the Democratic party in every emergency. Men are judged, and trusted or condemned, not on account of some subordinate virtue or blemish of character, but by the impulses which are found, on the whole, to rule them. The most generous and honorable impulses do not make a man fit for any place of trust, if it is found that under temptation he becomes a thief. No ability or skill whatever will gain any confidence or employment for a man who is known to give way, at most critical moments, to fits of lunacy or drunkenness. No party can be safely judged or trusted on any different principle. It may embrace within its ranks men of the purest and most conservative patriotism, of untarnished honor and unsurpassed ability, and yet, if it is swayed and ruled, in all emergencies and whenever temptation assails, by its drunkards, its lunatics and its scoundrels, that party is no more to be trusted than if it had not a decent or sane man within its fold. The Democratic party taught the country what sort of stuff controlled it in 1861, and again in 1863, and again in 1865 and 1868, and again in 1876. Its professions have been profuse and cheap; its acts, whenever it has been tempted by the hope of power, have been dictated by its mad-men, its scoundrels, and its traitors. Beaten last year, it put on a mask of conservative patriotism. Even ten days ago, after the Maryland vote, and after the so-called "confessions" by persons of Florida, it was thought utterly impossible that the party would attempt to reopen the Presidential strife. Nearly all Democratic members declared that they would resist to the end any step so faithless and unpatriotic. But the instant temptation came with a hope of partisan success, all honor, conservatism, decency and patriotic feeling were swept away as by an avalanche, and only two members were found to vote against the schemes of madmen and rebels.

II. Not only is this party ruled in every crisis by its worst element, but that element, at every trial, is found revolutionary, law-defying, and dangerous to the public peace and order. Five times already, within eighteen years the very existence of constitutional government has been threatened by this party, and Democrats have resorted to organized violence to gain ends forbidden by law. Moreover, that element grows more desperate, lawless and dangerous as the party increases in strength. There is more of real peril in the situation to-day than there has been at any time since 1861.

III. It is a startling fact that Democrats who are called the most honorable and conservative, under the pressure of party discipline and the temptation of party success, stoop to acts of the basest bad faith and dishonor. A year ago, Democrats demanded a Commission to settle the disputed question of the Presidency, and it was granted. Democrats then insisted that no public man could live and no party could exist which should refuse to abide by the result of such an arbitration. It is not two weeks since a large majority of Democrats in the House declared themselves bound in honor by the finding of a Commission created at their own demand. Yet now we see the same Democrats, with scarcely an exception, voting to set aside that finding. No gentleman would touch the hand of any man who should thus repudiate in private or business life, the decision of arbiters requested by himself. A year ago Southern members stood with hands uplifted, swearing by "sacred honor" to sustain the President in his course, and to join him in putting an end to strife and securing the prosperity of the country. That was when they wanted troops withdrawn. Within a short twelve months they join hands in a new rebellion.

IV. As no regard for law, for decency, or for honor restrains this party when tempted, so it casts to the winds every pretension of principle. It pretends to have some convictions about the finances, the tariff, the reform of public service, the welfare of the South, the condition of labor. If sincere in these, it would have taken care to invite Republican support

by rigorous abstention from party strife. Instead, it has done its utmost to unite all Republicans and to compel them to subordinate their opinions on all minor questions to the duty of saving the country from Democratic revolution.

V. The very existence of such a party as the Democratic again proves itself to be, a greater danger to the country than come from the errors of any law-abiding party. So long as revolution is threatened, every other question is subordinate. The President and Republican leaders in Congress have no right, by any dispute on other topics, to run the risk of electing a single Democratic revolutionist to the next House. The people have no right to forget that any Democratic candidate, however fine his pledges or conservative his record, must be expected, under the temptation of party success and the pressure of party discipline, to break every pledge, forfeit all honor, forget every conviction, and vote as the madness of his party may dictate.

The Great Debate in Brief.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Democrat, of New York [rising and unrolling a spool of resolutions].—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I move that a committee of eleven be appointed, seven Democrats and four Republicans, to investigate Republican frauds in Florida and Louisiana."

Hon. Mr. Garfield (Rep.).—"I move to amend by including all frauds in all States, without regard to party."

