The Oxford Democrat.

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The Oxford Democrat

IS

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GEO. H. WATKINS,

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OFFICE: At rear of FREELAND HOWES' INSURANCE OFFICE.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10, a. m. 7 to 9, p. m.
April 15, '79. 1y

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Physician & Surgeon.
Residence and office on Chapman Street,
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DENTIST.
—OFFICE OVER—
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OFFICE HOURS:—From 8 to 12, a. m.—2 to 5 p. m.

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Beal's Hotel,
NORWAY.
Dec. 31, 1878.

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Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.
June 19 '78 1y*

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(Successors to Alexander Edmond,)
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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PARIS HILL, ME.
Office over Post Office.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1 '77 RUMFORD, ME.

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
Commissioner for New Hampshire. Jan1'77 1 1y

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
(Notary Public for Oxford County.)
Jan 1, '77 BUCKFIELD, (Oxford Co.) ME.

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Diseases of the lungs and heart a specialty.

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Manufacturers Supplied at Reduced Rates.—Farming Tools Repaired at Low Rates.
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ISAAC BAGNALL,
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Manufactures CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, COTTON and WOOL, and all WOOL FLANNELS, FROCKINGS and YARNS. CUSTOM CLOTH DRESSING and ROLL CARDING.
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January 28, 1879. 1y.

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Business by mail promptly attended to. jl '77

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SCANDAL.

A woman to the holy father went,
Confession of sin was her intent;
And so her misdemeanors, great and small,
She faithfully rehearsed them all;
And, chiefest in her catalogue of sin,
She owned that she a tale-bearer had been,
And bore a bit of scandal up and down,
To all the long-tongued gossips in the town.
The holy father for her other sin
Granted the absolution asked of him;
But while for all the rest he pardon gave,
He told her this offense was very grave,
And that to do it penance she must go
Out by the wayside where the thistles grow,
And gathering the largest, ripest one,
Scatter its seeds, and that when this was done,
She must come back again another day
To tell him his commands she did obey.
The woman, thinking this was penance light,
Hastened to do his will that very night,
Feeling right glad she had escaped so well.
Next day but one she went the priest to tell;
The priest sat still and heard her story through,
Then he said, "There's something still for you to do;
Those little thistles which you have sown,
I bid you go regather every one."
The woman said, "But father 'twould be vain
To try to gather up those seeds again;
The winds have scattered them both far and wide
Over the meadowed vale and mountain-side."
The father answered, "Now I hope that from this
The lesson I have taught you will not miss;
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,
Which far and wide will grow to noxious weeds
Nor can the mischief once by scandal sown,
By any penance be again undone."

—*Montreal Witness.*

THE BLUE HAT.

The Marquis de V. has an income of 200,000 francs a year. Hence the sun does not rise in his apartments until 11. His valet superintends the brushing of his master's clothes with one eye, and reads the morning paper with the other. The bell of the outer door rings, and the valet, after the bell has rung two or three times, and he has heard the voice of one of his master's intimate friends outside, finally consents to go and open it.

"I have been making a racket here for twenty minutes," said the visitor, Paul de L., bounding into the room.

"Monsieur did well to knock," said Celestin, the valet, following him with a slow, dignified step. "He might have rung till the day of judgment, for my servant was brushing my master's clothes, and I was reading my morning paper. It is remarkably bright and interesting this morning."

Paul explains to the valet that he has come to persuade his master to commit matrimony, but finds in Celestin a foe to his project. For Celestin is afraid that a lady at the head of the house will either dismiss him or give him something to do. So Paul asks to be shown to the apartment of his friend.

The valet knocks directly at the door of his master's bedroom.

"Who's there?"

"I, monsieur," said the valet. "I have come to announce the arrival of Monsieur Paul."

"Paul! Let him come in. Paul!" he cried in a louder tone, "what are you putting on all that style with me for?"

"I have come to talk about matrimony," said Paul, entering.

"Matrimony! thunder!" cried Mederic, bouncing out of bed. "You go and order breakfast," he cried to the valet; "I'll need all the strength I can muster; as for you, Paul, don't lisp a word of your outlandish idea until we are fairly seated at table."

"This looks bad," said the Viscount to himself.

"That's all right," said Celestin, the valet, casting a triumphant glance at Paul. During breakfast Paul fairly spread himself in cracking up marriage. He proved conclusively that it stood in the first rank of civil contracts, and was altogether the most admirable of the sacraments of the church. As he listened to himself he became infatuated with his eloquence; in fact, he soared at times to almost arguments with considerable ingenuity. After an hour or two of this sort of thing Paul exclaimed, "Let's get down to business. We ought to have begun with it. I have a cousin who is a widow. She has such blind confidence in me that she is willing to accept any one I'll pick out as a new husband for her."

"I don't want her."

"She's a pearl."

"Not any for me, thank you."

"She's an angel."

"All the same to me."

"She's young and pretty."

"What of it?"

"She's rich and well educated."

"That's none of my business."

"Sunday she will attend morning mass at St. Roch. She'll be at the right of the pulpit, and she'll wear a white hat with blue trimmings. Go and see her."

"Not I."

"If she don't fix you at the very first glance I'll never say another word."

"You've already said too much."

"I won't stir until you promise to go there."

"Well—I'll go—but what good will that do you?"

"You'll be charmed."

"I'd like to bet on it."

"I'd be betting on a certainty."

"What's this treasure's name?"

"I'll tell you when you've seen her—that is, if the first sight does the business for you."

Mederic was at the church door at the time appointed, looked in, and saw nobody answering the description. But, as he turned away, he met in the church porch a charming woman whose hat seemed to him to be blue with white trimmings, or was it not rather white with blue trimmings? He saw blue gauze, white satin, blue tulle, and white silk capriciously tangled together—was this a blue hat? One needed to be more than a man to decide the question. The lady took a seat at the left of the pulpit.

"That settles it," said Mederic. "Paul is right. She is very good-looking. I'd like to know her name and where she lives."

"It seems as if that gentleman were following me," said the lady in the blue hat, as she entered a moderately pretentious house on Algiers street after the service.

Mederic learned from the porter's wife that the blue-hatted woman had been a widow three years, that her name was Arabella P——— de B., that she had lodgings on the fourth flight above the basement, which, it must be admitted, was hard to distinguish from the fifth story. Almost before he knew it, he was ringing the bell of her apartments and had been admitted. As he waited he began to cast about for some pretext for calling on her. He decided not to mention Paul's name until forced to do so.

"Madame Arabella!" stammered Mederic, bowing.

"I am she," replied the lady, who seemed even prettier without the blue hat.

After a long silence Mederic began:

"I have—come—I have—"

"O, I understand," exclaimed Madame Arabella vivaciously; "you are the professor of German, and you have come on the recommendation of my friend, Madame Delattre. I beg pardon for not having aided you in introducing yourself. What hour can you devote to my daughter's instruction?"

"Any hour you like," he replied, bent on keeping up the romantic adventure even to undertaking lessons in German, of which he didn't know a single word.

"Are you free from 9 to 10?"

"I am at liberty at all times—I would say, my pupils have already gone for the summer into the country," he replied, perceiving that he was talking like a fool.

"I can then, without taking much liberty, ask you to come any day at any hour?"

"Exactly so, madame."

"Madame Delattre has been paying you, I think, $10 for fifteen lessons. I will give you twice that for thirty."

"Your kindness quite overwhelms me, madame."

"Tomorrow."

"At nine."

"Farewell, madame."

"Good-day, sir."

The Marquis bowed respectfully and went out.

Arrived at home the Marquis dispatched a note to his friend, Paul, telling him not to say another word to the lady in the blue hat without his permission.

Madame Arabella presented her little pink and white daughter, about six years old, to her "professor." Mederic kissed her forehead: made her recite the first chapter of the French grammar, and taught her a few words of the Flemish dialect, which they speak in the cities of French Flanders. These words, hard as rocks, raised the "goose flesh" on the lady in the blue hat, who assisted at her daughter's first lesson, dressed in neglige costume, which developed quite lusciously her exquisite beauty. He discovered that she was sweet as honey, and all who lived with her positively adored her. At 10:45 she was obliged to dismiss him, which she did, as she did everything, with charming grace.

At the second lesson he discovered that she had an arm whiter than snow, and a neck delicately poised on her breast and shoulders, as she came and went in his presence as if he were not a man. He was intoxicated with pleasure, in spite of a cloud which obscured his sky because she so steadily mistook him for a teacher of languages.

At the appointed hour for the third lesson his pupil had not returned from her bath. The "professor" was requested to wait. The lady in the blue hat was singing in the adjoining parlor, and he discovered that she had the voice of Patti, the method of Carvallio, and the soul of Frezzolini. Pretty soon the little girl came in, the lesson in German began and the singing stopped. Mederick was already fond of his little pupil, but just then he could have sent her away to Peru, or even to China. His bad humor melted like snow before the sun the moment her mother entered the room.

At the fourth lesson the Marquis discovered that Mme. Arabella was well acquainted with matters which women are not in the habit of bothering their heads with. That Charles X was not the son of Charles IX. The next lesson proved to him that she had a fair tincture of geography in her education. At least she knew where the handsome crystal dishes that litter up the cupboards are made—that the manufacturing corporations at Lyons sell handsome silk dresses, and the "India Company" beautiful laces. He discovered subsequently that she had the most delicate tact, for she asked him if he would not like part of his pay in advance, since his pupils were all in the country.

"I have the money now," she hastened to add, as he forgot himself and stared at her like a lout, "and it will be more convenient for me to give 50 francs now than 100 at the end of the month."

He also perceived, with great pleasure that she had a taste for his conversation. After "lesson" was done, he sat hours together chatting with her, holding his little "pupil" on his knee. She even knew that there was such a thing as the Revuex de Deu Mondes in existence. She had elegant tastes in jewels; she loved the pictures of the best masters, had a passionate enthusiasm for whatever was good, noble and beautiful. All these discoveries overwhelmed him with pleasure, because he had the means of gratifying her most unbounded dreams.

He had reached the eighth lesson of his course; he was in the full tide of his successful effort to teach his pupil the Flemish dialect, when the housemaid handed her mistress a note which informed her that her friend had secured a German teacher for her."

"My slow-going friend," said the lady, laughing, "I am going to reply that luckily you didn't wait for her tardy letter of introduction."

"I have something to tell you madame," feebly articulated Mederic, who very well comprehended that he must hurry up the denouement if he did not wish his comedy to be changed to melodrama. The genuine professor was liable to enter at any moment.

"Good heavens! my dear sir, what is the matter? Are you going to faint away?" cried Mm. Arabella.

"Madame, I have a confession to make."

"A confession? To me?"

"Madame, I love you."

Then Mederic talked to her for an hour by the watch. He executed a thousand variations upon the same theme —"I love you." And what is surprising, his declaration was not idiotic, in spite of his loving sincerity. The lady was naturally disturbed, but she was too much of a Parisian woman to show her emotion.

"If I loved you, sir," she said, raising her beautiful eyes to his, "what would become of us. I am not good at constructing high-sounding phrases. I will only repeat what probably you know now. I was an orphan when I married. I had a great name and a small dowry; and my husband was very little richer than I. I endured our moderated circumstances without complaining, but he guessed the trouble, and undertook to increase our means by speculations, which ended disastrously, so that when he died he owed 100,000 francs. I did not hesitate a second to give up my small fortune in order to bequeath to my daughter an unblemished name. A rich relation settled an income on me on condition of my never marrying again. Tell me, sir, can I deprive this little daughter of those luxuries which are necessities to so delicate a child? I said, and I repeat, what would become of us, if I loved you, since you are dependent on teaching German for your living?"

"It is in that, Madame, that my crime looms up in gigantic proportions. I do not know a word of German."

"You have not even that resource?"

"No," said Mederic smiling, "but I have an income of 200,000 francs, which, perhaps, will partly make up for it."

Then he confessed everything—his name, his visit to the church and his talk with his friend.

"Doubtless," she said gayly, "it is one of my banker's friends, who persists in thinking I have done a fine thing, as the world goes. We live in a time so morally disturbed that they who do their plain duty are regarded as heroes.

Mederic went home intoxicated with joy, yet the lady had by no means said "yes." Still less had she said "no."

The Marquis found his friend Paul at his house.

"My dear Mederic," said Paul, "I have a confession to make. When I came here three weeks ago, I swear by my hoary-headed ancestors that I had the most disinterested desire to see you married. I had a pearl in my hand that I would have given you on the spot; but it is well to distrust your first thought, because that is only good—it is second thoughts which are best. When I found myself alone, I still said. 'Yes, Mederic shall be happy. I haven't a better friend in the world.' But as I was walking along, I began to reflect: 'Yes, I have a better friend now than Mederic—that friend is myself.' I returned to the beautiful widow's and begged her not to go to the church of Saint Roch, or if she couldn't possibly stay away at least not to wear the pretty hat she wanted to wear the first time for good luck. She laughed, she blushed, she laughed again. Then I mustered up my courage. I said to her, 'I love you, my cousin.' And so my dear Mederic, I have come to invite you to the wedding. But, now, take my hand, for I have betrayed friendship. One word, however, I have come and come again several times in hopes of meeting you. I believed you had closed your doors on me, and I felt like taking offense, but finally contented myself with writing to you."

"I did not get your letter."

"I thought you were furious at not meeting the lady in the blue hat."

"I did meet her, and met her to such purpose that I am engaged to her and now ask you to my wedding. Only it was a white and blue hat."

"I don't understand it," cried the two friends in chorus, as if they had been actors at the Opera Comique.

"I want to own up," muttered the valet, falling on his knees before his master. "There is only one culprit here, that's me! First, I told Monsieur the Marquis that Monsieur the Viscount was out of town; second, I closed the door on Monsieur the Viscount. I suppressed the letters of both gentlemen. To be brief, I acted like a rascal, and what is harder to admit, like a fool. I wanted to prevent my master from marrying, and I was ass enough to put him in the way of it. If it hadn't been for my folly you two gentlemen would have met the next day after the fatal Sunday. You'd laughed a little about it at the club. Monsieur the Marquis would have retired from the affair as soon as he perceived the feelings of the Viscount toward his cousin, and there would have been an end of it."

"The rascal is right," cried Paul. "He has been the necessary obstacle which makes these things successful."

"Well," responded Mederic, "if my wife doesn't take a dislike to him, I'll keep him."

"Monsieur the Marquis does me great honor," said the valet, "but I am bound to leave his service. I have sworn to follow the example of my ancestors, who died bachelors, every one of them, and who would never consent to go out to service with married people. I most religiously keep the promise I made to myself."

