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The Oxford Democrat

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GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan. 1, '77. BETHEL, ME.

CHARLES R. ELDER,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
25 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.
June 19, '78. 12

R. BUCHANAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan. 1, '77. RICHMOND, ME.

W. W. KIRK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fryburg, Me.
Commissioner for New Hampshire. Jan. 17, '78.

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

W. REDDON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Kennebunk Falls, Me.
Will practice in Oxford and York Cos. Jan. 17, '78.

FRED C. CLARK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Beal's Hotel, NORWAY.

T. S. TURNER, M. D.,
Homeopathist,
NORWAY, - - - MAINE.

RENDON, BEAL'S HOTEL.
OFFICE: At present of FRIELAND HOWE'S INSURANCE OFFICE.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10 a. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
April 15, '78. 12

ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
South Paris, Me.
Office at residence, first house above Congregational Church. Jan. 1, '77.

DR. C. L. ROBINSON,
DENTIST.
OFFICE OVER
South Paris Savings Bank.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m.
Dr. G. P. JONES, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

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Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
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DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER,
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Business by mail promptly attended to. 11-77

R. T. ALLEN,
FINE CARRIAGES!
MILTON P. N. ME.
My goods are made from the best material and are equipped in a durable and elegant style. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
Milton, March 18, 1878. 12

STEPHEN CHARLES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
MARBLE GRAVE-STONES, TABLETS,
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c.
No. Fryburg, Me.
March 4, 1878. 12

W. F. CAMERON & CO.,
27 Preble St., Portland, Me.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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CULTIVATORS, HORSE-
HOES, HARROWS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Manufacturers' Supplies at Reduced Rates.
Farming Tools Repaired at Low Rates.
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Manufactures CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, COTTONS and WOOL, and all WOOL FLANNELS, FRICKINGS and YARNS, COTTON CLOTH DRESSING and ROLL CLOTHING.
HANOVER, ME.
January 28, 1879.

LeGROW BROS.,
(Successors to Alexander Edmunds),
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER,
GUTTERS, MOULDINGS, LADDER-
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND GLAZED
WINDOWS.
24 Preble St., - - Portland, Me.
L. LeGROW - mil-ly - A. S. LeGROW.

WATCH-WORDS.

BY HELEN S. CONANT.

Through gathering clouds and stormy seas of Fate

Two golden watch-words guide and comfort me.

Tolling along my path, early and late, I cling to Patience and Fidelity.

In all the weary changes of my day I strive to follow them faithfully.

And when I falter, fainting, by the way, With subtle influence Patience strengthens me.

So onward through what suffering God may send, I walk with faith, and feet that shall not tire.

Trusting with Patience, strong unto the end, To reach at last, O Lord, my soul's desire.

(Harper's Monthly.)

LIKE HIS DAD.

I hear his mother's chiding voice,

"How came your trousers torn?"

And black as ink, sir, is that shirt

You put on clean this morn'.

"Your feet are wet, too, I declare;

You're muddy to your knees;

It is too bad, you only care

Your mother, sir, to tease.

"And those nice shoes, your Sunday best,

That but three times you've worn,

Are scratched and scraped and all run down,

The heel of one is gone.

"Your hair is twisted in a snarl,

And just look at that hand!

It looks as though 'twere never washed—

How dare you say 'tis tanned?"

"You've been a-fishing, sir, I guess—

What? been to see the match?

You'll have a fit of sickness, sir,

A pretty catch you'll catch."

And thus she talks for half an hour,

And only stops to say,

"Your father'll hear of this tonight,

I wonder what he'll say?"

My friends in complimentary way

Declare to me they see

A close resemblance—very marked—

Between the boy and me.

But nothing that they see in him

Is either form or face.

Bespeaks my son as do his pranks—

In these my own I trace.

And why should I at tattered clothes

Or dirty ones repine?

In him I live my youth again—

God bless the boy! he's mine!

FOR LOVE'S SAKE.

The days were long and lonesome after

The sods were heaped over mother's face!

Such a sense of utter loss and vacancy

Clung to everything! I often used to go

Up to the churchyard and lie down on her

Grave and tell her all about it, and it al-

ways seemed that she heard me, and com-

forted me, in a strange, silent way.

The peace in earth and sky and air would steal

Into my soul, and it was as if her hand

Had touched me with a blessing.

In those days of childish sorrow John

Earle was the truest, kindest friend I had.

He understood me as no one else did. He

never tried to comfort me by trying to

forget what I had lost. He always spoke

of mother as one just out of sight, but,

knowing, as of old, every trouble and

grief that came to us, and that thought

was inexpressibly sweet with comfort to me.

"Do you know, Ruth," he said, one day

"I always fancy she is looking at me out

of a pansy-blossom?" She loved pansies

you know. My mother loved no other

blossom as well as lilacs, and in lilac-time

I am always happy, for I can't help fan-

cying she is near me then, and that the

lilacs are so much alike that I can't tell the

difference between them, and often I

catch myself talking to the blossoms as

if they could understand. Perhaps they

do. Every time a breath of their frag-

rance comes in at the window, nights

or morning, I think mother has a tender

thought for me. I wish lilacs lasted the

year round."

The next morning, when Robbie and I

went to mother's grave, there was a great

bunch of pansies growing there, and I

knew where they came from. When I

bent down and kissed them, as if I were

kissing mother's face, I fancied something

whispered to me that had a sound in it

like her voice. But it might have been

the wind.

Robbie and I woke up, one day, to the

fact that we were children no longer. We

had grown out of our own childhood un-

aware.

"You are a man now," I said to him.

"A man? Do you comprehend what that

means, my brother?"

"I hope so," he answered. "I mean

to be a man that you will be proud of,

Ruth."

As if he could ever be anything else!

No one can know how I loved my brother.

It had seemed to me, after mother

died and left us alone that all the love I

had to give ought to be given to him. To

me he was more than the world; beside

him I had few friends. With him to

love I wanted no one else.

Looking back now to the days when

we drifted down the river from childhood

to man and womanhood, only one other

face looks vividly out of memory by the

side of his, and that is John Earle's. It

with? If so, and Congress will follow the advice, let it before adjournment make the appropriation and impose a direct tax upon the property of the country to be assessed by the states upon their portion of the valuation of 1870. Maine's share would be less than \$2,000,000 and the burden of Portland would not exceed \$300,000, requiring a temporary tax of not more than four per cent. not higher than some of the railroad-aiding towns are now paying. This would be better than to squander the reserve, and sweat the tax out of all the circulating medium of the country. For the unavoidable result of using up the reserve would be to make wreck of specie payment, to depreciate the whole paper currency. If the depreciation did not reach 20 per cent. the amount of the actual loss of basis, it would go far enough to arrest our progress towards the recovery of prosperity, and lead to strikes, commercial confusion and enormous waste of wealth.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 5, 1879.

Newspaper Decisions.

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

AUGUST.						
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	31				

NEW OFFER!