Mr. Potter [jumping up excitedly, and with a flushed face].—"No, sir! That ain't fair! I rose to a question of privilege, and I insist on having the privilege!"

Mr. Conger (Rep.).—"I'd like to know what the gentleman from New York calls a question of privilege?"

Potter.—"Why, you stupid dunderhead, I mean the privilege of having your side investigated."—"That's a privilege, ain't it?"

Speaker [rapping enthusiastically with his gavel].—"I decide that it is a privilege."

Hale (Rep.).—"It seems to me that this is not what the Constitution and rules of the House mean by the word 'privilege.' For instance, I hold in my hand some evidence of corruption by friends of Mr. Tilden; some telegrams (screches and cries of "order" from the Democratic side making it impossible to hear what was said, except in bits, as follows:—"Yours, Gobbie!"—"Taint fair!"—"Taint fair!"—"Can build up! enough colored voters to!"—"Shut up! Put him out!" Perfect chaos reigned.)

Cox making himself heard at last by superior personal magnetism).—"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that non constat dividere non compos videtur meliora proinde deteriora sequi."—"It certainly seems so to me."

Garfield.—"I wish to have the clerk read these two despatches and then have the investigation cover them."

[Democrats rush out to the restaurant while the clerk reads:]

New York, November 29, 1886.

To J. N. H. Patrick, Portland, Oregon.—"Moral hasty seditious vulgar gobbie cramp by hemistic welcome licentious muck-sketee compassion neglecting recovery hot-house live innovator brackish association dime star idolator session hemistic mitre. No signature."

PORTLAND, November 28, 1876.

To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.

Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. Must purchase a Republican election to recognize and act with Democrats to secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit \$10,000 to my credit with Kountze Brothers, Wall street. Answer. J. N. H. KELLY.

I fully indorse this. JAMES K. KELLY.

Potter [jumping up and yelling at the top of his voice].—"This is an outrage! We want to investigate Republican frauds—not Democratic frauds! What the country wants is to have Democratic frauds laid alone—they are doing well enough as they are. You don't want to stir 'em—until you want to continue to breathe the air of the atmosphere!"

Great applause on the Democratic side, and joyous groans of "That's it! That's what we wanted to restore prosperity!"

Hale.—"But what hurt will it do to have this same Democratic committee examine the alleged Democratic irregularities in Oregon and South Carolina?"

Potter.—"They mustn't be stirred up, I tell you! I rose to a question of privilege of having your frauds exposed and ours covered up and let alone."

Speaker.—"I decide that this is the correct thing to do. It is a privilege of the country."

A vote is then taken. Democrats all vote for the motion, Republicans decline to vote at all. No quorum. Some confusion. Potter meditates. A heap of trouble on the old man's mind. House adjourned.

—Many excellent men have had the impression that if greenbacks were simply received in payment for duties, it would bridge over the difference between paper and gold, even when that difference was as much as twenty per cent.—To satisfy this class that it would have no effect on the price of goods, two or three weeks since, when greenbacks were only half a cent less than par, issued as order for the equal exchange of the new silver dollar (which is receivable for duties) for greenbacks—which practically allowed the payment of duties in greenbacks. The result was that not a dollar of gold was paid at the custom houses, and no silver dollars went into general circulation, only enough being taken in exchange for greenbacks to pay duties, while greenbacks and gold have not come a mill nearer to each other. In other words, it has been demonstrated conclusively that receiving greenbacks for duties, when their volume is so large as it is, does not have the effect to increase the value of the greenback a half a cent. All that it does is to reduce duties to the extent of the depreciation of the greenback. After this trial, Secretary Sherman has deemed it prudent for the present to revoke his order allowing greenbacks to be exchanged for silver dollars.

—Hon. Wm. F. Frye was taken suddenly ill while attending to his duties in the House, a few days since, and was taken to his residence, where he lay in an unconscious state for some time. Paralysis of the brain was feared for some time, but it proved to be mere exhaustion from overwork. His physician ordered him to the New England States, hence his late trip to the lakes. While absent he was paired with Victor Knott. Mr. Frye found wonderful relief from rest and change of air, and has gone back to his seat and labors greatly invigorated.—*Farmington Chronicle.*

—A mob at Huntsville, Alabama, hung a man whose life was insured for ten thousand dollars, and his heirs obtained the money from the insurance company that had given the policy. Now that company sees the county for the sum, and the fun of the mob will be paid for.