Mederic married the lady with the blue hat, Paul married his cousin. The two households are perfectly happy, and there are plenty of children, too. Mederic has given up his German lessons. The little girl has an excellent teacher, but she thinks he doesn't begin to teach her as much or as well as her dear papa.

"I have been intending for several years," said the Marquis one day to his wife, "to ask an explanation; but we've always had something else to talk about when we've been alone. What kind of a hat was it you wore at St. Roch the first time I saw you! Was it blue or white?"

"Blue."

"Why?"

"Because I ordered a blue hat of my milliner. If I'd ordered a white one she would have given me the same hat, but it would have been white."

WOMEN WORKERS IN PARIS.

I find in my note-book a humorous entry that I have seen no country in the world where the right to labor is more generally conceded to women than in France. In the early morning one is helping to sort the refuse from the houses. See that basket with bits of paper. Here is a pile of nice green salad leaves, and there a basket of bits of bread. Perhaps they have a little donkey-cart to haul these out of the city, where they will feed the provender to rabbits, chickens, etc. These people in general have not the degraded look of our rag-pickers. How few people in France have a degraded look! Perhaps two-fifths of the women in Paris wear caps, and I did not note a dirty one. See women helping to sweep the streets with big heavy brooms made of twigs. Other women, hard-looking but tidy, I see waiting on the Place St. Augustine for some one to come and hire them. One woman sets down a heavy basket of bread and takes a loaf into a grocer's; another has a great load in her apron, her long apron whose ends are tied over one shoulder. In her hands she has three of those long slender loaves that are cut into bits at the restaurants. The loaves are about two yards long, looking like poles or stakes. She wears no bonnet, and to rest herself she sets the ends of them down on the pavement, or rests them against the wall. How much they carry bread uncovered in Paris! Once on the street I saw one of the infinite number of cap-women seated behind the little box on which she cleans shoes. She had fallen asleep, and her knitting and folded newspaper lay on the box before her. I see a woman walking the street and knitting. Did some of the women of Paris really take their knitting and sit down in the street to see the heads cut off in their great Revolution? Paris is the great hotel of the world. It is now full of guests. Paris is content. But what if Paris were sullen or sad? What if Paris were desperate?

At the Restaurant Duval, at the Exposition, notice the force of waiters with black dresses and white caps and handkerchiefs. One says that they used to pay on coming each morning a franc and a half, but now they must pay two. At a bench in the Garden of Plants sits a woman working button-holes in machine-made collars—military false collars. She is working them beautifully, five in each collar. She gets ten sous for the dozen collars, and she can earn thirty sous a day. Poor woman! In the same neighborhood I go into a little creamery and get a bowl of chocolate for five sous. A woman says that the shop is hers, and she has a small custom. Her husband works on the railroad, and her two children are boarding with her parents, who are alone near the Vosges Mountains. Not far off, upon the street, a woman is frying potatoes very nicely. She has a stove in which she burns coke. She sells her potatoes for one sou and two sous, and sells a good many at breakfast and dinner time. She has a cubby-hole or recess in the house front, and pays ten sous rent a day. Riding on the circular railway to the Exposition, there is a nice young woman in the car with a basket and can. She buys milk and makes that soft cheese of which the French are so fond. She puts hers up in bits of cloth, and lays each pat into a bit of a basket. She has a custom at the restaurants outside of the Exposition. In her can is the cream to pour over and make *fromage a la creme*. She has been married a year, and her husband sells flowers near the Madeleine Church. How many women are helping to pull hand-carts, or pushing them themselves! Here is one loaded with flowers, there another with meat and fish. In the corner of a courtyard sits a woman carding wool for mattresses. They can open the mattresses, card the wool, and put it into a clean cover. My porter's wife tells me that this wool is mixed with hair. I go one morning to the grocer's and find only a woman there; and when I go to the office near us—the government office—to buy postage-stamps, what a pretty woman is at one counter ready to sell stamps or the precious taxed weed! I go the druggist's, and find Mrs. Apothecary at the desk on one side with her crocheting, and the account-book open before her. After her husband's death the law allows her one year to settle his affairs.

At the Exposition I see my friend Mrs. C——, from "the provinces." Her husband exhibits, and she explains that she must see that the sales-women are polite. I visit a public school where three of the four teachers are married. The directress or head teacher tells me that she has taught in the public schools seventeen years, and has been married fifteen. Her son is twelve, and attends the college ——, where his father is professor. She tells me that living is very dear.

In the Louvre gallery, among the artists at work, there are a number of women. One of them is drawing from Paul Veronese's picture of "The Marriage at Cana in Galilee."

Widows are engaged in business at Paris. I go into a bookstore and find a woman. She says that she is all alone, and gives me her card—"Widow ——." She asks me to send my friends, and sells pretty note-paper at two sous for six sheets. At the Exposition, in a plantation of trees, I see a board set bearing "Widow Durand, Bourg-la-Reine." On a hand-bill in the street are the names of Widows Renon, Maulde, and Cock, printers, Rue de Rivoli. My landlord jestingly says that their husbands were printers, and that after having well wept them, they continued the business.—*Phebe Earle Gibbons, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

TRIALS OF AN ART CRITIC.

"Your charge against Mr. Barker, the artist here," said the magistrate, "is assault and battery, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your name is—"

"Potts. I am art critic of the *Weekly Spy*."

"State your case."

"I called at Barker's studio to see his great picture, just finished, of 'George Washington cutting down the cherry tree with his hatchet.' Mr. Barker was expecting to sell it to Congress for $50,000. He asked me what I thought of it, and after I pointed out his mistake in making the handle of the hatchet twice as thick as the tree, and in turning the head of the hatchet around so that George was cutting the tree down with the hammer end, I asked him why he foreshortened George's leg so as to make it look as if his left foot was on the mountain on the other side of the river."

"Did Mr. Barker take it kindly?" asked the justice.

"Well, he looked a little glum; that's all. And then when I asked him why he put a guinea pig up in the tree, and why he painted the guinea pig with horns, he said that it was not a guinea pig, but a cow, and that it was not in the tree, but in the background. Then I said if I had been painting George Washington I should not have given him the complexion of a salmon brick; I should not have given him two thumbs on each hand, and I should have tried not to slew his right eye around so that he could see around the back of his head to his left ear. And Barker said, 'Oh, wouldn't you?' Sarcastic, your honor. And I said, no, I wouldn't, and I wouldn't have painted oak leaves on a cherry tree, and I wouldn't have left the spectator in doubt as to whether the figure off by the woods was a factory chimney, or a steamboat, or George Washington's father taking a smoke."

"Which was it?" asked the magistrate.

"I don't know. Nobody will ever know. So Barker asked me what I thought he'd better do? And I told him I thought his best chance was to abandon the Washington idea and fix the thing up somehow like 'the boy who stood on the burning deck.' I told him he might paint the grass red to represent the flames, and daub over the tree so's it would look like the mast, and pull George's foot to this side of the river so's it would rest somewhere on the burning deck; and maybe he might reconstruct that factory chimney, or whatever it was, and make it the captain, while he could arrange the guinea pig to do for the captain's dog."

"Did he agree?"

"He said the idea didn't strike him. So then I suggested that he might turn it into Columbus discovering America. Let George stand for Columbus, and the tree be turned into a native, and the hatchet made to answer for a flag, while the mountain in the background would answer for the rolling billows of the ocean. He said he'd be hanged if it should. So I mentioned that it might, perhaps, pass for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. Put George in black for the headsman, bend over the tree and put a frock on it for Mary, let the hatchet stand and work in the guinea pig and the factory chimney as mourners. But Barker said there would be somebody worse hurt than Mary, Queen of Scots, if I kept on."

"Didn't like it, hey?"

"I s'pose not. And I said that while I did not want to force my advice upon him, I would say, if my opinion was asked, that the best hope of that picture would be to make it a representation of the deluge. Build in an ark around George, put a shirt on him and call him Noah, crowd in other animals with the guinea pig, let the factory chimney do for Mt. Ararat, and the tree for the stove pipe projecting from the roof of the ark. Just as I had got the words out of my mouth, Barker knocked me clean through the picture. My head tore out Washington's near leg, and my right foot carried away four miles of the river. We had it over and over on the floor for awhile, and finally Barker whipped. I am going to take the law of him in the interests of justice and high art."

So Barker was bound over, and Mr. Potts went down to the office of the *Spy* to write up his criticism.—*Max Adeler, in the New York Weekly.*

A VERY QUEER HOUSE.

There are few pleasanter places in summer than the great square of Et-Meidaun at Constantinople. The tall gray pointed monument in the middle, like a sentry watching over the whole place, the white houses along either side, the polished pavement, the high white walls and rounded domes, and tall slender towers and cool shadowy gateways of the Turkish mosques make a very pretty picture indeed.

Halting to look around I suddenly espy a pair of yellow Turkish slippers, a good deal worn, lying at the foot of a huge tree which stands alone in the midst of the open space. They are not flung carlessly down, either, as if their owner had thrown them away, but placed neatly side by side; just as an orderly old gentleman might put his slippers beside the fire before going out. And, stranger still, although at least half a dozen barefooted Turks (who might think even an old shoe worth picking up) have passed by and seen them, not one of them has ventured to disturb them in any way.

My Greek companion notices my surprise.

"Aha, Effendi! Don't you think he must have been a careless fellow who left his slippers there? See anything odd about this tree?"

"Nothing but that piece of board on it which I suppose covers a hollow."

"That's just it!" chuckles the Greek. "It covers a *hollow*, sure enough—look here, Effendi!"

He taps thrice upon the "piece of board," which suddenly swings back like a door, disclosing to my astonished eyes, in the dark hollow, the long blue robe, white turban, and flowing beard of an old Turk.

"Peace be with you!" says the old gentleman in a deep hoarse voice, nodding to my companion, whom he seems to know.

"With you be peace," answers the Greek. "You didn't expect that, did you, Effendi? It's not every day that you find a man living inside a tree?"

"*Does* he live here, then?"

"To be sure he does. Didn't you see his slippers at the door? Nobody would touch the slippers for any money. They all know old Selim. He has a snug house, after all; and don't pay rent either."

In truth, the little place is snug enough, and certainly holds a good deal for its size. On one side is an earthen water-jar, on the other a huge blanket-like cloak, which probably represents Mr. Selim's whole stock of bedding. A copper stew-pan is fixed to a spike driven into the wood, while just above it a small iron funnel, neatly fitted into a knot-hole of the trunk, does duty as a chimney. Around the sides of the hollow hang a long pipe, a tobacco-pouch, a leathern wallet, and some other articles, all bearing marks of long service; while to crown all, my guide shows me, triumphantly, just ouside the door, a wooden shelf with several pots of flowers—a garden that just matches the house.

Having given us this sight of his housekeeping, the old gentleman (who has been standing like a statue during the whole inspection) silently holds out his hand. I drop into it a double piastre (ten cents) and take my leave, reflecting that if it is good to be content with little this old hermit is certainly a bit of a hero in his way.—*David Ker, in June Wide Awake.*

A CANDID OPINION.

A Detroit lawyer, famous for his wise and candid opinions, was the other day visited by a young attorney, who explained:

"I was admitted to the bar two years ago, and I think I know something about law, yet the minute I arise to address a jury I forget all my points and can say nothing. Now, I want to ask you if this doesn't show lack of confidence in myself and how can I overcome it?"

The wise attorney shut his eyes and studied the case for a moment, before answering:

"My young friend, if it is lack of confidence in yourself, it will some day vanish; but if it is a lack of brains, you had better sell out your office effects and buy a pickaxe and long-handled shovel."

"But how am I to determine?" anxiously asked the young man.

"I'd buy the pickaxe anyhow and run my chances!" whispered the aged advisor, as he moved over to the peg for his overcoat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SHE GOT EVEN.—A sanitary policeman who was viewing back yards on Hastings street yesterday came across a woman who seemed to have been at some vigorous work, being out of breath and red in the face. He thought it his duty to lean over the gate and ask her if there had been a row in the house, and for answer she beckoned him to follow her into the back yard and there pointed to about fifty square feet of old cans and bottles which had been thrown over the line fence by a neighbor.

"It is a burning shame, and they ought to be arrested!" exclaimed the indignant officer.

"Don't you arrest nobody," was her cool reply. "These things were flung over here last night, and for the last four hours I have been hard at work getting even. Look over the fence."

The officer looked. He counted two dead cats, a dead hen, an old mattress, a bushel of old boots and shoes, four broken jugs, two old coats, three hoop-skirts and dozens of used up tin dishes, and four tow-headed children with pale faces were waiting for further developments.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FRUGAL BLACKSMITH. — Ezekiel Hayes, the great-grandfather of the President, was a successful mechanic in Connecticut, and kept a number of apprentices. It is said that sometimes, like apprentices in all ages, they felt that they had long work and short rations. At one time a new cheese was put on the table whole. It stood uncut for a day or two, Hayes saying at each meal, "That is a nice looking cheese. It is a pity to cut it!" The boys thought this was growing rather monotonous, and planned to show their sentiments. The blacksmith had one day got a bar of iron nicely heated, and laid it across the iron anvil to be cut the proper lengths. The boys, with chisel and sledges, were to cut it off. But no hand was raised. Hayes asked why they did not "strike." One of them replied: "That is such a nice bar of iron; it would be a pity to cut it." Hayes quickly saw the point, and shouted, with a laugh, "Strike! boys, strike! the cheese shall be cut!"

—Out in Nevada, a Digger Indian sat watching a party of base-ball players. At last he asked one of them. "How much you get one day for this?"

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 3, 1879.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

25 CENTS.

For twenty-five cents we will send the Oxford Democrat from now till after September election. Town committees and hard money clubs, take notice.

A Republican State Convention

WILL BE HELD IN

NOROMBEGA HALL, BANGOR,

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879,

at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and for transacting whatever business may properly come before it.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each city, town and plantation, and an additional delegate for every seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1878. A majority fraction will be entitled to a delegate.

The state Committee will be in session the evening preceding and at 9 o'clock the morning of the Convention, to receive the credentials of delegates.

In selecting the Delegates the Republicans are urged to assemble in full numbers and to invoke the aid and co-operation of all voters who are willing to unite with them to the following ends:

1. To maintain the power and prestige of the Union against all attempts to subvert or oppose its just authority, and to insist that the Government of the United States shall be controlled by loyal men.

2. To discountenance and reprobate the treasonable and revolutionary course of the Democrats in Congress, who threaten to cripple and destroy the functions of the Government if Constitutionally prevented from enacting their partisan measures into Law.

3. To uphold the right of the United States to enforce its own laws wherever they are to operate, and to frown down and put down the dangerous heresy of the States Rights secessionists who have already plunged the country into one bloody war, and who are now attempting to control the Government of the Union with the same measures that preceded the rebellion of 1861.