10 CENTS.

For ten cents we will send the Oxford Democrat from now till after September election. Town Committees and Hard Money Clubs, take notice. We make this special offer, in view of the importance of the coming campaign. There is no money in it, for the publisher, but the larger the campaign list is, the nearer he will come to realizing a profit. Take hold Republicans. In two hours, you can easily get a hundred names at ten cents each.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
DANIEL F. DAVIS.
OF EAST COUNTY.
For Senators,
FRANCIS W. REDDIN, of Porter,
WILLIAM W. WATTS, of Dixfield.
For County Attorney,
JOHN P. SWASEY, of Canton.
For Judge of Probate,
AUGUSTUS H. WALKER, of Lovell.
For County Commissioner,
FRANK T. BRADLEY, of Fryeburg.
For County Treasurer,
GEORGE H. WATKINS, of Paris.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. DANIEL F. DAVIS,

WILL SPEAK AT		AUGUST	
So. Paris, Me.	Tuesday	19	10
Bethel, Me.	Wednesday	20	8

HON. O. C. MOORE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
will speak at
Buckfield, Wednesday eve., August 5, 7.
Canton, Thursday, " 6, 7.
Bryant's Pond, Friday, " 8, 9.
Norway, Saturday, " 9, 10.

EX - GOV. DINGLEY,

will speak at
South Paris, Tuesday eve., August 5.

HON. JOHN P. SWASEY,		AUG.	
West Paris, Me.	Friday	8	9
West Sumner, Me.	Saturday	9	10
Paris Hill, Me.	Sunday	10	11
Danville, Me.	Tuesday	12	13
Hiram, Me.	Wednesday	13	14
Kear's Falls, Me.	Thursday	14	15
Brownfield, Me.	Friday	15	16
Fryeburg, Me.	Saturday	16	17
No. Waterford, Me.	Sunday	17	18
Lovell Centre, Me.	Tuesday	19	20
Andover, Me.	Wednesday	20	21
Rumford Centre, Me.	Thursday	21	22
Mexico, Me.	Friday	22	23

HON. EUGENE HALE,

will speak at
Andover, Me., Monday, Aug. 11, 11.
Rumford Centre, Tuesday, " 12, 12.
Oxford, Me., Wednesday, " 13, 13.
Paris Meeting, Thursday, " 14, 14.
West Sumner, Friday, " 15, 15.
Milton, Allen's, Saturday, " 16, 16.
Mills, Sunday, " 17, 17.
Lovell Centre, Monday, " 18, 18.
No. Fryeburg, Tuesday, " 19, 19.
Brownfield, Wednesday, " 20, 20.
Paris, Thursday, " 21, 21.
Hiram, Friday, " 22, 22.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, ESQ.,

will speak at
Weichville, Monday, Aug. 11, 11.
King's school, Tuesday, " 12, 12.
Greenwood, Me., Wednesday, " 13, 13.

STATES RIGHTS.

One question which is now discussed by parties, and which promises to be the issue in our Presidential election of next year, is in regard to the powers of states as individual governments, and their relation to the United States, as a nation. This issue was presented to the people by the 45th Congress, and was emphasized by the action of the extra session of the 46th Congress.

The Democratic Representatives, from the South and North, alike, met in caucus, and decided that certain laws of the General Government, which they declared interfered with the unsundered rights of the States, should be repealed. These laws related wholly to elections, and had special reference to Supervisors of elections, U. S. Marshals and the use of the army to assist in keeping peace on election day.

There were two reasons for wishing the repeal of all these safeguards against fraud in elections—particularly in elections for United States officials.

These men wish no interference from United States officials. In the South they wish to repeat their campaigns of violence and intimidation, without the army to protect unarmed voters, and they wish to repeat their tissue ballot frauds, without the danger of detection by U. S. Supervisors. In the North these men wish to repeat the frauds that were practiced in 1868, when Seymour was elected Governor of New York by 10,000 votes, while the city of New York cast 40,000 fraudulent votes. By such a course they hope to carry the solid South, New York, and enough other Northern electors to defeat the popular will.

The second class to which we refer, are men no less dangerous to the country. They claim that the States have entire control of elections, and that the United States, as a nation, has no power to control or supervise any elections. In the discussion of this subject in Congress, the following language was used, and is quoted by Gen. Garfield in one of his speeches. He says:

No extreme are some of these utterances that do nothing short of actual quotations from the Record will do their authors justice. I therefore shall read several extracts from debates at the present session of Congress, and group them in the order of the topics discussed.

Senator Wallace (Congressional Record, June 3, pages 2 and 3) says:

The Federal Government has no voters; it can make none, it can constitutionally control none. When it asserts the power to create a national vote, it asserts the power to regulate the conduct of the voter on election day, or to maintain equal suffrage, it tramples under foot the very basis of the Federal system and seeks to build a consolidated government from a democratic republic. This is the plain purpose of the men now in control of the Federal Government, and to this end the teachings of leading Republicans now are shaped.

There are no national voters. Voters who vote for national Representatives are qualified by State constitutions and State laws, and no citizen is required to vote of the State by any provision of the Federal Constitution nor in practice.

Representative Clark, of Missouri (Record, April 29, page 60), says:

The United States has no voters.

Senator Maxey, Texas (Record, April 21, page 72), says:

It follows as surely as "grass grows and water runs" that, under our Constitution, the entire control of elections must be under the State voters assemble, whose right to vote is not drawn from the Constitution of the United States, but existed and was freely exercised long before its adoption.

Senator Williams, Kentucky (Record, April 25, page 8), says:

The legislature of the States and the people of the several districts are the constituency of Senators and Representatives in Congress. They receive their commissions from the governor, and when they resign, they resign to the governor and not to the President. They are State officers and not Federal officers.

Senator Whyte (Record, May 21, page 14), says:

There are no elections of United States officers and no voters of the United States. The voters are the voters of the States, they are the voters of the several districts, they are the voters of the counties, they are the voters of the House of Representatives are chosen by the electors of the States to represent the people of the States, whose agents they are.

Mr. McLane (Record, April 4, page 15), says:

I believe that the provision of law which we are about to repeal is unconstitutional, that it is for the States to keep the peace anywhere in the States, either at the polls or elsewhere; and if it were constitutional, I believe in common with gentlemen on this side of the House, that it would be highly inexpedient to exercise that power. When that law need the phrase "to keep the peace" it could only mean the peace of the States. It is not possible to have a breach of the United States peace at the polls.

These men have opened the States Rights issue, and have declared that the question of national supremacy was not settled by the war. As one remarked, we are now to discuss the issues that were before 1860. Our own Democratic friends in Oxford County and in the State plainly declare that the question of States Rights will be the prominent issue before us, next year, and their plan is to break their national opponents by means of the Greenback party, that they may gain the more strength to overwhelm those who believe in the supremacy of the Union.

The right of the nation to superintend the election of its officers, in a judicious manner, will not be questioned by loyal men. No more just or fair method than this now in operation can be devised. It is simply this: On petition, two men, one belonging to either party, are appointed to watch the registration of voters. They are also empowered to watch the counting of votes by municipal officers, and to make a record of the same. If any have falsely registered, their votes are challenged, and if the party insists on voting, he is arrested for fraud. The supervision is of a nonpartisan character and can seldom affect an honest voter.

These officers would be powerless to arrest those who attempt to commit fraud, if there was no force to assist them. The United States Marshals do this work when properly empowered. These Marshals also enforce the collection of revenue and suppress illicit distilleries. In some States these officers are resisted by armed men, and they must have a large force to crush these little rebellions.