From Harper's Weekly.

Inflation in All Ages.

The true way to discover the nature of honest money, is, as Locke says, to look upon it as so many ounces or penny-weights of gold or silver. We then see that the names of dollars or dimes, guineas or marks, are of no importance. What men want in their dealings, with each other is something of real value, and can be passed from hand to hand, and is useful in exchanging merchandise; which never loses its value, and is therefore current in all parts of the world. Certain quantities of gold and silver have been fixed upon for this purpose. A dollar is a certain weight of silver, a guinea or eagle of gold, and the general consent of men in all ages has fixed what is called the value of these metals in a definite proportion. A person who exchanges goods for goods for gold has something that will purchase property of an equal value in any other country. His pound of metal is of the same value in Paris or London as in New York. But if he takes paper money, it is of no use to him unless it represents so many pounds' weight of silver and gold. If issued by a country that is always ready to pay coin for its paper, it may circulate and become current. The credit of a government may be tested by the purity of its promissory notes. If no government can issue a large number of these notes without finding its credit impaired. The French and English banks carefully restrict their issue of notes to sums not much in excess of the specie they hold on deposit. The paper circulation of France is not one-third larger than the amount of gold and silver owned by the Bank; the Bank of England is even more cautious, and more restricted by law; Germany is equally careful. In Austria, Russia, Italy, the paper money is depreciated in value, because it is doubted if it can ever be redeemed in gold. The Russian paper ruble is worth about two-thirds of its nominal value.

Russia, in fact, ought, upon the theory of the advocates of an unlimited paper currency, to be the most prosperous of nations. It has never ceased to be the possessor of this doubtful advantage. A series of incessant wars has kept its national credit always at a low point. The wars of Catherine II. in the last century left it with an enormous debt, and a currency depreciated by an immense issue of paper money. At the close of the Napoleonic wars the amount had so increased that four paper rubles were equal only to one silver ruble. Since then the government has labored to decrease the amount of paper money, and in 1874 had in circulation a new paper currency of about 750,000,000 rubles, founded upon a kind of general banking system. It hoped to raise its currency value by private securities and a legal-tender clause. But the project failed. The paper ruble before the recent war was always from ten to fifteen per cent. below silver. At present its value seems altogether unfixed. The country is filled with paper which no one takes willingly, and which is worthless as a means of exchange. Trade, and industry, suffer; the foreigner makes his profit out of the misfortunes of Russia; poverty increases; great fortunes are amassed by speculators; and the first aim on the part of the Russian government is the return of peace and would do but to diminish the vast embarrassment of its paper currency. All nations that have issued great quantities of paper have been forced to pass through a similar process. The paper has sunk in value, the credit of the government has been destroyed. The French assigns were at first well received. New issues followed. They sank rapidly in value. The country was filled with paper money that had lost its currency. In paper the valuations were enormous. A thousand francs would scarcely purchase a dinner. A suit of clothes cost in paper money a fortune. At last the notes lost nearly all value; the plates on which they had been printed were broken up. The impoverished people demanded gold or silver for their products. The unscrupulous speculators had alone profited by the brief delusions of a paper currency. The agricultural and industrial classes had been the chief sufferers; they have ever since been debilitated in France. In paper the valuations were enormous. A thousand francs would scarcely purchase a dinner. A suit of clothes cost in paper money a fortune. At last the notes lost nearly all value; the plates on which they had been printed were broken up. The impoverished people demanded gold or silver for their products. The unscrupulous speculators had alone profited by the brief delusions of a paper currency. The agricultural and industrial classes had been the chief sufferers; they have ever since been debilitated in France.

—The political papers of Massachusetts are making considerable talk over the reappointment of Mr. True, as surveyor of the port of Portland. Mr. Richardson, editor of the Portland Advertiser, was a candidate for the place. The Advertiser has endorsed the present administration, through thick and thin, while it was understood that our Senators favored the reappointment of Mr. True. Hence "reform" organs cannot see why Richardson was not given the place. Probably Mr. Hayes like any other man prefers to favor an honest opponent, rather than compromise himself by yielding to the claims of a sycophant. This is the simplest solution of the question.