4. To insist upon free elections—not only free from National military interference, which no one desires, but also free from the interference and violence of so-called State militia and the assassins who with deadly weapons have seized the polls in many of the Southern States, driving innocent and defenceless voters from the ballot-box and making a mockery of elections, which war upon free suffrage has been made a distinct political issue by every Democrat in the Senate and House voting against a measure designed to prevent and suppress it.

5. To uphold the financial credit of the Government and to assure to the people of all sections a sound currency, equivalent to coin at all times and in all places, and redeemable in coin. And to this end to oppose all distracting, repudiating and mischievous efforts against the peace, welfare and industrial prosperity of the People.

6. In these aims and purposes all citizens of Maine are invited to unite, that the hands of the President and of the Republican minority in both branches of Congress may be strengthened in their efforts to uphold the honor of the Government and the just authority of National Law.

By order of the Republican State Committee,

GEORGE C. WING, C. A. BOUTELLE, FRED N. DOW, } Sub-Committee.

May 22, 1879. J. O. SMITH, Secretary.

Oxford County Quarterly Convention

—OF—

REFORM CLUBS.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the regular County Convention of Reform Clubs, have decided to appoint

Thursday, June 5th, 1879,

as the day for all true lovers of the cause, that has done, and is still doing so much for God and Humanity, to assemble at Dixfield Village, a early in the morning as possible on the above day

The first meeting for organization and report will be held at 10:30 a. m. Public meetings at 2 and 6:30 p. m.

If the weather is suitable the meetings will be held in "Wait's Grove," otherwise in the Universalist church.

Paul R. Seavey of Bangor, **Frank Kenrick** of Fairfield, and many other prominent and able speakers will be with us.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to join us on this occasion. Let such a voice go out from "Old Oxford" that all its homes may be blessed by the influence of temperance reform.

PER ORDER OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Paris, May 13, 1879.

A WILD SCHEME.

Mr. Leo Miller, in his recent speech at South Paris, elaborated a scheme which Maine Greenbackers have advocated very charily. It was the government loaning business. Interest at even six per cent., he argued, is too high. It is useless to pass usury laws, for people will evade them in one way or another. The way to make money cheap is to furnish cheap money. The Government should establish loan offices, in the various States, where for good security people could hire money at one or one and a half per cent. interest. We do not believe the people of Oxford County are to be captured by any such scheme as that, yet it may be well to inquire into the workings of a plan which is so seriously advocated by many members of this party.

If there were three Governmental loan offices in Maine, as Mr. Miller suggests, it would be impossible for the agents to know whether or not every loan asked for were based upon good security, and thus the Government would lose largely by bad debts. Our Savings Banks, located within comparatively a few miles of one another, make many bad debts. They are managed by business men who have been in the habit of loaning money, and who are better acquainted with the mortgaged property than a Government employe, located hundreds of miles from the property, could be. If losses are thus sustained, it is safe to predict they would be increased fifty fold under the proposed plan. You can suggest no means by which the agent could ascertain the value of property with any certainty. If he were authorized to travel or to employ agents, for him, to visit the property, the capital would soon be eaten up in fees. The government's loss, by poor investments, would be enormous, if the money it proposed to loan were of any value.

Defalcations by bank cashiers and post masters are very common. If men in these positions will abscond with the small amount of money at their disposal, how much more likely are there to be defalcations when great sums of government money are entrusted to individuals for loaning purposes? It is well known that in every successful political party there are many adventurers, who have joined it for the supposed opportunities offered for acquiring a fortune. These men are the black-legs and defaulters which eventually drag the party to ruin, and they are the men who invariably push themselves to the front and assume positions of trust. If this scheme of government loans were to be carried out, such are the men who would secure the appointments, and who by maladministration would add a hundred fold to the loss by poor investments. In looking at this matter we must remember that if the scheme is carried out, it will be done by the Greenback party; that a vast majority of its members are impecunious; that the temptation presented to persons in straitened circumstances by giving them large sums of money to handle, is almost irresistible, and that such men would be appointed loan agents by their party associates in power. It would take but a brief time to ruin the finances of the country and sink us hopelessly in debt, if such a scheme were attempted.

Bad as the effect would be upon the general government, its influence upon voters would be even worse. You place an engine in the hands of politicians, more potent to advance the interests of party than any which has yet been conceived of. It is constantly claimed that votes are purchased for one party or another at election time. The price of such wares is very low, ranging from a drink of liquor to ten dollars, as the exigencies of the case demand. If men will yield to such motives, how easily could they be bribed by the granting of an unsafe loan, or coerced by the withholding of a secure one? Favoritism would prevail to a dangerous extent, and we should see the same state of affairs which we now observe. A favorite, borrowing unlimited capital, could tide over every depression in trade, increase his business, and drive all small manufacturers out of business, while his perhaps more skillful and deserving neighbor would sink at the first adverse blow, unable to borrow a dollar, because of his political opinions.

This scheme of loaning money to farmers and others, by the Government, at a low rate of interest, may seem to be planned for the benefit of those who are needy. But this is not so. It is a deep-laid plan of far-seeing men, who ask you to place in their hands a mechanism by the means of which they shall be able to always foist themselves and their friends into fat places of trust and power. If viewed with care, it shows at every point its utter impracticability. Good, common-sensed American people will take no stock in so transparent a humbug.

There is still a deeper question involved in this plan. It is whether or not the general government has power to cheapen money, or to enter into the brokerage business. Interest will adjust itself and be governed by the laws of supply and demand, just as every other commodity is governed by them. When there is a demand for corn or potatoes or dollars, they will bring the highest price. Usury laws have been passed again and again; but their tendency is to keep interest at the prescribed maximum rate, rather than to cheapen it. The less government interferes with trade the better we shall be, and the more settled will our industries become. If it will let the money question alone as it does the manufacture of bricks, business men will know how to invest their idle millions where they will pay a percentage that will increase the wealth of this nation more than millions loaned by the government at starvation rates.

NEW BILL FOR COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The House Committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President, have agreed upon a bill, and authorized Representative Bicknell, the chairman, to report it to the House, with the approval of the committee. The title and provisions of the measure are as follows:

A bill to amend sundry provisions of chapter 1, title 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

First—Electors of President and Vice President are to be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Second—They vote by ballot on the second Monday in December next after their appointment.

Third—They make three certificates, one of them to be delivered to the President of the Senate, by special messenger, before the second Monday in January then next, another to be sent to him by mail forthwith, and the third to be delivered forthwith to the District Judge of the district in which they meet.

Fourth—If the certificate is not received by the President of the Senate on or before the second Monday in January, he must notify the Secretary of State forthwith, who shall send a special messenger to the District Judge for the certificate deposited with him.

Fifth—Controversies as to electoral votes in any State may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, who shall send its decision, under seal, to the President of the Senate.

Sixth—Both Houses of Congress shall meet on the second Monday in February next after the meeting of the electors. The President of the Senate shall preside. Two tellers shall be appointed by the Senate, and two by the House.

Seventh—The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates, and all the votes shall be counted by the two Houses in the alphabetical order of the States as certified, unless rejected by both Houses. If there be a controversy in any State and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal, the electoral votes of that State shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless the decision be reversed by both Houses. If there be a controversy and no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein. If there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting certificates, the decision or certificate held by both Houses to be given by the proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both Houses.

Eighth—The tellers make a list of the votes as counted and the President of the Senate announces the result, and said announcement, with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journal of each House.

Ninth—On opening any certificate the President of the Senate calls for objections. Objections must be in writing, brief, without argument, and signed by one Senator and one Representative. Objections are decided separately by each House, the Senate withdrawing. During the meeting of the two Houses the presiding officer shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be allowed.

Tenth—In the separate meetings to decide upon objections, each Senator or Representative may speak five minutes, and once only; and after two hours of such debate the main question shall be put.

Eleventh—The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count shall be completed. No recess shall be taken except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either House, acting separately may take a recess of such House not beyond the next day; but if the count be not completed before the first meeting no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

Twelfth—Sections 131, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 147, 148, and 149 of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1879.

The most important financial measure before Congress is Mr. Warner's silver coinage bill. It passed the House on Saturday but its most obnoxious feature was so changed as not to be recognizable. The following is a careful abstract of the bill as it passed the House: It fixes the weight of the standard silver dollar at 412 1-2 grains; authorizes the owners of silver bullion to deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or standard dollars; makes the charges for coining such bullion the difference between its market value in New York and the legal tender value of the coin; makes subsidiary silver coin exchangeable at the Treasury for legal tender money to the amount of $20; makes the standard silver dollar legal tender in all payments at their nominal value; requires the Treasury to pay out silver coin without discrimination the same as gold coin in liquidation of all coin obligations against the Government, and authorizes the issue of certificates to depositors of gold or silver coin or bullion; also authorizes the issue of certificates (representing coin in the Treasury) in payment of interest on the public debt, both classes of certificates to be receivable in payment of duties on imports. The certificates for bullion deposited are to be for its average market value in coin of like metal during the preceding week in New York. The gold and silver bullion deposited is to be coined to the full capacity of the mints (in connection with other coinage;) and if the bullion deposited for coinage does not amount to $2,000,000 per month the Treasury is to purchase sufficient silver bullion to coin that amount. There are influences at work among Democratic Senators which may cause the Senate to pass the bill as it came from the House, but it is most likely that the Senate will amend or kill it.

The general appropriation bill, with ex-confederate provisions to handicap the national Government in the enforcement of the laws, has gone to the President, and another veto is expected in a day or two. The Democrats feel that the evil day is close at hand. They have postponed it almost as long as possible, and they must shortly face the music. The great and troublesome question is, can the caucus hold them together in the work of "starving the Government?" The general opinion is that it cannot, and that the Democrats are so doubtful on this point that they dare not caucus any more. They are afraid now to move in any direction for fear of committing more blunders. They have so far backed down as to admit that they must pass the general appropriation bill without qualification. But they are hoping that they can stick together in refusing supplies to the Army. At any rate an early adjournment looks probable now.

The singular letter of Sec'y Sherman to a friend in New York is creating a good deal of talk. Republicans think it a very injudicious thing to do. It is an open declaration of his candidacy for President and revives the charge that in Missouri and other Southern states the Sec'y is using the Treasury patronage to promote his nomination. The thing that is most objected to is his expression of dependence for support upon those who have not heretofore supported the Republican party. The universal verdict is that the Secretary has committed a damaging blunder.

Confident that the Democrats have furnished them plenty of political thunder for a whole campaign, the Republican Congressional Committee will immediately go to work sending it out to the people. Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Sec'y of the Committee, has arrived, and will push the work vigorously.

The sale of the $10 refunding certificates has taken an unfortunate turn. They were issued for the poor people, but the poor people do not get them to any great extent. The speculators are buying them up in immense quantities, and the rule that no one should have more that $100 worth is of no avail. Some speculators have bought as many as $20,000 in one day through other parties whom they furnish with money. The total amount of $40,000,000 will be exhausted in a few days, and it will be found that the speculators have $35,000,000, or seven-eights of the whole of the poor man's bonds. LOGAN.

VETO MESSAGE NO. 3.

Thursday the President sent to the House his objections to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which may be briefly stated as follows:

1. Because the bill which contains the grant of money essential to keep in operation the functions of the great departments of the Government embraces a number of clauses wholly foreign to such a measure, which have been tacked to it by Congress for the purpose of depriving the Executive of his constitutional rights and to the free exercise of his own discretion and judgment touching general legislation.

2. Because the clauses of the bill referred to, amending and repealing the existing election laws, while they admit, in a vague and feeble manner, the right of the Federal Government to scrutinize elections, deprive it of the power to interfere in a manner to protect citizens in their rights and to prevent fraud.

3. Because the history of recent elections in the large cities proves the necessity of Federal supervision and the enforcement of the existing laws in order to insure fair elections and to prevent those glaring frauds, which, if allowed to be repeated, will render free government impossible.

Any one of the reasons above given affords sufficient ground for the veto of the Legislative bill. Taken together, the objections of the President to the clauses of the bill repealing the election laws leave the majority no tenable ground for further attempts to repeal existing statutes. Frauds have been proven, frauds of the most positive and glaring nature. It is shown that the present laws are sufficient to prevent them. The best sentiment of the country, its conscience and patriotic intelligence, in all parties, demand free and fair elections. That sentiment will sustain the President in his efforts to frustrate the schemes of those who would break down existing barriers to pure elections and who would make our Government, through fraud and violence at elections, republican only in name.

"REFORM!"—It is well known that when the appointment of Tolman for Prison Warden came before the Executive Council, the sonorous Fogg stubbornly opposed his confirmation. We are now informed that the great Fogg was induced to support Tolman by a trade, whereby, in consideration thereof he was allowed to select the State Liquor Agent. Fogg did select one of his particular friends who has been appointed to that office, and the furious attacks made by Fogg on the former Agent is doubtless explained by the desire to furnish an excuse for turning him out to give place to Fogg's friend. Of course all this trade-and-dicker was in the interest of "Reform!"—*Whig.*

[Reported for the Oxford Democrat.]

DECORATION DAY.

Last Friday was quite generally observed in this vicinity as a patriotic holiday. The weather was fine and although the day was somewhat warm, the sultry air was tempered by a refreshing southerly breeze. From early morning until long past noon, carriages filled with people in holiday attire were numerous upon all roads leading to South Paris and Norway.

The citizens of Norway and Paris united in the observance of the day and for the purpose of obtaining some particulars of the decoration ceremonies your reporter proceeded to Norway soon after noon, arriving there in time to witness the organization of

THE PROCESSION.

It was formed on Main street, in the vicinity of Beal's Hotel, at about two o'clock, p. m., and the promptness and precision with which the column was got into line, showed that the marshals were well skilled in their duties. The order of procession was as follows:

Norway Cornet Band.

Norway Light Infantry, Capt. John F. Fitz.

Wildey Encampment, No. 20. I. O. O. F., Norway. Frank J. Brown, C. P.

Juvenile Templars and children from the Sunday schools, bearing wreaths and bouquets of flowers for purposes of decoration.

Citizens generally.

To the solemn music of the band the procession proceeded along the main street to Greenleaf avenue where they turned in to visit the old cemetery there located. Here they remained some time and seven or eight graves were decorated, the band meantime playing appropriate selections.

Resuming the line of march they took the road to South Paris, followed by a great number of citizens in carriages and on foot. The road was exceedingly dusty and many of the little ones must have had a weary walk of it.

Arrived in the vicinity of Pine Grove Cemetery the column broke ranks, the Odd Fellows, children and citizens remaining under the refreshing shade of the trees which there abound, while the band and the military went on to

SOUTH PARIS

to escort the procession from that villlage.