Our States Rights friends contend that the United States has no voters and have no right to enforce these laws by use of the army, of Marshals, or of Supervisors. We declare that it is necessary for the general government to do all these things to secure honest elections within the States, to protect honest voters and to enforce its laws. This is the issue that has been made up by the last two sessions of Congress. It is easy to predict how the loyal North, which believes in an honest and untrammelled ballot, will vote upon it. The doctrine of States Rights will be crushed by a load of paper ballots, and buried beneath them, never to rise again.

CONSISTENCY.—While the Southern members of Congress were so loud in their declarations that the general government had no right to invade nor interfere with the "sovereign States," they evidently held a mental reservation—or, perhaps, they referred only to the right of keeping the ballot pure. It is evident they did not mean all that they said, for as soon as the yellow fever broke out again this summer, instead of appealing to the sovereign State, as aforesaid, they immediately asked the government at Washington for aid. They asked for rations and tents, which were furnished. Now the citizens and voters of "sovereign States" are feeding by the bounty of the government, while its Marshals are unable to enforce the laws or even to live, because the Representatives of these very men declared that this same government had no right to interfere with the "internal affairs" of a "sovereign State." If a State alone, has the right to keep the peace and protect its citizens from violence, it should be accorded the same privilege in regard to protecting them from the inroads of disease. The nation should do nothing until the whole State resources were exhausted.

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ATTENTION

Voters who wish to hear The Honest Truth.

We would call the attention of all voters to announcements of speakers in the first column of this page. Ex-Gov. Dingley, O. C. Moore, Hon. E. Foster, Jr., Hon. J. P. Swasey, James S. Wright, Esq., are announced this week, for the campaign. Hon. D. F. Davis and Hon. Eugene Hale, have been announced for several weeks. Gen. James A. Hall, well known throughout the State, will speak in this County, from the 25th inst., through the campaign. Other distinguished speakers are to be announced hereafter. Among them is Gen. Hawley of Connecticut. It is the duty of Republicans to attend all these meetings, and to get as many voters of all creeds as possible, to be present, also. Those who do not believe, will scoff, and thus advertise the cause.

NATIONAL BANKS.

An accredited correspondent of the New Religion, supplemented by an editorial article, tries to excite a prejudice in the minds of people, against an institution in Norway, which has not only aided the material development of the town, but which has decreased the rate of taxation, and thus helped the poor man. Let us look at a few statements made by this financier who has not even taken the trouble to visit his bank and verify the figures he gives.

In the first place, the capital of this bank represents \$116,000—as a premium of 16 per cent. was demanded for the bonds which the government required to be deposited as security for bill holders. These bonds pay five per cent. on their par value, or 4.3 per cent. on the actual capital. With these bonds as security the bank is allowed to issue \$90,000 in bills of the bank. The story that these bills are given to the bank, was so thoroughly exploded, last year, that we never expected to see it again in any respectable paper (and, in fact, we never have). The government simply says to the bank, "purchase \$100,000 worth of our bonds, deposit them with our Treasurer, and we will allow you to issue \$90,000 worth of bills. These bills shall all be paid to the holders, because we have not only their value as security, but also a margin of ten per cent. above, if the bonds are at par, and of twenty to twenty-five per cent. at the ruling rates for bonds. But in order that you shall not cheat the people, and issue more bills than we can redeem by the sale of these bonds, we will print these bills for you, but they are good for nothing till you have paid us for printing them, and they have been signed by your President and Cashier." The bank pays the government for printing the bills, and also for the expense of sorting and destroying the old bills, as they become mutilated and unfit for service, an expense not reckoned in this article. The government gives the bank nothing.

Now let us consider the value of the \$90,000 in bills issued by the bank. In the first place, the bank is obliged by law to keep a reserve of \$15,000 in greenbacks, for the redemption of its notes. That leaves but \$75,000 for loaning purposes. But banks doing business outside of the great business centres do not have even that sum. If the bank wishes to stand well, so that depositors' checks will be honored on presentation, it must make a deposit in some city bank, and carry a large balance there, in order that its checks may pass through the clearing house. The Norway Bank carries a deposit of at least \$5,000 in the Casco Bank of Portland, for this purpose, and has \$5,000 in bills at Washington, being assorted, and lying as mutilated currency. These two items diminish the actual loaning circulation to \$65,000. This sum loaned at 8 per cent.—the discount charged at Norway Bank—is \$5,200, or 5.8 per cent. on the accredited circulation of \$90,000. Is this any great privilege? or unjust discrimination? The banks have always been permitted to issue bills, and have had greater privileges than this under former banking laws. For every dollar of coin deposit, the bank was allowed to issue three dollars in bills. Six per cent. on the circulation of \$300,000 is \$18,000. Thus, under former systems, the circulation at six per cent. has earned nearly four times as much as it now earns at eight per cent., when represented by the same amount of capital.

But, says our astute financier, the stock holder receives double interest, and makes a great profit. Let us see about that. The stock holders purchase \$100,000 worth of bonds, and receive on their par value, from the government, \$5,000 annual interest. Or, twenty men holding \$5,000 each of government bonds, take these bonds as the foundation or capital of a bank. The government is at no more expense now, than it was before the bonds were used as a banking capital. Still, the stock holders receive \$5,000. They also, as owners of the bank, receive the \$5,200 which we have shown was earned on the circulation. The income to stock holders from these two sources is \$10,200. The expenses of the bank are not to be jumped at by candid men, and lumped at \$3,000, as does the New Religion's correspondent. In the first place, the town taxes every stock holder for his stock, at full value, as personal property. There is no escape from this tax, as the cashier is obliged to notify every town in which a stock holder resides, of the amount of stock owned by said holder. We have averaged the rate of taxation in four towns of Oxford County, and find it to be 1.7 per cent. This would be \$1,700 on the capital of \$100,000. Then the government taxes the bank one per cent. on its circulation, or \$900 on the \$90,000 issued. This makes a direct tax of \$2,600 paid by the stockholders. Then there are the expenses of the bank for them to pay. Say the cashier receives \$900, which is a very small salary for so great responsibility as rests upon this officer. Other expenses of the bank, say for rent \$150, books and bills \$100, stationery and postage \$150, insurance and expenses \$30, legal fees and officers' expenses \$100, making in all

\$1,430. This would be economical management in a town the size of Norway. Now you have:

Gross earnings, \$10,200.00	
Direct tax on stock and circulation, \$2,600.00	
Cashier's salary, \$900.00	
Expenses of Bank, \$1,430.00	
Net profit, \$4,370.00	

This is 6.1 per cent. on the capital of \$100,000 or 5.3 per cent. on the actual capital of \$116,000—the amount paid for the bonds.

Thus, you see that the bonds and circulation do not earn so much for the stockholders, as would be earned by loaning the capital at six per cent. on bonds and mortgage. The New Religion correspondent claims an income of 9 per cent. from these two sources, which proves that he was more anxious to make a case against the bank, than to get at the facts. He would do well to examine the banking laws, or inquire at the bank in his own village, before giving us any more information (?) upon the subject. Perhaps he will then discover another source of income, from which the bank has earned the dividends which it has declared during the past few years. We also commend to his attention two articles upon the subject, to be found in other portions of this paper. His eighty millions profits will diminish over one-half beside the official figures, and his "Shyluck" will shed less "Christian blood."