—It appears that, although the State of Mississippi has been too poor to pay her State debts and repudiated a part of it, that there are consumed there every year 500,000 gallons of wine, 2,000,000 of beer, and 9,400,000 gallons of other liquors, principally whiskey. Mississippi has a population of about one million, which would give to every man, woman and child in the State nine and a half gallons of whiskey, or to every voter thirty-eight gallons. In seven cases out of ten, liquor is at the bottom of all party poverty.

—Mr. Morrill says that if he had refused to approve the bill for the \$196, for assorted liquors contracted by the committee of the last Congress of which he was chairman, the members who drank them had to pay for them. Of course that would have been a calamity too horrible to contemplate. Democratic committee on the wine and cigars and the bill to smoke as long as there is a single dollar left in the contingent fund of the House? Never, never!

—Only a few days ago the Southern press was declaring that unless the Northern Democrats show more zeal for the payment of Southern claims, the South would switch off from the party. Democratic all subsided, the Southern Democrats as rats in the sewers of Paris. It is planned to give them employment. Scores of them will be appointed to places as experts and stenographers, and the investigation in all its ramifications will cost not less than \$1,000,000. "One million dollars," says Mr. Stephens, "just think of it!"

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of inflation, but they must at last escape from them in dismay.

History points to a constant relation between the prosperity of nations and the purity of their coinage. For many centuries of the Middle Ages Constantinople was the commercial centre of Europe, its harbor filled with ships, its merchants famous for their energy and wealth, its revenues great. And through all this period, from 476 to 1204, the golden byzantine coin, the *hyperpyron*, issued by the Emperor, was never subjected to any injury in value. It passed through all Europe as the most perfect and trustworthy of coins. Its fineness, its purity, convenience, made it the real standard of trade. A few emperors ventured to adulterate it, but their more intelligent successors soon restored it to its purity. For nearly eight centuries the *hyperpyron* and its successor, the *hyperpyron*, remained the only gold currency of Europe. Florence and Venice next became famous for the purity of their gold coins. Holland superseded them at last. Next England produced the best money of Europe. The byzantine was imitated in the English guinea, the American eagle. It is a curious contrast to observe the ancient Byzantium in its fallen and modern state, decayed under a barbarous rule, its commerce lost, its money floods of worthless paper, its debts the Nemesis of English bondholders, its golden byzantine, once the standard of Europe, fled forever from their early seat. The paper money of Russia and of Turkey may well instruct our rising politicians.

But the real question to be asked of our industrial classes is, if they are willing to take bad money when they get good; shall the country sell its productions for floods of depreciated paper or for inferior silver, when all Europe is offering to pay for them in the purest and finest coins? Is any farmer anxious to lay by a hoard of depreciated paper money? Would he prefer to fill his chest with a debased coinage? The negroes of the Gold Coast once preferred cowry shells to guineas; the Mohawks would only trade for wampum. Let us show that we are wiser.

EUGENE LAWRENCE.

—A correspondent of the *Ellsworth American* visited the steamship *Cimbria* at Southwest Harbor, a few days since, and in the course of conversation with Count Griepenberg, who has charge of the Russian passengers on board, the Count gave the following testimony of the practical value of our Maine law.—"We are very much pleased indeed with the workings of our Maine law. We never saw heard of anything so wonderful. Why, we send our men on shore with the utmost freedom, and they are orderly and well-behaved; they make friends with the natives, and come back to us at night all right. We are glad to have them go on shore for the exercise and recreation which they obtain there are very much to their advantage. Now, if liquor were sold, we should be obliged to keep them on board all the time, otherwise they would become excited, get into trouble among themselves, and with the natives, destroy property, insult your people, and make them all their enemies. O, I assure you we are very much pleased with your Maine law."

—We have received from Ezekiah Smith of Portland, a Reference Book of the Odd Fellows of Portland, Maine. It gives the Lodge, Encampment, date of admission, residence and occupation of every member of the Order in the city. Price 25 cts.

—Our printer made a slight mistake in imposing his forms for the first page of this paper. From the 7th line on the 6th column to the first line below, belongs on the 7th column following the 11th line, while the matter in that position should fall into the 6th column. It is rather bad to mix an elephant and a designing girl in that incongruous manner.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. L. Robinson of Paris Hill, has made arrangements to spend the first week of each month at West Paris. Monday, June 4th, he may be found at the residence of John Bicknell, Jr., and he will remain there the remainder of that week. All wishing to have operations performed upon the teeth should give him a call. Consultation free.