Going over in advance of the escort your reporter found a large crowd assembled about the Soldiers' Monument in the Square, and that the gathering had been addressed by J. S. Wright, esq., Geo. A. Wilson, esq., Capt. L. D. Stacy, Capt. H. N. Bolster and others, whose remarks the writer regrets his inability to report.

The monument was appropriately decorated with flags and flowers, and there was a general display of bunting from the principal buildings in the square.

It was past three o'clock when the South Paris procession started. It consisted of a delegation of young ladies and children bearing flowers, and was followed by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, both on foot and in carriages. Arrived

AT THE CEMETERY

the children, under the direction of the committees proceeded to decorate the graves of such soldiers as lie buried at Pine Grove. A stand for the speaker had been located near the central avenue, and the assembly was called to order by Dr. Isaac Rounds of South Paris. After the graves had all been decorated—during which the band played a requiem march: "Dust to Dust"—the following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1. Music, "They Sleep beneath the Daisies."
2. Prayer by the Rev. F. C. Rogers of South Paris.
3. Music, andante, "Religioso."
4. The oration.

The orator of the day, L. H. Hutchinson, esq., of Lewiston, was introduced by Dr. Rounds, and addressed the assembly substantially as follows:

THE ORATION.

We meet to celebrate an occasion truly American, and of recent origin. It is not for purposes of jubilation, but in memory of the dead. It is meet that a nation should so honor its dead heroes when the cause for which they died was a noble and a holy one, and such is this occasion. It is not to rejoice—unless it be because our country was saved; not for rejoicing over an enemy—unless it be because that enemy failed to destroy our country; it is in memory of the trials, struggles and suffering of our nation that we are here assembled.

All nations have their trials, all are born weak and reach maturity only through many tribulations. Two hundred and fifty-nine years ago next December the Pilgrims landed on the bleak coast of New England at Plymouth. They came to this country, and endured hardships, and suffered much and long that they might enjoy liberty; liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Popular freedom runs all through our history; the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown was a struggle for liberty and the Fourth of July is celebrated in honor of it. Then we have all heard of the hardships and heroism of the fathers—the brave men of that first great struggle for popular freedom.

Yet Slavery, a deadly upas tree, was left. Our forefathers marched under the banner of Human Liberty—and tolerated Human Slavery! But one or the other must triumph; they cannot live together; and the *right* is sure to triumph at last.

Here the speaker reviewed the growth of the pro-slavery agitation from its early days until it culminated in the inception of the Confederate States, a project designed to perpetuate Human Slavery and found a government upon this barbarous and un-American idea.

Referring to the dark days of 1861, he spoke of the mistaken notions of both the North and the South as to the real strength and the earnestness of the opposing sections. Then it was that Abraham Lincoln, the son of a poor farmer—like another Moses—was, at the age of fifty-two, called from the humble walks of private life to take charge of the Nation in its great struggle against the slave power. And what a task was before him! The Confederacy was fully organized before his inauguration. Bitter were the forebodings of those dark days. What must have been Lincoln's thoughts as he set out on his perilous journey to Washington. But notwithstanding all fears, that journey was a continued ovation. Men and women crowded to see the new leader, to take him by the hand and bid him "God speed." "I trust," said Mr. Lincoln, in reply to some encouraging words, at one of the railroad stations, "I trust that beyond the clouds, the sun is shining still." Lincoln was hardly seated in the presidential chair ere the first gun of the great rebellion was fired against Fort Sumter, and the flag of the nation trailed in the dust. Sad indeed were those times. Then came the great struggle: the most bloody and costly civil war known in all history. Hundreds of thousands of men rushed to arms. They were of all nations, animated by one purpose: the overthrow of the enemy and the salvation of our country. They were animated by a spirit which makes noble soldiers.

Then it was that your neighbors, your fathers, your husbands, your brothers and your sons left weeping friends and went forth to battle; the defenders and saviors of their country. Where are they now? Some are here; some lie in other cemeteries all over the country and many sleep in nameless southern graves. In their memory and in memory of their great victory we meet here today. Who can realize the utter loneliness of those who died upon the field of battle? Theirs was a brave fight. The speaker here quoted the concluding stanzas of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," saying, I quote these famous lines of Tennyson because they seem so appropriate to many of the charges made by our own soldiers in the late war. Some poor fellows were killed while on picket duty: a "stray shot" perhaps. And many—would that we could forget it—died a lingering death in the prison pens of Libby, Andersonville and Bell Isle; powerless to help themselves they could only stand behind the "dead line" and die—utterly helpless.

They died for *us!* How meet that their memory should be honored. All over the country today, little flags, bearing the same emblems that waved above them in the march and in the battle, are planted over their graves. We can almost see the spirit ranks of those brave ones marching above us. They are at rest. No more suffering for them. No more weary marches; no more pain—

"I sometimes feel it half in vain
To put in words the thoughts I feel," etc.

Men who otherwise might have lived and died unknown, were made famous. What else could have raised Lincoln to the high place he now occupies in history? Then the speaker alluded to his assassination and the thrill which ran through the whole nation at the death of that great and good man. We remember it all, he said. Abraham Lincoln was one of the great gifts bestowed upon our nation by the great upheaval. And he quoted noble tributes to Lincoln's worth from Emerson and others. There also were Gen. Lyon, who died in the early days of the war; Gen. Reno, who fell in the fierce conflict at Lookout Mountain; Gen. Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff, and a host of others.

We remember also the brave Admiral Farragut, whose deeds of courage equaled the valor of Leonidas at the Pass of Thermopylæ. Is it any wonder that we honor the memory of such men?

This beautiful and purely American custom occurs in the springtime, when all nature is at its best, when birds are sweetly singing and flowers are springing up on every hand. We can do but little for the dead; but deck their graves with flowers. And such an observance of the day will ever tend to develope a higher patriotism.

The great struggle of the Rebellion was only the result of a struggle which had been going on for years. Day before yesterday there was laid in his grave one who at twenty-three years of age was placed behind prison bars for his bold stand in defence of human liberty. The sublime courage which led William Lloyd Garrison [applause] to do what he did, has infused itself into the American people. It makes us honor the memories of the dead; and this spirit is growing and will continue to increase. It has made four millions of men free and the spirit is still working. How wonderful were Garrison's predictions. How wonderful the spirit and courage manifested by John Brown in his exploit at Harper's Ferry, where only a few years after the national armies were marching and fighting for the overthrow of the slave power. That spirit is still "marching on," and now the sun shines on not a single slave in all our broad domains. And the black man too is "marching on" to whatever portion of our country offers him the most unlimited exercise of his newly acquired freedom!

It has been said that a republic is still an experiment, and fifteen years ago I might have said so; but in view of the great struggle through which we have passed can we say so now? Has it not rather become a fixture? Yes, and it will surely stand if education goes on. The educated man always despises despotism. Go on, then, and plant school houses all over the South and in two generations you will have an intelligent and reasonable South standing shoulder to shoulder with the North. The greatest good to the greatest number is what all true education teaches; and if we educate the people all will join with us in the support of all the institutions of Freedom. A few years ago free speech was a crime in many parts of this country; now all enjoy it. And he, of whose labors in freedom's cause, and recent death I have just spoken, was one of those who placed the law upon our national constitution: "No slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime." And the speaker quoted as a beautiful tribute to Garrison's memory the lines read upon the occasion of his funeral, contributed by his friend and co-worker in the cause of Freedom—John G. Whittier:

"The storm and peril overpast,
The hounding hatred shamed and still,
Go, soul of freedom! take at last
The place which thou alone canst fill.

Go up and on! thy day well done,
Thy morning promise well fulfilled,
Arise to triumphs yet unwon,
To holier tasks that God has willed.

Go leave behind thee all that mars
The work below of man for man;
With the white legions of the stars
Do service such as angels can.

Wherever wrong shall right deny,
Or suffering spirits urge their plea,
Be thine a voice to smite the lie,
A hand to set the captive free!"

This day, said Mr. Hutchinson in conclusion is necessarily one subdued in its tendency. It is so today. You have met here amid the graves of fathers, sons, and brothers. Here they sleep, and we bring them this service as a recognition of what they have done. Bring forth then every year the beautiful flowers and deck their graves. This will keep alive the memory of what they won; make us value it, and make us better men and better women.

Music by the Band: "Friendless and Sad."

Dr. Rounds, made a few remarks, to the effect that a more thorough organization of the several villages for the purpose of properly observing the day, in future, was desirable. And hoping that next year a general committee might be formed to take charge of the ceremonies and have a more general interest taken in them on the part of the citizens.

The assembly then broke up; the Norway procession returning in the order in which it came, escorted by the band, and breaking ranks with the same regularity which was noticable in the formation of the column.

HOW EATON DROPPED WEBSTER.

A few weeks ago Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, interrupted Senator Dawes, of Mass., with the assertion that Daniel Webster had characterized the Union as "a confederacy." Mr. Dawes did not seem positive enough to deny it, but Mr. Blaine did and a sharp little colloquy ensued, ending by Mr. Eaton's promise to produce Webster's language to prove his statement. The public have been waiting ever since, and a Connecticut paper whetted curiosity by announcing that Eaton was going to "jump on Blaine." Senator Eaton made his speech at last on Friday and set everybody laughing by good-naturedly confessing at the outset that he was mistaken about the doctrines and words of Webster. He caused a good deal of mirth by adding, that he had made his remark about Webster to the Senator from Massachusetts, and there would not have been any controversy if the Senator from Maine had not put in his oar! Mr. Blaine was one of the most amused of Mr. Eaton's auditors.

—Burdette of the Burlington *Hawkeye* says our brethren of the Southern states can't mend their own levees, nor build their own railroads, nor take care of their own sick; but they can build more Confederate monuments in a month than we of the North could pay for in a year.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ALBANY, May 27.—The cold wave that has passed over us, did no harm, unless the blueberry blossom is injured. There was considerable frost on low ground, but on high ground not enough to kill cucumber plants. Grass is looking well, and planting being nearly completed.

Mr. Williams sheared seventy-five pounds of wool from five sheep, which he brought from England—an average of fifteen lbs. per head. Beat that who can. L.

BETHEL, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed as usual, at Evergreen Cemetery, at 2 p. m., Friday. A procession was formed in front of the Elms at 1 p. m., and escorted by Bethel Cornet Band, marched to the cemetery. A. S. Austin, esq., of Dixfield, delivered the oration.

There was frost on Monday and Tuesday mornings, which killed tender plants. The fruit crop was not injured.

Last Friday the people of Bethel were pained to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Pinckney Burnham. Mrs. B. was sick only a few hours with congestion of the lungs.

The house, barn and out buildings owned by Mr. M. C. Wormell, situated on Paradise Hill, were burned last week. Fire caught in the roof near the chimney. C.

DIXFIELD.—The house, ell and barn belonging to C. P. Decoster of Dixfield, were burned Tuesday, a. m. Mr. D. and son-in-law were at work in the field at some distance from the house, and did not receive the alarm of fire until it was too late to render their efforts of any avail in subduing the flames. Cause of the fire unknown, supposed to be a defective flue. The larger portion of the household furniture was burned, as were also some forty fleeces of wool. Estimated loss $1200, insured for $750.

Mr. M. Holman has just treated his new house to a coat of paint both inside and out.

Mr. C. H. Kidder is doing quite a business in butchering veals and shipping them to Boston, highest prices paid and lowest received.—*Lewiston Journal.*

NORTH FRYEBURG, May 28.—Mr. Stephen Charles the marble worker, is doing a good business. He is sending out some very nice tablets.

Mrs. J. W. Emery is sick with lung fever. She is attended by Dr. F. A. Mitchell.

HIRAM.—The *Argus* says that the town of Hiram has bought the Thomas B. Seavey farm at East Hiram, for $2,500 for a town farm. Three paupers have declared their independence and refuse to be located there.

After a contest of eleven years, the town has voted to build the new county road, the famous Ball Ring road, from East Hiram to Denmark.

LOVELL.—Lovell is one of the most beautiful and romantic villages in Oxford County. It has a good water power and might be a place of large manufacturing business if we only had a few more energetic business men.

This year is our centennial.

P. C. Hartford has been offered $500 for the Wiley colt by parties from Boston, but refuses to accept it.

Cole & McKeen are getting out a lot of nice carriages.

We are glad that some one has compelled owners of horse-flesh to keep them out of the road, for it has been dangerous for a woman or child to go into the street for the past year.

It is dry here and rain is needed very much.

We saw a new sign out the other day. It said 2 drinks for 25 cts. M.

PARIS.—Dr. H. C. Estes has just placed an elegant turned marble monument in his Cemetery lot. The work was done by C. B. Keith of Norway. The lot has also been graded and sodded, making it one of the finest in the grounds.

All ladies interested in temperance are invited to meet with Mrs. Greene, Tuesday, June 3d, at three o'clock, p. m.

The unusual quiet and lack of martial music on Thursday evening last was due to the unavoidable absence of the drum corps—they were gone to dig out a woodchuck.

Temperance meeting will be held at four o'clock, Sunday afternoon, until further notice. Farmers are too tired to attend in the evening, after planting all day.

SOUTH PARIS.—We are pained to learn of the death of Capt. Bolster's youngest son, a bright little fellow, about six years of age, by drowning, on Saturday last. It seems that, with a companion, he went fishing in the Little Androscoggin River, which runs through the village, during the afternoon, and not returning at tea time, search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of his body at about nine o'clock in the evening, in the river, just below the corn factory.

A barn located on a meadow, about three miles north of South Paris, owned by Wheeler & Briggs, was consumed by fire with all its contents on Saturday last. About thirty acres of ground were also burned over. Supposed to have taken from a passing train. No insurance.

EAST SUMNER, May 31.—Weather exceedingly dry and all kinds of vegetation apparently at a stand still. Several farmers have not yet planted their corn, and will not till it rains. It is, doubtless, the dryest time known in May.

Repairs on highways are now in order, and black flies are festive and happy.

It is the report that the Oxford District Lodge of Good Templars is postponed until the second Wednesday in June, when it will meet with the Crystal Wave at East Buckfield. The Lodge at East Sumner still enjoys its usual degree of interest and prosperity, receiving additions often. SLOCUM.

NORTH WATERFORD, May 29.—The cold wave has passed us, and we are having warm and pleasant weather again. Our farmers are still very busy with their planting and sowing; very many of them having considerable to do yet, they complain of the dry weather, and are anxious for rain to help their seed out of the ground. Grass, on the whole, is looking well, although in places it is beginning to show want of rain.