Aside from the inaccuracies of the article referred to, it should be condemned as an unjustifiable assault on a town enterprise of great benefit to every citizen. The one hundred thousand dollars worth of government bonds were untaxable before the bank was organized. Now, in the form of Bank Stock, they pay a tax to the town. The Bank pays \$900 to the government on its circulation. In both of these cases it aids the poor man by bringing into existence taxable property. The town of Norway increased its valuation \$42,000, when the Bank was organized, and its citizens, by the accommodation of loans, have been able to increase their business, and thus develop the town. This unprovoked assault upon a town institution, by a local paper, can only be accounted for on the ground of personal prejudice.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS.
PARIS.
At a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Paris, held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

President, Geo. A. Wilson of So. Paris; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. H. Watkins of Paris Hill. Vice-Presidents from each school district as follows:—No. 1, S. R. Parsons; No. 2, D. H. Colby; No. 3, Edmund Curtis; No. 4, Asaph K. Jackson; No. 5, Amos A. Bird; No. 6, J. A. Curtis; No. 7, Frank M. Penley; No. 8, Henry E. Chase; No. 9, Wm. B. Edwards; No. 10, Hiram Field; No. 11, S. P. Stearns; No. 12, C. W. Chase; No. 13, L. M. Elder; No. 14, A. T. Tuell; No. 15, Geo. K. Ripley; No. 16, Adna Tuell; No. 17, Wm. Stevens; No. 18, Wm. S. Jackson; No. 19, L. D. Stacy; No. 20, James Bird. Prudential Committee: J. S. Wright, Frank A. Thayer, Peter C. Fickett, Isaac Rounds, S. M. King.

Mr. Wilson made a very enthusiastic and inspiring speech, in opening the meeting, and brief addresses were made by J. S. Wright, Geo. F. Hammond and others.

A disposition to work, and carry the county for honest money, an honest ballot and honest Frank Davis, was manifested. Every Republican is in earnest and awake to the importance of the campaign.

A public meeting of the club will be held in New Hall, on Tuesday evening. Ex-Gov. Dingley will speak on that occasion.

On the club paper is the name of an 1812 veteran, who intends to take part in the campaign of 1879.

NORWAY.

The Norway Club held its second meeting on Saturday evening last. H. M. Bearce, esq., temporary chairman, called the meeting to order.

Gen. Beal, from the committee on organization, read a code of by-laws, which was adopted. The following officers, including a Vice-President and a recording Secretary, from each school district, were elected.

President E. C. Andrews; Recording Secretary, J. O. Crooker; Vice Presidents, J. A. Brown, J. L. Witherell, Rollins Town, F. A. Danforth, Charles W. Ryerson, S. A. Bolster, A. Bonney, E. A. Morse, G. L. Hall, Henry C. Reed, U. H. Up-ton, C. A. Merrill, J. F. Hutchinson; Corresponding Secretaries, Geo. W. Locke, W. F. Cox, E. E. Jewell, H. C. O'Quinn, B. O. Brown, W. Parsons, Horace Dinmore, I. Frost, J. Jackson, F. M. Noble, C. A. Frost; Prudential Committee, J. L. Horne, Geo. P. Jones, Joseph Churchill, E. H. Brown, C. H. Chase.

These newly elected officers were called to the stand, and the business of the meeting proceeded. Mr. Andrews makes an excellent presiding officer. He is cool and easy, and well acquainted with the order of business. Mr. Bearce announced a meeting to be addressed by Gov. Dingley at South Paris, on Tuesday evening. Voted that on adjourning, it be till one week, when Hon. O. C. Moore of the Nashua N. H. Telegraph will speak. J. S. Wright, esq. of Paris, was then called for, and addressed the meeting for a half hour. He was followed by Hon. J. P. Swasey of Canton, who gave one of his most witty and entertaining efforts. We have neither time nor space for the review of these speeches, but they must serve to awaken Republicans to the importance of this campaign. The audience was large and attentive, few leaving before ten o'clock, which was remarkably considering the extreme heat of the evening.

WEST PARIS.
A club will be formed at West Paris on Friday evening of this week. Hon. J. P. Swasey and other good speakers will be present on that occasion. All are invited to attend.

OXFORD.
The republicans of Oxford formed a campaign club last week, with Charles F. Durrell as President; Joseph Robinson, Vice President; S. D. Edwards Secretary; and G. J. Parrott, Treasurer.

—We have been requested to announce that Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury, the Greenback candidate for U. S. Senator, will address the citizens of Buckfield at 2:30 p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 5. Solon Chase is doing no work in this section, and if his friends are not careful, Mr. Pillsbury will out the old hero, and sire of the Greenback party.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

—Ex-Gov. Dingley will address Paris Campaign Club, on Tuesday evening.

—The Democrats and Greenbackers in Penobscot County, did not fuse, but each nominated a straight ticket.

—What kind of a campaign flag will the opposition float? Smith or Garcelon—which shall have the head and which the tail?

—Hon. O. C. Moore, of the Nashua, N. H. Telegraph, will speak in Oxford County, during the present week, as will be seen by list of meetings. He is said to be an excellent speaker.

—Reports from all sections of Oxford County are very encouraging for the Republican cause. In private letters, our friends say that we are making great gains, and that we are sure to elect Hon. D. F. Davis by the people. There is no doubt that we shall elect the entire county ticket.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of Bridgton Academy, to be found in another column. J. F. Moody, A. M., who was so long the popular principal of Hebron Academy, has this school in charge. The last term was one of great profit to the school, which was a large and industrious one.

—D. D. Combs, the Lewiston artist, has published a small cartoon of Solon Chase and his steers. The steers are now labeled the "Democratic Party" and the "Greenback Party." Solon is driving them to the manger in which public offices are kept for food. The steer nearest Solon is the Greenbacker, but he is muzzled so he can get no food, while his companion is free to take all he can digest. This joke needs no explanation.

—We do not notice anonymous communications. If any subscriber does not like the management of this paper, he may say so to us over his own signature, and he will receive a courteous reply. If any suggestion to increase the efficiency of the Democrat can be made, we shall be glad to profit by it; but we don't care for sneaking flings from men who are afraid of their own names. We are inclined to believe such do not care to read "the honest truth."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Hon. John P. Swasey spoke to the citizens of Oxford on Thursday evening. There was a large attendance, and the people are wide awake. Mr. Swasey and Hon. Enoch Foster Jr. are to speak at a flag raising in the same town, on Monday evening, Aug. 4.

Mr. Swasey also spoke at Waterford Flat, on Friday night. The meeting was appointed for South Waterford, but the place was subsequently changed. This made a little misunderstanding and delay, but the meeting was well attended.

A republican mass meeting was held at Warren's Hall, Buckfield, on Saturday evening. The hall was well filled to listen to some most excellent speeches made by Hon. L. H. Hutchinson of Lewiston, Hon. John P. Swasey of Canton and Ex-Gov. Washburn. Mr. Hutchinson gave a very interesting history of the past winter's legislation at Augusta. Mr. Swasey gave a very able speech, full of anecdotes, which gave our opponents severe thrusts. Mr. Washburn made a short, but interesting speech, recalling the past history of Buckfield, when in Jacksonian times the town of Buckfield gave a large vote for hard money, and it was hard for him to believe that its citizens now could be carried away with such a delusion as greenbackism. The republicans are making a thorough canvass, and the greenback party seem very much demoralized in this section of the county. There seems to be a great deal of feeling with the leaders of that party here whether they shall be the party to swallow, or be swallowed by the democrats.