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An Address to the People.

The Great Democratic Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, May 17. The Republican Congressional Committee have issued the following address:

To the voters of the United States:—The Democratic House of Representatives has today by a party vote adopted a resolution which under the pretence of an investigation is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were declared elected.

It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House adopted at the close of the session declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar declarations themselves.

A few timid members have long held back, and some of them after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stevens, a unit against caucus dictation, to the extent of showing the semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past.

Moreover it is difficult to believe in their sincerity in the face of the public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question.—The party managers were anxious to conceal their purpose if possible, but in this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the President.

The resolution being offered he read a carefully prepared opinion deciding it to be a question of validity of President Hayes' title. Here are his very words:—"A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of the Government and the connection of high Government officials with the frauds alleged, the chair is unable to conceive. The chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual the following: 'election of President.' The chair therefore rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme which after five days' duration terminated in the success of the conspirators. The republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly and stifled all enquiry into the attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several States.

Neither amendment nor debate was allowed; but the inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme if pursued, and it is now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence, which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President, is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the government, while the other wing gave aid and comfort.

We call therefore upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law and order and stable government, and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agitators who, to gain political power, would add to the present distress of the country by shaking the foundations of the government which they failed in a four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee.

EUGENE HALE, Chairman.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Sec'y.

I. O. O. G. T.

The Oxford County District Lodge of G. T. will meet with Mountain Home Lodge, Hebron Academy, on Wednesday, June 5th, at 9:30 a. m. The basis of representation from subordinate lodges, will be one delegate to every ten members, or fractional part of ten, membership of lodges to be taken at the close of quarter ending Jan. 31, 1878.

It is expected that there will be a public temperance meeting in the afternoon at 1:30, to which all are invited.

V. P. DECEMBER, D. S.

H. N. BOLSTER, D. T.

So. Paris, May 22, 1878.

FOOD FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.—The millionaire A. T. Stewart of New York, once came to the conclusion that, although advertising was a good thing as a ladder, it was of no great benefit to him, as his name sold the goods. As a test, one department only of his establishment was advertised. Its business overtopped that of the others so immediately and so largely, that he concluded to get the full power of his name—it must appear in printer's ink. His advertising managers say, "from that time he advertised more largely than ever in the papers."

—Alexander H. Stephens says the origin of the proposed investigation of the last Presidential election is not very creditable to the Democratic party. It was set on foot by the dead beats and disappointed hangers-on, who infest Washington as rats in the sewers of Paris. It is planned to give them employment. Scores of them will be appointed to places as experts and stenographers, and the investigation in all its ramifications will cost not less than \$1,000,000. "One million dollars," says Mr. Stephens, "just think of it!"

TOWN ITEMS.

BETHEL, May 23.—The recent cold wave has put a quietus on our farmers. Jack Frost made his appearance and is thought will be destructive of the now budding fruit. The grass is a month in advance of other years and a heavy hay crop is predicted. Apple trees are blossoming abundantly, and if the recent cold weather should not destroy them we may expect a large crop of apples.

Farm laborers are receiving from \$8 to \$15 per month.

White potatoes are worth only fifteen cents at the Station.

Several neat buildings will be erected in our village the present season.

Gilman P. Bean, Esq., has bought of Moses T. Cross his interest in the store on corner of Main and Church street and treated the store to a coat of paint outside and in, and last week returned from Boston with a new stock of goods and is now ready to wait upon his numerous customers. Give him a call.

We noticed the other day on the farm of Mr. Eli W. Barker his two colts, one 4 years old sired by the Hastings horse, which for style and beauty cannot be best. His two-year-old, sired by the Black Hawk owned by Thomas Kimball, stands fifteen hands high and bids favorable of making a first-class horse.

Mr. F. C. Merrill recently came to Bethel and exhibited two of his patent Swivel Plows; the land selected was on the farm of Moses A. Mason. It is a plow that recommends itself on sight to every farmer. It is growing rapidly into public favor, and in locations where introduced has become indispensable. We recently plowed several acres with his No. 7 plow and found it a superior pulverizer; its self-adjusting furrow gives it a side draft whenever a wider furrow is needed. The mould board locks itself whenever reversed. What Mr. Merrill bring forward next?