Fires in the woods are doing considerable mischief, a fire was discovered on John Lynch's timber land, in the vicinity of Elliott & Bartlett's spool mill, this afternoon; the attention of Mr. J. Q. A. Waterman, (Lynch's agent) was immediately called to the matter, and by his prompt action it was subdued before making much headway; there have been other fires upon Mr. Lynch's lots the past two or three days, but we learn they are all extinguished now; other fires still alive are doing much damage to timber lands in this vicinity.

Our roads are dry and dusty. Musquitoes are very abundant, also very attentive.

SOUTH WATERFORD.—On Saturday, May 24th, as William Cox, a boy 13 years old, was making one of his regular trips to Harrison with a load of clothes-pins, he fell from the cart, and one of the front wheels went over his back. It was a wonder that it did not kill him as the wagon was a heavy one, with fifteen hundred weight of pins aboard.

Martin Luther, and Heenan Hapgood, went to Kezar river the first of the week trouting, only fished an hour and caught one hundred good sized trout. When they returned to where they had hitched their horse—there was no horse—but they found the old "buck-board" and after hauling it three miles over "Sweden hills" they hired a man to bring them home. Martin has a double-gun loaded for the *one that let the horse loose.*

Tuesday morning May 26th, the thermometer 35 deg. The ground froze a half inch in some localities.

J. O. Longley has laid twenty rods of pipe and carried nice water into the Post-office and the dwelling above. The P. M. is happy.

Albert Stanwood Jr. returned to Boston the 26th. He is in the employ of the Jamaica Pond water-works.

Tolman's clothes-pin factory shut down for the season last Wednesday, having worked up all the timber on hand.

Decoration-day was not observed here to any great extent.

Weather hot and very dry. TRAMP.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—There is more of the Confederate army in Congress than there ever was of the United States army at the polls. The people were not so uneasy about the latter as the former, and they like the veto, and like it the better the more they think about it.

—The Springfield *Republican* says "Sherman's success in resuming and placing the four per cents. has won the hearts of Greenbackers in Minnesota, and they are returning to the Republican fold." Not a few Greenbackers in Maine are doing likewise.

—Now that the plain people are found in a line before post office windows a little after midnight to secure the chance of buying a few ten-dollar certificates, the outcry against bloated bondholders is naturally growing rather faint and feeble.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Now that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls the good Hendricks a "conspirator and a fool," and Mr. Hendricks remarks that the editor of that paper must be "crazy drunk," and the Baltimore *Gazette* (Dem.) remarks that the *C.-J.* editor is "hysterical and loose-jointed," and Fernando Wood compares the 140 Democrats in the House supporting the Warner Silver bill to a quack doctor that should be horse-whipped, it is no time to disband the army.

—Some of the facts about the votes on the Silver bill are of interest. Those who favored it were 129 Democrats, 10 Nationals and 5 Republicans. Those who opposed it were 115 Republicans, 11 Democrats and 1 National. Of 144 members voting for or paired in favor of the bill, 97 were from the South. Out of 174 votes, the old loyal states gave a majority of 76 against the bill, and out of 101 votes given by the solid Soth, that section gave 94 majority in favor of the bill.

—Mr. Watterson's double-leaded advice to the Democrats on hearing of the second veto: "The Democrats have only to proceed with each of the points at issue as they have proceeded with the bayonet bill, and when the President has vetoed each, they should, and no doubt they will, pass the appropriation bills, adjourn the two houses and appeal to the country." They have been appealing for sixteen years, but the country don't like the looks of that shot-gun and tissue ballot.

—The all night session of the House last week was attended, as is usual on such occasions, by many humorous scenes and incidents. At one time the whole Maine delegation with the exception of Murch were under arrest and before the bar of the House to make excuses for being absent. In this connection we make the following extracts from a report of the proceedings—

Mr. Frye—The whole delegation from Maine, except Mr. Murch have been under arrest. I move that he be fined ten dollars for his stupidity in remaining here. [Laughter.]

The Speaker pro tempore—That motion is not in order.

—The statements of Senator Hill that he was a Union man have called to mind some resolutions which he introduced as a member of the Confederate Senate in 1862. One was to declare that every officer and soldier of the Union army found on the soil of the Confederate States after January, 1863, should be presumed to have entered that territory for the purpose of inciting insurrection and abetting murder, and upon conviction should suffer death: and that this section should continue in force until the proclamation of emancipation was rescinded. He also introduced a resolution providing that every officer or non-commissioned officer of colored troops, if captured, should suffer death, and that all pretending to give slaves their freedom, under the President's proclamation, or act of Congress, should if captured, suffer death.

—The *Tribune* is severe and not unjustly so upon Senator Thurman and his speech in the Senate, and says "this man, whose feelings are such an inconvenience when he imagines John I. Davenport arresting Democratic repeaters and rogues, has heard, without a sign of emotion, of such occurrences as the Chisholm massacre; the brutal murder of men and women for opinion's sake; the merciless shooting down of negroes and burning of their homes; and all the numberless outrages that have driven these poor creatures by hundreds to take refuge in flight from the land of the solid Democracy. All these things he can see and his blood never warms so as to put him to inconvenience or hinder him from 'speaking dryly.' But a sweltering Democratic repeater deprived of the opportunity to cheat in an election—that is the spectacle that arouses his indignation."

—Special despatches from Washington say that Congressman Murch is free in his expression as to the course the Greenbackers of this state will pursue. "He says the Greenbackers are perfectly united. Every letter he receives is strongly opposed to any coalition with the Democracy. In fact, the Democracy in Maine have no future. Their only hope is to accept the situation and ride behind. He only knows of one paper in the state assuming to be Greenback that lends the least countenance to a fusion. Coalition means defeat, and they distrust every proposition looking to such a result. They will adopt a clear-cut Greenback platform, and invite the co-operation of every man opposed to the present financial policy of the Administration. They are stronger today than ever before. The action of the present session of Congress has increased their forces wonderfully. The efforts of the Democracy to raise fictitious issues in order to divert the popular mind has proved a boomerang in Maine. All his letters are fil

EDITORIAL AND SELECTED ITEMS.

—Now repair the roads.

—Gardens mostly planted.

—Promises of fruit abundant.

—Don't forget the Reform Club Convention at Dixfield, next Thursday.

—Only a month to the fourth of July. Green peas will have to rush to get there on time.

—Judge Burbank of Boston, proprietor of the White Mountain Stock Farm at Shelburne, has been invited to deliver lectures before the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Hanover, N. H.

—Socialism, by Mr. Godkin; the Currency and U. S. Supreme Court, by Mr. Brooks Adams; the Indian Question, by Ex-Secretary Cox; the State of Greece; the Condition of Turkey; London Actors; Recent American and English Literature, are topics in the *International Review* for June. A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y., Publishers. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. This high-class magazine should be in every American household. The ablest and most charming writers in the world are contributors. Subscription, $5.00 a year.

—Dr. Warren, editor of the *Christian Mirror*, obtained something of a reputation as a humorous poet, by his efforts on a recent editorial excursion, but we never expected to see him filling the position of funny man on his own paper. Last week, among the editorials, he published the following:

How curious it is at this day to witness the revived use of the horse-shoe as a charm or pledge of "good luck," and that by many who are profuse in their ridicule of Puritan witchcraft and similar superstitions of the past. We saw recently a handsome *gilded* shoe suspended over an apothecary's counter, as if the guardian genius of the place. Is it possible that those who thus employ this article have any faith in it for such a purpose? Are the science and learning of the nineteenth century so utterly ineffective? Is *this* to be made a substitute for that trust in God and his gracious Providence which our Saviour taught us to exercise? Should not persons who pretend to ordinary intelligence, much more, who profess religious faith, be ashamed of this relic of one of the most senseless superstitions of the dark ages?

It is singular for a doctor of divinity to joke in such a serious manner over a thing of this kind, but it would be more singular still if he spoke in earnest, not knowing that "decorated horse-shoes" were ornaments like "decorated flower-pots," and have no more spiritual significance, the one than the other.

PERSONAL.—Mr. B. F. Russell, formerly of Greenwood, is editor of the *Mirror*, published at Steelville, Mo. He publishes an enterprising journal, which we have long welcomed among our exchanges.

A correspondent writes:

"L. E. Holden, an Oxford County boy, has recently sold his interest in the Old Telegraph mine, Utah, for $1,000,000 cash. He is now probably the richest man Oxford County has ever produced. Mr. Holden taught the public school at Bethel Hill in 1850, and his old students and associates will rejoice to learn of his present prosperity."

$50,000 will settle all claims we have against him.

Geo. A. Wilson, esq., of South Paris, has been employed by the Selectmen of Monmouth to investigate the financial affairs of that town. After examining the accounts of Treasurer and Selectmen, for the past fourteen years, he finds that the last Treasurer captured the snug little sum of $12,534.62. Mr. Wilson has made a most complete and exhaustive report of all the financial transactions of the town for these years. It has been ordered printed, by the Selectmen, and will be placed before the people at a town meeting held today. Mr. Wilson's reputation as an expert accountant and mathematician receives more than local notice.

NEW ATLAS.—Messrs. Colby & Caldwell of Philadelphia, are preparing a complete Atlas of Oxford County, which, when completed, will be invaluable to every business man. There is a large map of the whole county, then a number of smaller maps, representing the several towns and villages, giving every house, its shape and ownership. Nothing so complete has heretofore been offered to our citizens. The proprietors of this enterprise are now canvassing for the work.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 7 A.M.

Sunday, 52° clear; Monday, 40° clear; Tuesday, 44° clear; Wednesday, 49° clear; Thursday, 64° clear; Friday, 58° clear; Saturday, 66° clear.

THE STATE.

—The appropriations made by the Portland City Government for the coming year amount to $825,437, the largest item being $150,750 for interest.

—The workmen employed at the Rockland Granite Works in dressing the mammoth shaft for the Gen Wool monument have completed one side and are engaged on the second side. The sides of this massive block of granite contain about 275 superficial feet each.

—Gen. B. F. Butler passed through Portland, Tuesday noon, accompanied by his son, on his way to North Andover on a fishing excursion. He declined to be interviewed. In conversation with a friend in the smoking car he is reported to have said: "Congress was to blame for the present condition of affairs. Congress seems to be trying to get up a row on the Southern question when there is no need of having one. I don't object to a row, but I want it for some cause."

—Gov. Garcelon, according to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* gave the Southerners the following information about the Maine liquor law: "I am not certain that its operations have been beneficial. There are so many ways of evading it that it is impossible to enforce it. One of the most certain ways is the organization of 'clubs,' as they are called. A barrel of liquor is kept at a certain place, is free to all 'members of the club.' Then, again, we find that there are a great many secret bar rooms hidden away in the vagabond quarters of the city, usually in cellars and back rooms. It is impossible, of course, to exercise any espionage over them, because if they were discovered at all they must be blotted out. The police in the cities are usually an unreliable class of men, being politicians or the tools of politicians. In many cases they are open to bribes in consideration of which they agree to leave these bar rooms alone, and to even protect them by their secret sympathy. Then, again, they know that they hold their places on the force by consideration of the votes they bring to their patrons." Well, we get a good deal of news of late by the way of Georgia!—*Lewiston Journal.*

Harper's Magazine was the first of the June monthlies received. The number marks the beginning of a new era in the publication of this widely-known periodical. With the commencement of this, the 50th volume, the publishers have used new and larger type, and have slightly increased the pages in width, so as to offer better facilities for illustration. The appearance of the magazine, with these exceptions, remains the same as before. The familiar cover retains the tint and design that have been characteristic of it from the day it was first seen, nearly thirty years ago. This improvement will warmly commend itself to every reader, and is in harmony with the past career of the magazine, no violent or radical change in its general appearance or in its editorial conduct having ever occurred. The beauty of the engravings in the June number is especially noteworthy. "The Honorable Hudson Bay Company," by B. M. Robinson; "The Grand Days of Histrionics," by Olive Logan; the conclusion of Col. Waring's interesting "Berg und Thal" sketches, and the second paper on "A Peninsula Canaan," by Howard Pyle, are all attractively illustrated. E. P. Whipple contributes some interesting personal "Recollections of Agassiz"; James T. Field gives a sprightly "Free Lecture Experience"; J. Esten Cooke and Mrs. Gibbons contribute respectively sketches of "Alexander Spotswood" and "The citizen of Paris." Miss Mulock's serial, "Young Mrs. Jardine," is continued; and there is the usual variety of short stories, poems and editorial matter.

BORN.

In Paris, May 26th, to the wife of Russell E. Chute, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, May 23, by Rev. L. A. Freeman, Capt. John W. Page of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. Etta L. Glover of East Sumner, Me.

In Rumford, by M. F. Knight, esq., Mr. Frank W. Gilmes of Milton Plantation and Miss Ina E. Knight of Greenwood.

FAT PEOPLE.

Corpulent people can be reduced from two to five pounds per week without starvation, by using Allan's Anti Fat, a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless remedy. It acts on the food in the stomach, neutralizing all saccharine and oleaginous matter.

383 *Washington St., Boston, May 21st, 1878.* BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.: *Gentlemen*—Without special change of diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti Fat reduced me four and one-half pounds. Yours resp'y, M. A. BUSH.

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the Botanic Medicine Co. Anti Fat sold by druggists.

One of the very few travelling Companies who give a strictly first class performance for such unprecedently low prices of admission, 25 and 35 cents, is the Association about to exhibit at So. Paris, and the consequence has been that in many places the halls and opera houses have proven too small to accommodate the concourse of people who turn out to see Uncle Tom's Cabin, as presented by this Company. The managers have struck the key note in adopting the low prices, and instead of playing to scanty audiences, full houses greet them everywhere. Success to them.

ELEGANT HAIR is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early, should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at **Grand Union Hotel,** nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse Cars Stages and Elevated Rail Road to all Depots. Give the Grand Union a trial. my27-1y

NEW BOOK.

"HOW TO SHOOT ON THE WING!" The greatest sporting book ever published. Endorsed by Bogardus, Carver, Smith and other noted wing shots. It is in fact a *complete* guide for sportsmen in all matters relating to guns and gunning. Send for descriptive circulars and terms to agents.

CRUMB & CO., Brookfield, N. Y.

my27 2w

The most popular and fragrant Perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by **A. M. GERRY, South Paris,** and all other druggists.

Do You Believe It

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by **A. M. GERRY, So. Paris,** and all other druggists.

We Challenge The World.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by **A. M. GERRY, So. Paris,** and all other Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Second Meeting.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:—COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of Hiram H. Berry an Insolvent Debtor. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court therefor, a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said county, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in Section 39 of the Act of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine," approved February 21, 1878, and subsequent enactments relating to the same.

Attest: HERRICK C. DAVIS, Register of said Court.
june3

Notice of Second Meeting.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:—COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of Isaac Chase an Insolvent Debtor. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of the Court therefor, a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said county, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in Section 39 of the Act of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine," approved February 21, 1878, and subsequent enactments relating to the same.