Other meetings are mentioned under the heading "Campaign Clubs."

WHAT IS IT?—The opposition parties find hard work for a name by which to designate themselves in the united capacity of a "physic" as Mr. Hastings calls it. We see notices of Mr. Pillsbury's intention to speak in this section, posted all over town. These notices are headed "Rally," "Grand Rally," but never once do they say what kind of a rally is to be held. We suggest that in view of the Oxford fusion, they hereafter be called political rallies.

PROFIT UPON THE CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has made a statement which shows that the whole amount of interest received by the National banks upon bonds deposited as security for circulation was on July 1, \$16,912,736. If from this amount be deducted \$1,091,273, which is the interest upon that portion of the bonds on which the banks receive no circulation, and also the 1 per cent. tax upon circulation (\$3,188,298, or a total of \$4,279,561), there will remain \$12,033,172, which is the net amount of interest received by the banks upon 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited as security for their circulating notes. The National banks now hold about \$29,000,000 of ten-forty bonds. If these are converted into 4 per cents, the net amount of interest received by the banks on the 1st of August will be \$11,776,207. If all of the bonds held by the National banks are converted into 4 per cents, and the same deductions made as before, the net amount of interest received by the National banks upon the 90 per cent. of bonds upon which circulation is issued will be \$9,564,875.

If the present capital of the National banks was upon bonds and mortgages at 8 per cent. it would yield \$29,892,051 interest annually. The net income derived by the National banks from United States bonds if bearing interest at 4 per cent., and from the loan of the amount of circulation issued upon these bonds at 8 per cent., amounts to \$87,412,018, which leaves a difference of \$8,519,967 as the profit of National banks upon circulation, based upon 4 per cent. bonds, which is equal to 1.74-100 per cent. on the capital invested.

Under similar circumstances the profit upon circulation to the National banks in localities where the rate of interest is six per cent. would be about 2 per cent. more than if their entire capital was directly loaned at 6 per cent. upon bonds and mortgages.

The Comptroller has also made a statement, showing that the National banks now in existence are entitled to receive upon their present capital, under section 5171 of the Revised Statutes, \$889,372,216 of circulating notes. The total amount issued is \$933,045,346. The National banks are \$443,673,130 in operation are therefore entitled to receive upon the deposit of the necessary amount of United States bonds \$76,227,000 of additional circulation. In other words, they can increase their circulation one-fifth if at any time they are in want of the additional amount, or if any profit can be made by an additional issue.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

People who are proposing to abolish the national banking system, ought to be sure, in the first place, that they know what it is. For instance, the Leader ought to know better than to publish such a paragraph as this:

The banks own \$250,000,000 of untaxed bonds—\$100,000,000 of interest-bearing, untaxed notes and mortgages they have obtained by loaning the money of their customers deposited with them for safe keeping. Thus with an original investment of less than \$250,000,000, the law permits them to draw a salary to reap an annual harvest of over one hundred millions, or over 50 per cent. of the original investment, even when they pay out a cent of general tax for the support of a government that grants and protects such unequal advantages.

Every clause in this paragraph contains a separate misstatement.

1. The 350 millions of bonds are not untaxed. The capital of the banks is invested in these bonds, and they are signed and issued by the bank officers, and then, so far as the banks are concerned, they are evidences of debt. The banks must pay to secure the debt, by a deposit of bonds with the Treasurer of the United States.

2. The 100 millions of interest-bearing bonds, out of deposits, are not untaxed. There is a tax of 1-2 of 1 per cent. per annum on deposits—a burdensome tax, which tends to increase the rate of interest on bonds to the general public and ought therefore to be removed.

3. The original investment was 400 millions in gold and silver of 200 millions. The banks were organized during the ten years from 1865 to 1875. The nominal capital paid in during that time was 500 millions. The average value of the paper dollar during the decade was 80 cents. And 80 per cent. of 500 is not 400 millions.

4. The annual interest harvest is not 100 millions, nor 50 millions. It was, last year, \$30,005,289.

5. The banks paid an aggregate tax last year of \$3,188,298 on the United States bonds, and \$2,911,000 on the local tax-gatherers.

From all this, it appears that the Leader is opposed to the national banking system as it is, but to some imaginary system which never had any existence except in its own fruitful fancy.—Portland Advertiser.

THE MOOSE AND THE SKUNK.—The words addressed by the slightly profane but indubitably Democratic Mr. Thompson to the Penobscot Democratic Convention were these: "Last year we went hunting with the Greenbacks. We got a moose and a skunk; we had the moose and they had the skunk—they couldn't stand the skunk without our help, and now they want us to take the skunk. Let them take their skunk and go to hell—with it. (loud applause). I say let's cling to the moose."—Press.

SIMPOSIUM.

STATE POLITICS.

The Portland Press tells of a Greenbacker who, while denouncing Secretary Sherman as a Shillcock, was asked by a listener: "Who was Shillcock, anyhow?" To which the Greenbacker replied: "Well, I don't know, you had better go home and read your Bible."

A Little Duke for a Cent?—It is what the Bangor Commercial styles the editor of a Greenback organ in Maine who sold out to the Republicans because Major Smith wouldn't give him \$50.—*Boston Herald.*

The North Star, a Greenback paper, says Smith did give him the \$50.

James Emery, esq., of Bucksport, one of the oldest and most influential members of the Democratic party in Hancock County, has come out squarely against the attempt to unite the fortunes of his old party with the Greenbackers, and will vote for Davis.—*Ellsworth American.*

The Democratic County Conventions are following the example of the Greenback and other Democratic papers, pretending to support Garcelon and really supporting Smith. The Oxford Democrats pledged their heartiest support to Garcelon and then nominated Smith Senators.

The Eastport Sentinel hails from all sections of the State "reports favorable to the success of the Republican party in the September election. Men who joined in the Greenback movement last year, and have seen the thorough subservience of that faction to the Democratic party, and honest Democrats who believe there should be honor and principle in politics, are disgusted with the windings and twistings of corrupt leaders and will either absent themselves from the polls, or will vote the Republican ticket."

There is an old story of a young woman who encouraged a reluctant youth by exclaiming: "Now I know by your looks you are going to kiss me! You are stronger than I am and you are going to take advantage of my weakness! I shall certainly scream—but then the folks are all away and nobody will hear me!" Apparently the Springfield Republican has heard this story and is willing to profit by its knowledge. In speaking of the *Journalist* it says: "It was not well supported and was on the verge of suspension when Blaine supplied the funds to keep it alive in consideration of the change in politics. Now we want to make a practical application of this matter. We want the Greenbackers of York County not to allow us to be placed in a position that will subject us to any such temptation." And then it goes on to solicit subscriptions. The *Reporter* should not get frightened. It is not in the least danger in that direction. The Republicans wouldn't take advantage of its weakness for the world. But a higher power will take it in hand if it continues to tell such whoppers as that one about the *Journalist*.—*Press.*

Camp-Meeting John Allen was recently approached by the President of a Greenback club, who requested him to attend a Greenback meeting, and open it by prayer. The old man hesitated, but at last said, "Well, brother, I guess I will; the Lord knows you need praying for bad enough."

The *Kennebec Journal* says that a gentleman who sent a club of 35 subscribers to the *Journalist* wrote: "This was one of the Greenback strongholds last year, but I can assure you that that delusion is rapidly on the decline here now. Davis is above the party and daily rising. Look out for a good report from Piscataquis County in September."