The anniversary of the M. E. Sabbath school took place last Sabbath. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. C. E. Bisbee, Superintendent; Hon. E. M. Carter, Assistant Sup't.; Miss Minnie Garland, Librarian; Abiel Chandler, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The school for the past year has been in a flourishing condition, average attendance seventy-six.

Our citizens are making arrangements to decorate the soldiers' graves May 30. Mr. O. Littlehale has opened a new stage line from Bethel to Andover by way of Newry Corner and Hanover. Through tickets from Bethel will be furnished at reduced prices.

Byron, May 22.—April's weather was so popular that we have had several miniature editions of the same this month, with now and then a day when the mercury went up among the eighties; this again is followed by a freeze worthy of March.

The Sabbath School in District No. 5, chose the following officers for the present quarter: Chaplain and Librarian, J. M. Merrill; Superintendent, W. H. Jenne; Secretary, Samuel Estes; Treasurer, J. A. Pressey.

The town has offered a reward of \$400 for the apprehension of the persons who have set fire to buildings and perpetrated other acts of malicious mischief during the past few years. Suspected persons are freely named.

Rev. Austin Taylor, formerly of this town, preached at the school house on Buckfield Hill May 5.

Mrs. J. M. Merrill has been ill, but is recovering. Mrs. B. Brown of Buckfield Hill has been dangerously sick.

That "bad-man-with-a-trout-pole," Mr. McClure, (late of McClure & Smith, Lewiston) has been up fishing and visiting.

FRYBURG.—Probate Court was held here May 23, and quite a large quantity of business was disposed of during the day.

The *Chronicle* man advertised to speak here on the same day at 2 p. m. on his favorite hobby—greenbacks. Some few of his disciples came from Lovell early to collect the audience and look out places to put in the applause, but all was lost in that direction as *Solon* was not seen or heard from in this vicinity. And as the time passed and no speaker came, the young *lun*, (the head and front of the element of Lovell) began to roar for some one to step in and devour him, and not long did he wait ere he was seized and tilted about in native and foreign countries until he had entirely lost his bearings, when he rallied and declared that the people of this place were ignorant and didn't read the papers, and was entirely sustained by the *ely Fox* from the same locality. And again he rallied to the hard times and recommended a large issue of greenbacks to make them easier—when again he was caused to wallow in the dark ways which he knew not of until he wound up with the strongest of his arguments, that Secretary Sherman was a d—d f—l, followed by his constituency, who declared he had been drunk for thirty years, which led the listeners to suppose that this was the reason why more greenbacks should be issued, in their opinion.

Moral.—When a person goes in the water don't get beyond his depth unless he can swim—or has friends near who can render assistance.

NEWRY, May 22.—The dry-house connected with the dower factory of John Wyman was entirely consumed by fire this morning. The building contained a large amount of birch lumber, making the loss quite a heavy one for Mr. W.

Oxford, May 25.—A citizen's meeting was held in the M. E. vestry last evening, at which it was decided to hold public services here on Decoration day. The exercises will be under the auspices of the Grand Army Post at Mechanic Falls. Appropriate committees were appointed to superintend the services.

At a caucus of the Greenback party held in the Engine Hall last evening delegates were elected to attend the State convention of the party at Lewiston.

The Grammar Department of the village school will begin Monday next in charge of Miss Pendexter, who has been teaching for the past year in the Academy at Norway. The Primary Department has been in session for two weeks, with Miss Cushman of Hebron as teacher.

The Oxford Conference of Congregational Churches will meet with the Congregational church in this place in June. An interesting session is anticipated.

PARIS.—To the tax payers of Road-district No. 17 in the town of Paris: You are hereby notified to meet at the four corners south of C. H. Ripley's, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1878, at 7 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of repairing road of said District, as ordered by the Selectmen of Paris.

C. H. Ripley, Surveyor.

N. B. If too stormy to work—next fair day.

Paris, May 27, 1878.

Dr. Estes baptized four converts and admitted seven persons to the church, last Sabbath. After these exercises, he preached a strong