Attest: HERRICK C. DAVIS, Register of said Court.
june3

Notice of Second Meeting.

In the case of Edwin Thompson an Insolvent Debtor. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court therefor, a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said county, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in Section 39 of the Act of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine," approved February 21, 1878, and subsequent enactments relating to the same.

Attest: HERRICK C. DAVIS, Register of said Court.
June3

Notice of Second Meeting.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:—COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of Dennis Holt an Insolvent Debtor. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of court therefor, a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said county, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in Section 39 of the Act of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine," approved February 21, 1878, and subsequent enactments relating to the same.

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STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:—COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of Asa F. Stearns an Insolvent debtor. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court therefor a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the Probate office in Paris, in said county, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in Section 39 of the Act of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine," approved February 21, 1878, and subsequent enactments relating to the same.

Attest: HERRICK C. DAVIS, Register of said Court.
June3

New Hall, So. Paris, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

FARRAR & PEARSON'S

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COMP'Y.

Over 100 performances given by this company. Appearance of the petite and accomplished actress **Miss Blanche Slader,** in her original rendition of "Topsy." **Little Lena Adrien** as "Eva," supported by **MR. C. H. CLARKE,** late of the Globe Theatre, Boston, and a magnificent cast.

Admission only 25 cts; Children under 10 years, 15 cts. All reserved seats, 35 cts. Tickets for sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the premises in Rumford, on Saturday, the fifth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate of Sally Coburn of Rumford, deceased, viz: The homestead of said deceased at the time of her death, situated in Rumford, aforesaid.

ISAAC BRADEEN, Adm'r.
Rumford, June 3, A. D. 1879. 3w

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, the fifth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Jason Hammond late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, viz: The homestead farm of said deceased, at the time of his death, situated in Woodstock, aforesaid.

ALFRED P. ANDREWS, Admr.
Woodstock, June 3, A. D. 1879. 3w

State of Maine.

OXFORD, SS:—Court of Insolvency at Paris, in said county, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1879.

ON the petition of Angelia Chase, wife of Isaac Chase of Peru, in said county, an Insolvent Debtor, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Insolvent estate of her late husband:

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Court of Insolvency, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said county, on the eighteenth day of June next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

Freedom Notice.

THIS day, for a valuable consideration, I have given my son, JOHN I. GREENLAW, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEANDER GREENLAW.
Witness: E. T. COTTON.
Brownfield, May 21, 1879. je3 3w

PIGS! PIGS!! PIGS!!!

FORTY PIGS, from one to five weeks old White Chester, Berkshire, Poland China. For sale at **MOSES A. MASON'S, BETHEL, MAINE.** At **$2.00** each.

MOSES A. MASON.

je3 6w*

NEW STORE,

New Firm, New Goods,

—AT—

SOUTH PARIS, Maine.

BOLSTER & ROBINSON,

at the ALVA SHURTLEFF STORE,

Have put in a clean, fresh, new stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

And such goods as are usually kept in a Country Store.

All of which, will be sold at low prices for

CASH!

Please give us a call.

N. D. BOLSTER, C. A. ROBINSON.

May 15, '79. 20-4w

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at the store of F. M. Bartlett at Bryant's Pond Village, in Woodstock, on Saturday, the fifth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of of Deborah Wright, late of Woodstock, deceased, viz: The homestead of said deceased, at the time of her death, situated at said Bryant's Pond Village

GEORGE W. BRYANT, Ex'r.
Woodstock, June 3, A. D. 1879. 3w

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, the fifth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Joseph C. Richardson, an insane person of Fryeburg, in said county, viz:—"The Walker Stevens Point," containing about twenty acres, deeded by J. Walker Stevens to said Richardson, March 28, 1868.—Also the right to cut and sell pine trees standing on certain real estate in said Fryeburg, deeded to him by Nathaniel Charles, Oct. 11, 1869. JOHN M. COFFIN, Guar.
Fryeburg, June 3, A. D. 1879.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. **Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient** is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FARMS FROM $500 TO $6000 in town of Brunswick and vicinity. Write for descriptions, giving location, value and kind of farm you want, to **T. U. EATON, Brunswick, Me.**

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Be men what we say. Sample free. Address SHAW & CO., Marshall, Mich.

HOW I CURE SPAVIN!

No scurrying nor blistering. To owners having horses suffering from this painful affliction, the remedy is invaluable. For recipe sent $1 and one 3-cent postage stamp. **H. E. PLUMB (Farmer), Monroe, Fairfield Co., Conn.**

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

$5.00 A DAY. One agent makes $22.00. Agents wanted on salary or commission. A new idea. **GEO. E. RICHARDSON, Thomaston, Me.**

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c., no 2 alike with name, 10cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Advertisement of 4 lines inserted 1 week in **300** newspapers for **$10.** Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1879.

LEVI T. LURVEY Guardian of William H. Lurvey and Lottie L. Lurvey, minor children and heirs of Charlotte B. Lurver Late of Paris in said County, having presented his account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

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

EXTRA NEWS!

—o—

!! Everybody Interested !!

—o—

MY NEW STOCK OF

Hardware, Groceries, Farming Implements, Tin, Japan, Glass, Wooden, Brittannia & Plated Ware, Clocks, Bird Cages, Carriage Hardware, Blacksmiths' Supplies, Iron and Steel, ARE NOW IN!

My Counters are Chock full of

NEW GOODS

of every description in my line, and every reader of this paper should bear in mind that I can and *will* make it to their interest to come and see my Goods and prices before spending a nickel elsewhere.

I ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Guns, Revolvers, Brass & Paper Shells, Eley's Wads, Caps, Primers, Cleaning Rods, Wad Cutters, Loading Tools, Shot and Powder Flasks.

In fact everything in the line of Shooting Goods. Laflin and Rand's, Du Pont's, Oriental, and Hazard's POWDERS. Chilled and Drop SHOT.

☞ This stock is large, well assorted, with prices very low.

I must not forget that all want the

Wm. Anson Wood's Mower,

AND

Eagle Horse Rakes.

I have them, and offer them this year on favorable terms, and at reduced prices. Call and examine before purchasing any other.

I am forced to stop the naming of articles; but suffice it to say my store is full with desirable goods, at prices that are low. "They say" is not reliable. Just come and see for yourselves, and you will be satisfied.

Call and see me—examine my stock—compare my prices. I am bound to suit you.

Chas. G. Mason,

Mason's Block, NORWAY, MAINE.

may27-8w

Abiel Chandler, Jun.,

—DEALER IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

(WATERSPOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE),

BETHEL, MAINE.

Among the good points of this machine, the following may be mentioned:

"It will plow as close to a fence, post or stump as can be done by hand. Stone no obstacle; in fact it is in stony and hard land that its advantages are most apparent, the principle upon which the plow is hung being calculated to force it into the ground, however hard. The plow is handled by the driver from his seat by a simple system of levers, enabling him to control its operation with absolute certainty. The vibrating frame, to which is attached the plow, is pivoted to the axle, and is so arranged as to be frictionless. The axle itself is adjustable, and can be raised, lowered or tipped in either direction at will, throwing the plow on the mouldboard or landside precisely as is done by hand, enabling the driver to regulate the depth and width of the furrow almost instantly. This is the only machine which permits these motions, and without these, no plow sulky can succeed in doing anything like good work."

THE OSBORNE

PLOW SULKY,

is the "perfection of Plowing Machines," and is adapted to all kinds of Plows. At the Centennial it received the highest award, in addition to which the Group of Judges on Agricultural Machinery made a Special Mention, recommending it for "its extreme simplicity. The mechanical principle involved by which the axle can be raised and lowered or tipped from right to left or vice versa from the seat, without which it is impossible to make a Sulky Plow a success; the facility with which any plow can be attached, etc.

A practical farmer who has used it, says:

In short, I would not go without it on my farm for ten times your price for it, if I could not get another, and I mean what I say. I have plowed 10 acres on rocky soil—it works to perfection, everybody is falling in love with it.

For Prices and Terms, address Mr. Chandler, as above.

I am also agent for the following Agricultural Implements:

Buckeye Mower,
Meadow King Mower,
Tompkins County Sulky Rake.
Lawn Mowers,
Doe Plows,
Paris Plows,
Brunswick Plows,
Cameron Plows,
Silver Eagle Plows,
Oliver Chilled Plows,
World's Fair Churn,
A. H. Reid's Butter Worker,
Clinton's Improved Corn-Sheller,
Corn and Cob Crusher,
Clark's Patent Root Cutter.
Holbrook's New Regulator Seed Drill,
Share's Colter Harrows, both Iron and Steel. Horse Cultivators, and steel teeth furnished for same.

—ALSO—

CARTS.

One and two horse, for farm or city work. CART WHEELS, SPECIAL TRUCKS, BARROWS, &c. in fact any tool or implement for use upon a farm will be supplied at short notice.

Repairs furnished for all kinds of Mowing Machines.

VANES

for Barns and Churches, furnished at short notice. Also iron fences, etc.

☞ Ten per cent. off from retail price for cash at time of purchase. All goods sold at lowest market prices. Address

Abiel Chandler, jr.,

(WATERSPOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE),

BETHEL, - MAINE.

may20tojuly1

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

BY THE CAR-LOAD!

Bought for CASH at BOTTOM PRICES.

Come and get our Prices if you do not buy. No trouble to show goods. Got lots of them.

YOURS TRULY,

ELLIOTT & STOWELL,

☞ UNDER MASONIC HALL. ☜

South Paris, Maine.

my27-

Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the homestead farm of Daniel H. Crockett, late of Woodstock, deceased, including the reversion of widow's dower for the payment of his just debts, expenses of sale and of administration. AARON H. CROCKETT, Executor.
Dated May 24th, 1879.

SPRING OPENING!

AT

OXFORD COUNTY DRY GOODS STORE,

SOUTH PARIS.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!

of NEW and DESIRABLE goods, bought for **CASH!** at the very low prices of the present day; and we can afford to sell for a small margin, because our expenses are light. You will find as large a stock, and we guarantee to sell every article as low, and a large portion lower, than can be found in any large city in the State.

If you do n't find everything just as advertised, we will pay you for your trouble in coming.

HANDSOME DISPLAY OF

DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL SHADES and kinds, from 10c. to $1.25 per yard. Large assortment of *BLACK GOODS*, and we offer the best value for the money in *BLACK CASHMERES* ever shown anywhere for .60, .75, .85, .90, $1.00, $1.25 per yard. Large stock of *COTTONS*, bought before the late rise, and selling at last winter's prices, which is over a cent per yard lower than you can buy anywhere else in the County.

OVER 200 DIFFERENT STYLES

Handsome NEW PRINTS, best goods, 6c., remnants, 5c. Skirts and Skirtings, Cheviot Shirtings, Woolens, Tweeds, Double & Twists, Ducks, &c., for Men and Boys' wear. Large stock Shawls, from $1.50 to $20.00. Handsome Cloakings, for Ladies and Children. Splendid assortment of Table Linens, Colored and White Napkins, Towels, Crash from 5c., up. Linen Diaper, White Flannels, and all kinds of goods for Infants' wear. One case of Ladies' Under-vests, 30c., a bargain. Cotton Yarns, all kinds, in balls and by the pound. Cotton Warps, Carpet Warp, Worsteds, Gloves all kinds, CORSETS, at .45, .50, .75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

HOSIERY,

For Ladies, Gent.'s and Children. All silk Ribbons, No. 7 and 9, for 10 and 12c. All kinds Small wares. Good Machine Cotton, 3c. spool, best, 5.

2000 CAKES SOAP, 5C., WORTH 10C.

SUNSHADES, from 50c. up.

This Stock is worthy your attention, and if you visit us, you will be satisfied that you have spent your time and money to good advantage.

TRY IT!

m20-

STATEMENT

OF THE STANDING AND CONDITION OF THE

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,—BETHEL,—May 22, 1879.

O. H. MASON, PRESIDENT. ENOCH FOSTER, JR., TREASURER.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits,	$58,730 28	
Reserved Fund,	1,743 08	
Interest,	283 80	
Profits,	390 02	
		$61,147 18

RESOURCES.

	For Value.	Marked and discounted value.	Charged on books.	
Public Funds Owned.				
County of Cook Bonds, Ill., 7s, War fund, 1880,	$500 00	$510 00	$518 75	
City of Lewiston, 6s, Mt. 1913, Me.,	5,000 00	5,250 00	4,980 00	
City of Portland, 6s, R. R. aid, 1907,	10,000 00	10,000 00	9,543 08	
Town of Bethel, 6s, bridge, 1883	400 00	400 00	400 00	
Total public funds of Maine,	$15,900 00			$15,441 83
Railroad Bonds Owned.				
Androscoggin & Kennebec, 6s, 1890,	500 00	510 00	500 00	500 00
Bank Stock Owned.				
Norway National, Norway, Me.,	1,800 00	1,962 00	1,962 50	1,962 50
Safe, (charged off).		300 00		
Real Estate Owned,		800 00	800 00	800 00
Loans to Municipalities.				
Town of Bethel,		7,690 55	7,690 55	
Town of Mason,		108 00	108 00	
Town of Newry,		343 47	343 47	
Total to Municipalities of Maine,				$8,142 02
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate,		31,760 07	31,760 07	31,760 07
Loans on Names alone,		501 72	501 72	501 72
Loans on Collaterals,		689 40	689 40	689 40
Cash on deposit, First National Bank, Portland,		798 22	798 22	798 22
Cash on hand,		551 42	551 42	551 42
Unpaid accrued interest,		845 00		
		$63,619 85		$61,147 18
Due depositors and including other liabilities,		59,970 84		
Surplus above all liabilities,		$3,649 01		

Rate of interest charged on loans the past year: 7 to 8 per cent. in advance.
Annual expenses, $250 00.
Bonds and securities kept in the Safety Deposit Vault, Portland.

JOS. TITCOMB, *State Bank Examiner.*

my27 3w

STATEMENT

OF THE STANDING AND CONDITION OF THE

SOUTH PARIS SAVINGS BANK—SOUTH PARIS—May 23, 1879.

ALVA SHURTLEFF, President. *GEORGE A. WILSON, Treasurer.*

Liabilities.

Deposits,	$94,780 41	
Reserved Fund,	1,650 00	
Profits,	211 68	
		$96,642 09

Resources.