The *New Era* announces that Alexander Trapp will remain in this State until the end of the campaign. Mr. Trapp is the speaker who says it is no credit to a man to have served as a private in the Union Army. Perhaps the soldiers will grow enthusiastic over him.

The *State Democrat* is getting worse. It speaks of Davis's comrades who testify to his honorable services, as "low-bred scoundrels" who went into the army for "winnings they could make," as "clapnetters," "fancy officers" and "hospital bannermen."

An anonymous correspondent of the *Maine Standard* takes occasion to say of the 1st Maine Cavalry, that it was composed of good material, but poorly officered, putting the remark into General Pope's mouth. Whoever said or says it, it is a great and inexcusable mistake. The 1st Maine Cavalry was composed of the best material in the State, and was surrounded by a group of officers who deserved and won an exceptional reputation for daring courage.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Another writer in the *Bangor Commercial* slanders Mr. Davis. The name of this last fellow is—More Anno. It is "Soldier," "Republican," for Twenty years," and other reliable personages have already spoken.

At the Waterville meeting Saturday, a man who voted the Greenback ticket last year proposed three cheers for Senator Blaine and the canvass of one school district in Fairfield, where but five Republican votes were cast last year, shows that twenty-seven voters have joined the Republican club.

The Republicans of Hallowell held a *flow* meeting Monday evening in a hall and out of doors, to each of which the next Governor of Maine and Gen. J. A. Hall spoke. A gentleman who has previously voted with the Democrats presided over the outdoor meeting, telling some one in the audience who reminded him of the fact that he did not leave the Democratic party until it went on a wild-goose chase after the rag baby and office. It seems a good reason for that sort of Democratic come-outers.

Encouragement for Solon Chase may be found in the fact that in January last, Mr. C. C. Hayden of Winslow, bought a pair of steers of John Claffin, for \$105, with which he did his farm for the past six months, and sold them to Mr. Devoe, of this place, for \$120. No wonder people laugh when they hear the story of "Chase's Steers." They are destined to pass into an everlasting political joke, to be laughed at by Democrats when they ransack the dictionary for the definition of their villain partner.—*Waterville Mail.*

IN GENERAL.

The old saying that lightning does not strike twice in the same place will not strike twice in the same place on the farm of Alexander Loucks of York, Pa., is a warning that has been struck less than five times during a single season.

A good colored man once said in a class meeting of Denmark, when I was a boy I took a horse and went into de woods. When I found a tree that was straight, big and solid, I didn't touch dat tree, but when I found one leaning a little and hollow inside, I soon had him down. So, when de debil get upon Christians he don't touch dem that's straight and true, but dem dat lean a little and are hollow inside."

The *Country Gentleman*, alluding to agents who sell trees, bushes and vines by sample books, says: A man who had bought gooseberry bushes of a rare and costly variety, or at least claimed to be such, complained that they bore currants. "Nothing wrong about that," said the representative vender, "that soil always bears currants the first year," and the purchaser, ashamed at his ignorance, had nothing more to say.

A dead African eagle, *Egyptus barba* tus, was lately found at Malina, on the southern Lake coast. On examining the bird an iron-headed arrow or foot long was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the eagle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its long flight over the Mediterranean, until it died from exhaustion on touching land at Malina.

A most singular case of fright was witnessed the other day at the depot in Frankfort, Ky. A horse which was ridden by a very much alarmed as it approached the train, around which there was a usual commotion and confusion, and his fright was increased as he was urged forward by his rider, when just at that moment there was an unearthly scream from the engine, and the horse sprang back a few steps, fell, and was dead in an instant.

The mysteries of English law excite more and more the wonder and admiration of the beholder. A farm laborer at Ardleigh recently went to the help of a man who was being overpowered by a lunatic in his charge, and in danger of being killed. He was absent from work an hour and a half, and was prosecuted by his employer for damages on account of loss of services, and the court decided against him for not getting permission from his employer before going to the rescue of a man who was liable to be killed at any moment.

It is generally understood that Germany has immense military resources, but few persons probably are aware how strong she is in this respect. She has 900,000 men in the standing army, 580,000 men in the landwehr and 1,000,000 men in the landsturm, so that in war time she can muster 2,500,000 men who have received military training, and yet this enormous host is not considered large enough to protect her borders. Bismarck has already drained the revenues in order to maintain military expenditures on the present scale, but he confidently expects to derive a large surplus from the tariff act, and this will enable him to put a few more regiments in the field.

The crack white military company of Memphis, put on away with the first report of yellow fever, and the colored military companies being the only force left to protect property and enforce sanitary regulations, the proclamation of the Democratic Governor calling attention to the fact must bring back peculiar recollections to the minds of those very men who have undertaken to deprive colored citizens of their rights.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ANDOVER, July 29.—The hay makers have had very poor weather during the past week and large quantities of hay still remain to be cut.

We had a very heavy shower last Sunday evening which washed the roads badly and wet a good many tons of hay.

Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of the late L. R. Hall, died last Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness. She was unable to lie down or converse during the last four weeks of her life. Her loss will be deeply felt in the Methodist church, of which she was for many years a very active and efficient member. The funeral services were held on Saturday, at the residence of her son, Llewellyn Hall, Rev. S. D. Brown preached the sermon, assisted by Rev. Mr. Sprague and Rev. Mr. Hannaford.

The funeral services of Mrs. Morton were observed at the M. E. Church last Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Morton was the oldest son of Mr. J. W. Morton of this town. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Large parties of our citizens have visited White Cap Mountain during the past week and have returned well laden with blueberries.

LOXSE STAR.

BETHLEHEM, Aug. 2.—The pleasant weather of the past few days has enabled the farmers to secure their hay crop in good condition. It is more than an average yield. The potato bug has caused much anxiety and trouble, and liberal use of Paris Green has been made to subdue them.

A few of our boarding houses are full of summer visitors, but most of the travel turns seaward this season. Our public houses have done a light business through July, but hope for increased patronage during August.

Mr. Colby, of the Co. of Colby & Caldwell of Houlton, is canvassing Bethel for an atlas of Oxford County. It is to contain an accurate plan of every farm and lot of land in each town, with an accurate description of each building in the several villages, and a historical sketch which will make it an invaluable accession to the library of every family, an atlas being so much more convenient than a wall map.

The Library Association closes its entertainments by a grand benefit musical concert at the First Congregational Church by Mrs. C. W. Pierce and her pupils, assisted by a few invited friends, Thursday evening, Aug. 7. The following programme will show to what an entertainment the people are invited, and the deep interest felt in securing a good public library:

Part I.—Piano solo, "Robert the Diable," arranged by Sydney Smith, Miss Eva Robinson; vocal duet, "Sunshine after Rain," Plende, Miss Fannie Twitchell and Miss Emma Grover; song, "The Wanderer," with flute, Liza, Miss A. Elden, Mr. Elmer Young; Impromptu; song, "Sing, Soldier, Slammer," S. Behrens, Miss Fannie Sargent; piano solo, "Waltz Brillant," Schubert, Miss Emma Grover; song, "For You," Millard, Miss Fannie Brock; trio, "Blue Danube Waltz," Strauss; song, "Down the shadowy lane she goes," Mabel Sharland.