	For Value.	Marked and discounted value.	Charged on books.	
Bank Stock Owned.				
Canal National, Portland,	$700 00	$973 00	$937 00	
Cumberland National, Portland,	80 00	100 00	100 00	
First National, Portland,	3,400 00	4,386 00	4,525 00	
National Shoe and Leather, Auburn,	10,000 00	10,200 00	10,200 00	
Total Bank Stock of Maine,	$14,180 00			$15,768 00
Railroad Bonds Owned.				
Maine Central, 7s, consolidated,	4,000 00	3,920 00	3,840 00	3,840 00
Safe,		600 00	650 00	650 00
Loans on Bank Stock.				
First National, Portland.		928 30	928 30	928 30
On Savings Bank Books.				
Norway Savings Bank, Norway,		100 00	100 00	
Portland Savings Bank, Portland,		100 00	100 00	
South Paris Savings Bank, Paris,		500 00	500 00	
Total on Savings Bank Books of Maine,				$700 00
To Corporations				
Paris Hill Manufacturing Company, Paris,	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Loans on Mortgages of real estate,	68,010 94	68,010 94	68,010 94	
Horses, Carriages, Machinery & Musical Instruments,	858 75	858 75	858 75	
Insurance account,	74 88	74 88	74 88	
Expense account,		68 72	68 72	
Cash on deposit, First National Bank, Portland,	336 84	336 84	336 84	
Cash on deposit, Norway National Bank, Norway,	1,184 00	1,184 00	1,184 00	
Cash on Hand,	221 66	221 66	221 66	
Unpaid accrued interest,	450 00			
	$96,944 37			$96,642 09
Due depositors, and including other liabilities,	95,300 04			
Surplus above all liabilities,	$1,644 33			

Rate of interest charged on loans the past year: 8 per cent. in advance.
Annual expenses, $700.
Bonds and securities kept in the Safety Deposit Vault, Portland.

JOS. TITCOMB, *Bank Examiner.*

je3-3w

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

MARY O. OSGOOD named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Osgood late of Hiram in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy, attest:—H. C. DAVIS, Register.
ap29-3w

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber wishes to announce to the public that he has rented the **STEARNS SHOP, PARIS HILL,** and is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING. I have also on hand a few nice BEE-HIVES, which will be sold cheap.

H. R. KEENE.

Paris, May 20, 1879.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

MARY A. DYER Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William S. Crawford late of Paris in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

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

Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the fourteenth day of July, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title, and interest which David Kimball, late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, had in and to the following described real estate, viz:—The stand formerly occupied by Ezra Jewell at North Woodstock, containing about one acre, with the buildings thereon.

CHAS. A. KIMBALL, Administrator.
Dated this 29th day of May, 1879. jun3 3w

Freedom Notice.

THIS day for a valuable consideration I have given my son, Freeman H. Day, his time to trade and act for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JAMES DAY, JR.

Witness—SUMNER EVANS.
Lovell, May 17th, 1879. 20-3w

SCROFULA,

Erysipelas, Eruptions, Ulcerous Affections, Mecurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all troubles arising from impure blood, are cured by the use of

Dr. Cummings'

Compound Extract of

Sarsaparilla & Dock,

made in strict conformity with the original recipe of *Dr. Stephen Cummings*, and prescribed by him with the *best* results, for nearly 50 *years*, in the city of Portland.

Be sure and ask your druggist for it.

may 20-3m

ABSTRACT

OF

CRIMINAL COSTS

ALLOWED BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, MAY TERM, A. D. 1879.

State vs. Whitten, mittimus,			$ 87
" " Ames,	Henry C. Reed,	Justice,	29.17
" " Bailey,	same,	"	18.83
" " Smith,	Hiram A. Ellis,	"	12.11
" " Child,	A. Hayford,	"	27.42
" " Same,	same,	"	17.52
" " Billings,	F. B. Andrews,	"	6.57
" " Same,	same,	"	9.75
" " Alden,	same,	"	9.75
" " Smith, mittimus,			10.25
" " Sullivan,	David Knapp,	"	26.36
" " Nelson,	same,	"	16.43
" " Porter,	same,	"	13.58
" " Intoxicating Liquors

THE WAR WITH INSECTS.

The familiar talk of Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, at Hingham, was just such talk as farmers need. It is not long since men who took the trouble to study the habits of insects were looked upon with derision by average farmers. They were often called bugologists, sometimes "naturals," and not seldom fools. Insects have been considered too "small potatoes" to be worthy the serious thought of men of business. Were we to advocate the teaching of entomology in our public schools, most people, farmers no less than others, would look upon the proposition as ridiculous. The idea of spending time in school hours chasing butterflies, or counting the number of stripes or spots on the back of a bug! And yet not a week passes during the growing season that some farmer does not write to the editor of his agricultural journal, for information as to the best method of killing potato bugs, squash bugs, curculios, or other insects by the score or hundred, which injure or destroy his growing crops. Then in winter it is how to kill lice on cattle or poultry, ticks on sheep, or scab on the legs of fowls or the skin of cattle.

The first insect noticed by Dr. Fisher, in his lecture, was the Colorado potato beetle, *Doryphora decimlineata*, or ten lined beetle. Its habits are now too well known to need description here. The means of destroying him are at present of the first importance. The Doctor had tried many experiments, but had found nothing so cheap or effectual as Paris green mixed with plaster, and sprinkled over the vines during the growing season. One pound of green may be mixed with two hundred pounds of plaster, and be just as destructive as if but half the plaster or less were used. The main point is to get the insects to eat of the poison, a little being as sure to kill as much. In mixing the plaster with the green, he is careful to cover the nose to prevent inhaling the poison; then, by pouring a quantity upon a sheet or other close woven cloth, and letting it roll over and over upon itself, raising first one edge of the sheet and then the other, he has been able to mix the materials very evenly. Simply stirring in a dish is not a thorough method of mixing. Hellebore and some other poisons will destroy the insects, but the expense is one hundred times greater, while the danger from poisoning is no less to the individual applying it. The application need not be made more than two or three times during the season under ordinary circumstances.

The tent caterpillar which builds its house in our apple-trees, though often doing an immense amount of damage when neglected, is one of the most easily managed insects with which the orchardist has to contend. Go over the orchards when the young caterpillars are just coming from the eggs and beginning to spin webs for their nests, and a single stroke of the finger drawn across the nest will roll them out of existence. When they first hatch, a whole colony of two or three hundred may be crushed between the thumb and finger, leaving hardly a stain.

The eggs of the apple tree borer are laid in June and July, and the larvæ are easily destroyed during the first summer, while their work is confined to the bark. After they enter the wood they may be reached by cutting or by inserting a wire, but he had found a piece of whalebone ten inches long, whittled to a point, the best thing to follow them in their crooked paths up the trunk. The rose bug had been a serious enemy to contend with on his grape vines. They also swarm in clover and hay fields, but do most injury to grapes while in bloom, eating the blossoms clean from the future bunches, and thus entirely destroy, in a single hour, the work of a whole year. Here, too, handpicking seems to be the only practicable remedy. He is more successful in destroying them by going through the vineyard early in the morning, and with a dish of water held beneath the bunches, giving the bugs a gentle tap, when they roll up their legs and tumble into the water. Of course it is constant vigilance that wins in this as in most other endeavors in life. The curculio, the Doctor believes, is a blessing, as his work is chiefly performed while the fruit is young and is hanging too thickly on the trees. This insect helps the farmer to thin his fruit, but if allowed to become too numerous they may also become our enemies.

The forest tree caterpillar or fall web worm, which attacks the apple, pear and cherry trees, must be destroyed by searching early and often till their season is past. If taken as soon as hatched, only a few leaves will be injured, but if let alone, whole limbs with their fruit will be rendered worthless, for fruit cannot grow and ripen without leaves. The codling moth, which causes so much wormy fruit during harvest and through the winter, is an enemy every time, as most of his work of thinning fruit is done too late to help the remaining portion of the crop. The codling worm moth is, though small, a very beautiful insect. They may be found in spring on the inside of cellar windows, where apples have been stored. Their pupa cases may also be found in the crevices of boxes or barrels that have contained apples, and they may be found abundantly, too, under the rough bark of the trees near where they were reared. Scraping trees at the right season will destroy a great many. The best method he had discovered for trapping this insect is to wrap the trunk of the trees with loosely folded paper, which invites them to form their cocoons therein, and whence they may be removed weekly. In his own orchard he had fifty-seven trees which were treated in this way the past summer, the chrysalides being destroyed every Monday morning. The first week, on the 22d of July, he found less than a hundred, but later he sometimes found as many as two or three hundred. During the season he trapped, in all, 2152 which were counted, and probably as many more not counted, each of which might lay thirty eggs next year, thus checking much mischief for the coming season. He had 175 barrels of good, sound fruit the past summer and autumn, all free from insects, and insects enough have been destroyed to save 120 barrels of apples from being attacked next year. That being the case, it would seem that such work pays.

There were many other insects of which he might say something, but as he had designed to discuss only such as he had become personally familiar with, he would not enlarge. In answer to a question, the speaker said that the quince tree borer was similar in its habits to the apple tree borer, but was another species. They should be destroyed in the same way as given for destroying the borer of the apple tree.—*New England Farmer.*

MANURES.

Five years ago I moved on to the place where I now live. My field of some eight or ten acres was badly run out, cutting only about four tons of hay the first year. I had a chance for obtaining a good supply of what we call salt water muck. This I get out in the winter and put it under my horse and cattle every day through the summer, or as long as the muck is dry; and I also keep my hogs well supplied with it. By doing this, I more than double the quantity of my manure, and I find the quality is good. All the manure I make in this way through the summer, I spread on the grass ground in the fall. The sooner it is spread after haying, the more benefit you will receive the next season. The result of this course is, I cut last year what I judged to be thirteen tons of good hay. I think if I had spread the manure on my pasture land the result would have been full as satisfactory.

I make use of some eight or ten cords of muck per year. With my horse and a man, I get out all I want for the year in less than two days, and I don't spend more than ten minutes per day in putting it into the stalls. Now the way I manage with my hen manure is this: For my hen house I put a building 12x12 against the barn, cut a place so that I can throw the manure from the horse stall into the hen house, which is so warm by the heating of the manure, that we have not had but one egg freeze for five winters.—When the manure heats more than what I think necessary, I make use of a little more muck. We keep thirty or forty hens. The manure from the hen house is the most powerful of any which I use, not excepting that from the hog yard, either to spread on the grass ground, or to put in the hill.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

IN GENERAL.

—Right in the heart of old London, workmen recently excavated the fossil remains of several extinct animals. They include elephant tusks and molars, teeth and numerous bones of the gigantic extinct ox. The depth at which the remains were found varied from 15 to 30 feet.

—**The steamship Great Eastern** is something of an elephant on the hands of the company that owns her. She is lying at a foreign port idle, and as her engines are out of date, there is little chance of finding employment for her. It would cost $350,000 to fit her with proper enginery.

—Not less than 4953 persons were killed during the last year in the northwest province of India and in Oude by wild beasts and snakes, and of these 3871 owed their deaths to snake bites. No less than 19,513 head of cattle were also destroyed, mostly by leopards, in the vast grazing plains of the Terai. Rewards to the extent of 10,000 rupees were paid by the Government for the destruction of 3910 wild animals.

—Mr. Robert Bonner has spent $156,700 for geldings and probably more. Thus, he paid for Dexter $33,000, for Edwin Forrest $16,000, for Grafton $15,000. Bruno cost him $15,000, the Auburn horse $13,000, Wellesley Boy $12,000, Joe Elliott $10,000, Mambrino Bertie $10,000, Dick Jameson $10,000, Lantern and Light $9000, John Taylor $35,000, Centennial $3,000, Keene Jim $28,000, Boston Gray $7,000, Carl Burr $1200, Honest Peter $1200.

—A despatch from Omaha, Neb., May 12, says: An important decision was rendered yesterday in the United States Court by Judge Dundy in the Ponca Indian habeas corpus: that he possesses the inherent right of expatriation and that no rightful authority exists for removing him by force to the Indian territory; that the military could only arrest and turn him over to the civil authorities here, and not having done this, he finds that these Indians are unlawfully detained and orders them discharged from custody.

—Mr. Martin was a conductor on an Iowa railroad. He is a church member, and at a recent revival meeting told what the Lord had done for him. Among other things, he said he run his caboose car from Cedar Rapids to Pottsville without a flange on one wheel. He had faith the Lord would keep the caboose on the track, and He did. It was not long after he received an epistle from the general superintendent, which began thus: "Young man, I don't believe the Lord has anything to do with running freight trains;" and now Martin has no caboose to run on the faith principle.

—It is a pity that precept and example do not go together—that men who give good advice should not be able to take it themselves. The Rev. W. Banks wrote a popular devotional book, entitled "Heaven is my home," intended to induce people to lay aside all worldliness, and detach their souls from fleeting joys and interests. But alas! the excellent author was so far from following his own counsels that when he lost money largely by the failure of the city of Glasgow bank, instead of holding his book to his heart for comfort, he actually died of grief at the loss of his property.—*Portland Advertiser.*

MAINE DUROC

Will make the season of 1879, at the stable of

THE SUBSCRIBER,

—NEAR—

KEZAR FALLS,

Five miles from the BALDWIN STATION, on the PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R. R.

—PEDIGREE:—

MAINE DUROC by MESSENGER DUROC, he by RYSDYKE'S HAMBLETONIAN. Dam of MAINE DUROC by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, he by C. M. CLAY, &c., Grand-dam by OLD ABDALLAH.

Circulars sent FREE on application.

Major Edgecomb,

Kezar Falls, Maine.

a22-2m

Human Hair Goods!

I would be pleased to call your attention to my stock of HAIR GOODS, embracing

Switches, Braids, Puffs, Curls, Frizzes, Wigs, Front Pieces, &c.

HAIR JEWELRY, of all descriptions made to order. I am prepared to make any of the above mentioned articles at the lowest possible rates, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Faded Switches and Light Hair darkened to any required shade.

The highest price paid for cut hair or combings. Orders sent by mail, with shade of hair, promptly attended to.

Please call and examine my goods and prices.

Miss NELLIE H. RAWSON,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

Paris, Oct. 8, 1878.

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP!
AT SOUTH PARIS.

The subscribers having secured the services of H. F. MIXER, and will carry on CARRIAGE MAKING and REPAIRING, in connection with their blacksmithing business. With GOOD WORK at FAIR PRICES, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

RICHARDSON & STOWELL.

a13-2m

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, which only the essential medical principles are obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains (the dead matter) is foul, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Y-t all saults are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, by stimulating and invigorating secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Cincinnati, O.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Barnum's Great Gold Dollar Concert Troupe, I contracted a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. Take cold brought on a severe attack of catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to leave the troupe, disappointed and return home, unable to sing a note. For nearly six months I was unable to sing at all. My first attack of catarrh had left my nasal organs in a very sensitive condition, so that a cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued for some time. The last attack, however, I recovered, most terrible. I suffered in all parts of my head, back of my head, was so hoarse as to be almost unable to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had the so-called remedies continued a week longer they would have fastened death upon my victim. When in this most racking condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without avail. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is now (April 1st) six months since I took the last dose, and I can scarcely realize that I ever was a victim. To describe the wonderful relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, Under Self-Blower, both internal and external, I remain, very truly yours, JOHN F. HOLBROOK.