Part II.—Piano solo, "Invitation to the Waltz," Von Weber, Miss Laura Hall; "Robert, idol of my heart," Meyerbeer, Miss Sadie Mason; duet, "Soft fell the dew of the summer night," Glover, Miss Ava Young and Miss Frances Brown; song, "Hi Bacio," Arditi, Miss Fannie Twitchell; Impromptu; song, "When the quiet moon is beaming," Schorndorff, Miss Ava Young; trio, "The Mariners," A. Randigier—Miss Elden, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Wesley Woodbury; song, "Sky Lark," Hutton, Mrs. Pierce; chorus, "Homeward-bound," Plende.

DENMARK.—The house of Mr. Wm. Fessenden of Denmark was struck by lightning and considerably damaged Monday night. No one was injured.

Henry H. Smith of Denmark was thrown from his carriage early Tuesday morning, while turning round a pile of stave edging, from which he was about to load the wagon, and struck upon his head, and shoulders with such force as to completely paralyze his body and limbs, and he lay through the day in a very critical condition, suffering severely.

The Reform Club continues its meetings with much interest manifested, and nearly all who have signed the pledge keep it. The crops bid fair to be good. The hay crop, nearly harvested, is abundant; grain crops will be good with the exception of that of corn, which seems to be short. The potato crop bids fair to be all sufficient. Of course we have had to battle with the "bug," and have, to a great extent, conquered. Vigilance, effort, work, will clean out that pest. Colorado bugs diminish their numbers so that they will do very little harm—as it also will that other pest that would, if not successfully battled against, do exceedingly great harm—the Greenbackers.

for them, as it is an up hill job and no helpers.

FRYBURG.—Grace St. John Clemence, the woman who was arrested in Portland and delivered to the authorities of Oxford, and on a requisition from the Governor of that State, charged with embezzlement of \$5,000 from Mr. J. S. Spring, of Fryeburg, was given a preliminary examination at the 16th inst., and held to six thousand dollars bonds to appear at the September term of court.

Mrs. Valeria Goodenow Stone of Malden, Mass., whose prize is in all the land, "offers to the trustees of Fryeburg Academy, in Maine, the gift of \$10,000 for the institution, upon condition that a like sum be raised by subscription during the year 1880." Mrs. Stone's special interest in this academy arises from the fact that she was born within a few miles of its walls, and that she and other members of her family there received their early education. Her brothers, Hon. Robert and Rufus K. Goodenow, were members of Congress from Maine, and for many years another brother, Hon. Daniel Goodenow, was an eminent Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

A sister of Mrs. Stone, a venerable lady of four-score years, still resides in Fryeburg with her son, Wm. Goodenow Spring, while in the ancient cemetery of the town rests the ashes of her brother, John Goodenow, a young man who was suddenly snuffed out in the midst of brilliant prospects a half century ago. It will be remembered that this academy is both "ancient and honorable"—founded in 1792 by the first pastor of the town, Rev. Wm. Fessenden, in 1801, upon leaving to look back with pride upon the honorable record of the past and forward with hope on the bright prospects of the future.—*Boston Journal.*

The Maine Association of the New Jerusalem Church will meet in Fryeburg in the Temple of the Society on Saturday, August 30th at 10 o'clock a. m. The Fryeburg Society extend a cordial invitation to friends of the New Church to be present and attend the meetings.

The new house of worship will be dedicated on Sunday, August 31st, and a social gathering of friends will be held on Friday evening. It is requested that some name be given to the new church, and that the names of Rev. B. N. Stone at as early a day as possible so that provisions may be made for their entertainment.

HARTFORD.—The *Press* says that during the severe shower of Tuesday evening, the barn of A. J. Russell, of Hartford, was struck by lightning and totally consumed. Mr. Russell was in the barn at the time, and was somewhat affected by the shock. The loss falls heavy on Mr. Russell, as he had nearly finished hay.

LOVELL.—The store and postoffice at Lovell Centre were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, July 27, at about 2 o'clock, together with all their contents. The store was occupied by Mr. J. H. Stearns, who had a full stock of goods on hand. Cause of fire unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, who, after having pilfered the store set the fire to cover up his tracks. Loss \$2,500; insured for \$1000.

The many friends of the proprietor, J. H. Stearns, will be pleased to learn that the store will be rebuilt at once.

The Democrats and Greenbackers held their caucuses on July 25 and 26 respectively, to nominate a candidate for representative to the Legislature. The Democrats nominated David Coffin, an upright, honest, hard money man, the Greenbackers nominated James Hutchins, who is entirely the opposite of Mr. Coffin.

Visitors of this season are Carrie Heald, the families of Dr. Stearns and Mr. Collins of Washington, Nellie Hutchins, Mrs. Roberts of Cambridge, Mrs. Andrews of Lawrence, Rev. J. S. Hamblen of Winden, and Geo. Russell of New York. Many others are expected, among whom are Gov. Stearns and Col. Hamblen of Florida.

Fourth of July was spent by the people of this vicinity in various ways, but the most enjoyable event was occasioned by an excursion to Mt. Sabbath. Through the hospitality of C. G. Andrews, a road was cut which made the conveyance to the summit easy. We rambled about from peak to peak and cavern to cavern, viewed the surrounding lakes, villages and forests till noon; when we partook unsparingly of the provisions for the "inner man" with a supply of nature's bounteous beverage seasoned with lemons and sugar. We then listened to remarks by Josiah Heald, student of Bates College, which contained some very wholesome political advice. By the younger members of the community, the evening was spent quietly at home, but those more advanced in years, ranging from twelve to fourteen summers old, took advantage of the exhilarating prospects and "rode out." They returned much invigorated and seemed for a time to have returned to their juvenile days.

MEXICO.—We have had no very serious accidents of late in this vicinity, neither have we had anything of special importance happened in any direction, unless it be a matter of family trouble of which I care not to be the one to speak through the columns of the press. We have thus far during the year 1879 worked along with very little to interfere with our comfort or happiness.

The loss of young Abbott at Roxbury Pond the 4th of July, shocked and sorrowed the whole community, but aside from that and the case alluded to above we have as a community been wonderfully exempt from anything calculated to create sorrow or distress.

The Reform Club continues its meetings with much interest manifested, and nearly all who have signed the pledge keep it. The crops bid fair to be good. The hay crop, nearly harvested, is abundant; grain crops will be good with the exception of that of corn, which seems to be short. The potato crop bids fair to be all sufficient. Of course we have had to battle with the "bug," and have, to a great extent, conquered. Vigilance, effort, work, will clean out that pest. Colorado bugs diminish their numbers so that they will do very little harm—as it also will that other pest that would, if not successfully battled against, do exceedingly great harm—the Greenbackers.

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Business never has been so good as this season here. Working-men have all they can do and good pay for it.

A. P. Pike and Moses Chandler are doing all the heavy work for the Democrats and Greenbackers—a team well matched and worthy of their hire. It is very hard work

Speaking of that faction, leads us to say that Leo Miller was here a fortnight ago. He spoke his piece, and doubtless it pleased the seven followers of flatism present to hear him, but certainly made no new converts to his doctrines. We feel sure that Greenbackism is losing ground hereabouts, and that the Democratic army—not kept well in hand and under its own flag—but bidden to go into battle under a bastard banner, can never again be called together, and brought, with a great degree of unity to fight for itself as of yore.