Respectfully yours, GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 1, 1879.

Each package contains the Improved Nasal Syringe, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a Highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

This popular Plaster has now been before the public for years, and, notwithstanding the immense quantity of imitations in the form of liniments, etc., which have appeared during the last few years, they have not yet found a rival in their peculiar sphere of usefulness, which is attested by well-authenticated testimonials, which may be seen by any one. They are sold by all Druggists in all parts of the United States, and will be sent free of charge to any address on receipt of price, by us. Improvements, in many ways, are daily made in our goods, by experience, and we now offer the best plaster in the world at the price of an inferior article. All we ask from every sufferer is the trifling outlay of the price (25 cents, although some of our superior plasters, 50 cents, are worth ten times the money), and we feel confident that the Collins Voltaic Plaster is the best for the least money of any other remedy you can be bought, numerous testimonials to the contrary notwithstanding. Rather than suffer with aches and pains, give us a trial, and we will be satisfied. Beware of worthless imitations, such as Galvanic Salve, Galvanic Oil, Galvanic Ointment, and Galvanic Anything, as we do not manufacture any such humbugs. If you ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Have it if you have to send to us for it.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

NEW STORE!
—AND—
NEW STOCK!

Having purchased the KIMBALL STORE, (in the Kimball Block), I am prepared to show you the best

STOCK OF GOODS

in this County, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gents.' Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats and Caps, Crockery and GLASSWARE,

and a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions, all of which are new goods, and will be sold CHEAP. Hoping to see all old and many new customers, I remain, yours respectfully,

Ceylon Rowe.

Bethel, April 24, 1879. m6w

FARMS AND HOMES!

MINNESOTA FARMING LANDS AND DAKOTA

Over 1,000,000 Acres for Sale by the

WINONA & ST. PETER R.R. CO.

At from $2 to $6 per Acre, and on liberal terms.

These lands lie in the great Wheat belt of the Northwest, and are equally well adapted to the growth of other grain, vegetables, etc. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

THEY ARE FREE FROM INCUMBRANCE.

Purchasers of 160 acres will be allowed the FULL amount of their fare over the C. & N. W. and W. & St. P. Railways.

Circulars, Maps, etc., containing FULL INFORMATION sent FREE.

H. M. Hurchard, Land Agent, Nassau, Mass. | Chas. E. Simmons, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Offices C. & N.-W. Ry Co., Chicago, Ills.

KNOX STALLION,
ECLAIR!

Will make the season of **1879** at the stable of

C. W. KIMBALL, Rumford Point.

PEDIGREE:

By **Gen. Knox.** Dam by **Merrow Horse**, by **Witherell**, by **Winthrop Messenger.**

ECLAIR is eight years old, jet black, 15½ hands high, weighs 1000 lbs., and resembles his sire, Gen. Knox, more closely than any other horse in Maine. **Breeders** are respectfully requested to call and examine ECLAIR and his colts.

Terms of Service: To Warrant, $10.

Mares from a distance kept at reasonable rates. All accidents and escapes at owner's risk, but due care will be taken to prevent the same.

C. W. KIMBALL.

Rumford Point, May 1, 1879. 13-2m

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

WILLIAM H. KING, late of Oxford,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ELLEN A. KING.

May 20, 1879.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

GEORGE B. BEARCE Trustee on the estate of John E. Bearce late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of trustee of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

R. T. ALLEN,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

FINE CARRIAGES!

MILTON PL'N, ME.

My goods are made from the best material and are completed in a durable and elegant style. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Milton, March 18, 1879. tf

STEPHEN CHARLES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

MARBLE GRAVE-STONES, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, MANTELS, ORNAMENTAL PIECES, &c. GRANITE MONUMENTS, CURBING, &c.

No. Fryeburg, Me.

March 4, 1879. 1y

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT

For Man and Beast.

A sure cure for **Wounds, Sprains, Burns, Cuts, Galls, Wind Corns, Strain, Bruises, Ulcers, Scalds Sores, Galls, Boils, Fistula,** *and all Skin Diseases.* **Rub it in well with the hand.**

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50c per bottle

To People Having Homes!

BEAUTIFY YOUR GROUNDS

I am prepared to send any parties the following Climbing Roses, Wistarias, Clematis, Woodbine and Honeysuckle, all of which are perfectly hardy and true to NAME—at prices lower than ever sold before. I have several thousands of each, and am obliged to reduce my stock this spring.

LOOK AT MY PRICES.

CLIMBING ROSES.

1 Baltimore Bell, White,	3 years old.
1 Gem of Prairie, red,	"
1 Queen of Prairie, blush pink,	"
1 Triumphant, deep rose,	"

The above five for $1, or any five on the list for $1

Clematis and Wistarias.

1 Clematis, "Jackmanni," large purple,	2 years
1 Clematis, "Eugenie," pure white,	"
1 Chinese Wistaria, large purple,	"
1 Chinese Wistaria, pure white,	"
1 American Wistaria, yellow (Virginia),	"

The above five for $1, or any five on the list for $1.

Honeysuckles and Woodbines.

1 Japan Golden Leaved, yellow,	3 years,
1 Dutch Monthly, red and yellow; best blossoms all summer,	"
1 Japonica, pure white,	"
1 Scarlet Trumpet Plant, splendid climber,	"
1 Boss, large purple (new thing),	"

The above five for $1, or any five on the list for $1

Parties can order any 5 of the 15 articles for $1 or any 18 for $3. Send post or express paid.—Those ordering at once will have the advantage of a full assortment of the above varieties. Cash to accompany orders. Receipts sent at once, and the goods in April or May.

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
Andover, N. H.

a15-2m08

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

ON the petition of MARY F. PERHAM widow of Columbus Perham late of Woodstock in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

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

ROBBINS BROWN late of Bethel

in said County deceased by giving bonds as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL B. TWITCHELL.

May 20, 1879.

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

JOEL HALL late of Peru

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

NOAH HALL.

May 20, 1879.

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

ABRAM NEWTON late of Canton

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ORLANDO A. HAYFORD.

May 20, 1879.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

ON the petition of ORLANDO A. HAYFORD, Administrator of the estate of Abram Newton, late of Canton in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey certain real estate situated in Canton on the road leading from Canton Village over the Staples Hill, so called, and being the home lot purchased by said Newton of Alvarado Hayford, to Lizzie R. Nelson of Canton, at an advantageous offer of three hundred and twenty-five dollars:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris in said county that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

LOIS M. HOWARD named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Howard late of Brownfield in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

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

SARAH L. FOSS late of Paris,

in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

REUBEN N. FOSS.

May 20, 1879.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

SOLOMON CHASE Administrator on the estate of Samuel B. Bacon late of Paris in said County deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla Docks, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal disarrangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

MAINE JEFFERSON,

By BRET HARTE, he by THOS. JEFFERSON will be be kept for public service during the season of 1879, in charge of

SAM'L D. JORDAN,

Mechanic Falls, Maine,

Terms of Service for the Season, $30.00

in Note payable 9 months from date of service Mares not proving with foal, returnable next season, free. All accidents and escapes at owner' risk.

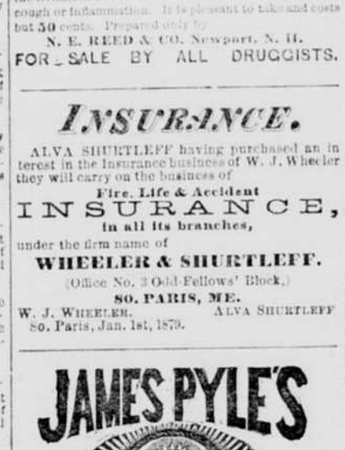
MAINE JEFFERSON was AWARDED both as a two-year-old and three-year-old, FIRST PREMIUMS at the NEW ENGLAND FAIRS, Portland and Worcester, also at MAINE STATE FAIRS, 1877 and 1878.

Foaled June, 1875, color jet black. His breeding is superfine, and his form and style elegant. He is a pure gaited NATURAL trotter.

Breeders owning choice mares are respectfully requested to send for circular of Pedigree and description.

Note.—"There is an advantage to breeders of trotting horses in the possession of strains of blood that show early powers of a high order that from a business point of view, can scarcely be over-valued * * * early speed is soon to become an item of the greatest value to breeders, and one that can scarcely be ignored."—*The Spirit of the Times.*

apl-eowtf



IS A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED MEDICINAL EXTRACT OF ROOTS, for the Immediate Relief and Permanent CURE of ALL Affections of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Hectic Fever, and all symptoms of

CONSUMPTION.

It is not claimed that it will cure all the diseases that flesh is heir to, but it is prepared expressly for the permanent cure of all affections of the throat and lungs. **It will not dry up** the cough and leave the **cause behind** to attack you again, but it will **loosen** and **cleanse** the lungs of all impurities, and will allay the the irritation of the throat and lungs caused by your cough or inflammation. It is pleasant to take and costs but 50 cents. Prepared only by

N. E. REED & CO. Newport, N. H.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

INSURANCE.

ALVA SHURTLEFF having purchased an interest in the Insurance business of W. J. Wheeler they will carry on the business of

Fire, Life & Accident

INSURANCE,

in all its branches,

under the firm name of

WHEELER & SHURTLEFF.

(Office No. 3 Odd-Fellows' Block,)

SO. PARIS, ME.

W. J. WHEELER. ALVA SHURTLEFF

So. Paris, Jan. 1st, 1879.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE GREATEST

WASHING COMPOUND

Ever put upon the market, and the *only one that abolishes toil and drudgery without injuring the finest fabric.* No family should be without it. The saving of **Labor, Time, and Soap,** will prove astonishing.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

But beware of vile imitations.

ASK FOR PEARLINE.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

VALUABLE

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

South Paris, Maine.

THE subscriber wishing to dispose of all Real Estate in So. Paris, offers for sale the beautiful lot situated in the heart of the village, and known as the J. S. Dennett field. It will be sold entire, or cut up in lots to suit purchasers. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to build or to purchase as an investment. For particulars call on C. E. RICHARDSON, So. Paris.

a1-cow3m* F. J. DENNETT.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1879.

Pettengill's Pat. Side-Hill plow and horse-hoe—Paris Plows—Coulter Harrows—Cultivators, etc., etc. Send for price list, to F. C. MERRILL, Manf'r of Ag'l Implements, So. PARIS, ME.

March 14, 1879. 18-

THE STONE AGE.

IF any reader of the DEMOCRAT has any relics of the noble savages who formerly inhabited these parts, in the shape of stone arrow-heads, stone spears, axes, knives, hatchets or tomahawks; stone pipes or mouth pieces, or anything of the sort, which they care to sell; they may hear of a purchaser by addressing CURIOSITY HUNTER, at this office.

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Winter Arrangement,

Until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Lewiston, leave Portland at 7:10 a.m., 12:25 and 5:30 p. m. For Quebec, Montreal and the West leave Portland at 1:30 p. m., Lewiston at 1:50 p. m., South Paris 3:38 p. m. and Gorham at 6:00 p. m.

Local trains for Gorham leave Portland at 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., and South Paris at 10:30 a. m. and 7:55 p. m.

Mixed for Island Pond leaves Gorham at 1:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

For Portland leave Lewiston at 7:10 a. m., 10:55 a. m., 1:20 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. For Portland, Lewiston and Boston leave Island Pond at 6:30 a. m., Gorham 8:50 a. m. and South Paris 10:20 a. m.

Local for Portland and Lewiston leaves Gorham at 4 a. m., South Paris at 6:25 a. m.

Mixed for Portland leaves Gorham at 10:37 a. m., South Paris at 2:10 p. m.

Mixed for Gorham leaves Island Pond at 11:00 p. m.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, May 15, 1879. 20-1y

Maine Steamship Co.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia.

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

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

Passage in State Room $1.00, meals extra.

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

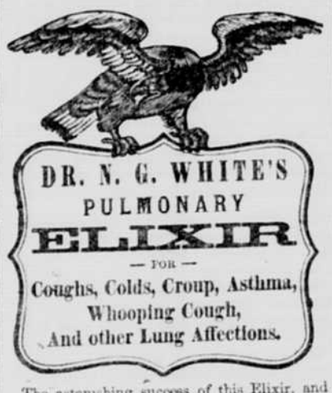
☞ Freight taken at the lowest rates.

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

HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.

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

Tickets and State rooms can also be obtained at Exchange Street. tulv27tf



The astonishing success of this Elixir, and the unparalleled sale, are sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other remedies of the kind, for

Lung and Throat Affections.

BURIAL CASKETS.

Having now on hand over 100 CASKETS AND COFFINS, I feel confident that I can supply the trade for the coming year as low as the lowest. I keep constantly on hand

CASKETS AND COFFINS!

of several designs, all sizes, and trimmed in a neat and tasty manner.

Robes, Shrouds, Name Plates, Boxes.

And all things required for burial purposes. I will sell the above goods at extreme low prices.

—ALSO—

SASH, DOORS AND WINDOW FRAMES

made to order and cheap for CASH. Give me a call at the **OLD BROWN SHOP, SOUTH WOODSTOCK,** and I will use you like a brother

I. W. Andrews.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its healthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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n6-tf

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

WYMAN V. TAINTOR Administrator of the estate of Simon Taintor late of Dixfield in said County deceased, having presented his account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance:

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of May, A. D. 1879.

ON the petition of FRANK E. DAVIS et als creditors, for the appointment of Henry Bonney Administrator on the estate of Winfield S. Turner late of Hebron deceased:

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

BURNHAM'S VIEWS.

BURNHAM will spend a portion of his time, —during the month of May—making views of houses, grounds, &c., from "cabinet" to 11x14 sizes.

ORDERS RECEIVED at his studio, at SO PARIS, for the month of May.

NOW is the time to obtain BEAUTIFUL VIEWS of your residences, to send to distant friends.

PLEASE TAKE due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Respectfully,

J. U. P. Burnham.

P. S.—Interior stereoscopic views of houses halls, and churches, made to order. may6-

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners, inhabitants of the towns of Sumner and Paris, would respectfully represent that the road and highway leading from West Sumner via Pleasant Pond to North and West Paris is hilly, and drifts badly with snow; and that a part or parts of said road might be very much improved by alterations in the same; your petitioners would therefore respectfully ask and request that