Many say that "Sir Isaac" cannot "deliver" all the Democrats over to the support of Greenback nominees. All the political changes in this section since last September we hear of are favorable to Republican success. We hear a great deal of discussion, and many avowals made,—all showing that Greenbackism is waning. Resumption, extra session of Congress, improvement in business, last winter's Legislature, study, reflection and a desire to do right on the part of the masses,—all these working together—have had and are having their influences—and a cast down, whistle-past-the-graveyard air is visible in the Greenbackers, while in every Republican, you see visible signs of that hopefulness, certainty and faith always marking the appearance of one who knows he is fighting a winning fight. You shall have a better report to chronicle after the September election of '79 than you did after that of '78. That's the way we feel about it, that's what the signs indicate, Republicans believe it, Greenbackers fear it. H.

NORWAY.—The *Argus* report of Mr. Frye's meeting in this place, was an unusually false one for even that paper. It opens with a falsehood in regard to numbers and follows it up to the close. All who were present know the falseness of the report. No cause can grow by such misrepresentation.

Mr. Fogg spoke on Monday evening, in reply to Mr. Frye. His address was a regular communistic tirade, tending to excite strife between labor and capital. His address had the effect of thoroughly awakening all Republicans who attended, to the importance of this campaign, if it did not disgust honest Democrats and patriotic Greenbackers.

Black Bess are quite plenty in our lake and the people are justly proud of their excellent fishing. There are a number of private boats on the lake, but few if any, to let. The proprietors of boats are very courteous in assisting visitors to secure transportation on the water, however.

Freeland Howe has a pair of young foxes for pets. They play together like kittens. The village street presented a lively appearance Saturday evening. Many people took out their horses for an airing, and that was the only way in which they could create a breeze.

PARIS.—The variety entertainment on Friday evening was a grand success. Everybody went, and the boys gathered over ten dollars for the new band. The village was filled with sounds of laughter coming from the hall, and some people must have added pounds to their weight. If the old saying is true.

Some mischievous boys took the old signs which were removed from the Post Office building while the latter was being painted, and decorated the village with them on Friday night. A large white hand with the index finger pointing heavenward was placed over the old Oxford Register sign, and the whole was elevated to a position above the guide board.

Rev. Henry King of Boston, and Rev. G. M. P. King of Washington were in town on the Sabbath.

Business meeting of Unity Club on Wednesday eve.

Rev. Mr. McWhinnie of the Free Sreet Baptist Church, Portland, will exchange with Dr. Estes next Sunday, preaching at 11 a. m.

The First Baptist Sunday School will join with the other Sunday Schools of the town and vicinity, under the leadership of Capt. H. N. Bolster of South Paris, in a basket picnic on Thursday, 14th inst. at the grove of Porter Stearns. Addresses by the pastors, and singing by the schools; a general good time is hoped for. The scholars and teachers will meet and start from the church.

Dr. W. B. Lapham of the *Maine Farmer*, and Mr. Joel Perham are in town.

There will probably be a lecture at the School House Saturday evening, on the subject of temperance. All temperance workers will please make an extra effort to secure a good attendance.

SOUTH PARIS.—Monday evening, July 7, D. D. G. P. E. J. Ricker, assisted by W. E. Pressey acting G. H. P., and D. H. Holman acting G. J. W., installed the following officers of Aurora Encampment No. 23, I. O. O. F., South Paris: F. A. Thayer, C. P.; R. O. Penfold, H. P.; Eugene Fletcher, S. W.; Geo. P. Tucker, J. W.; W. O. Douglass, Sec'y; W. H. Richardson, Tr.; W. H. Holliston, O. S.; W. G. Phelps, I. S.; D. S. Knapp, 1st W.; P. G. Lovering, 2d W.; Mark Leach, 3d W.; W. H. Monk, 4th W.; N. D. Bolster, G. S.; S. S. Caldwell, R. G. T.; A. B. Mitchell, L. G. T.

On Wednesday evening, Prof. Hewett of Cornell University, gave a lecture upon Holland, before the Congregational circle. Prof. Hewett has recently returned from a tour in Europe, and has devoted considerable attention to Holland and its people. He has recently published a book touching upon this subject. The lecture was so full of information that it is impossible to divide it and give an abstract report. After the lecture, ice cream and other refreshments were served.

Tuesday evening, at about half past 7 an alarm of fire was rung, and the engine was called out. Investigation showed the corn factory to be on fire. While soldering cans, some fire was dropped into a basket of charcoal, unnoticed. During the evening, the charcoal was ignited, and burning, communicated fire to the adjoining wood-work. The fire was discovered and extinguished before the engine arrived. As the firemen were all out, they concluded to try the engine, which has recently been thoroughly overhauled. She played beautifully. It was very fortunate that the fire made no further progress, as there are several wooden buildings in the immediate vicinity; all near the large flour mill of D. N. True.

A drop curtain and a lot of scenery for the new hall, arrived last week.

The Republicans of South Paris have tied up a room in Odd Fellows Block, for campaign headquarters. It will be furnished and provided with papers and public documents. A large campaign flag was put out last week.

A nice bath tub, provided with hot and cold water, has just been placed in the Andrews House. This will be a great convenience for summer travelers.

Owing to ill health, Dr. C. L. Robinson, Dentist, will be absent from his office until further notice.

NORTH WATERFORD, Aug. 1.—Dr. N. D. Faunce has taken a vacation, and retired with his family to Old Orchard Beach for a few weeks.

A club has been raised here for "The Honest Truth," the new campaign paper to be printed at Augusta.

August has opened here with very hot weather, the thermometer indicating 95 degrees in the shade, today, at noon.

Mrs. Mary Littlefield, aged about eighty-four years, died at her home in East Stoneham, Tuesday night, July 29th. Funeral services were held Thursday at 2 p. m., attended by Rev. John Pottle of Lowell.

SOUTH WATERFORD.—Saturday, 26, a temperance meeting was held at the Congregational Church, Waterford Flat. Mr. C. O. Godwin opened the meeting and called A. S. Kimball to the chair. Mr. J. A. Brown of Norway offered prayer, after which the congregation sang "Only an armor bearer." Remarks were made during the evening by A. S. Kimball and Mr. P. N. Mosher of Waterford, J. A. Brown of Norway, T. S. Bridgman of Buckfield, and C. O. Godwin of East Waterford. The South Waterford Band was present and enlivened the occasion with a few choice selections. At the close of the meeting the "Iron-clad" pledge was presented for signatures and quite a number were obtained.

Saturday, at Frank Plummer—an eleven-year-old son of William Plummer—was riding his father's horse at a swift gait, he was thrown, sustaining very severe injuries in the back, head, and internally. His life was despaired of for several days, but we understand he is improving slowly under the care of Dr. C. L. Wilson.

This has been a very hot week—thermometer in the nineties most of the time. There have been three nice lay days during the week.

Mr. Simon Watson, wife and son of Boston, are stopping at S. C. Stone's in this village.

Begins to look a little lively at Pine Grove House. There are about thirty guests there at present. The arrivals last week were, Miss N. P. Richardson of Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. David Keizer, Miss Alice Choate, J. F. Sturtevant and Miss N. W. McDonald of Portland. Among those of this week were, Philip J. Jones, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Miss Mabel Churchill, Miss Laura A. Jones, and Miss Fannie Lewis of Portland; Mr. Henry McWhinnie, Miss Annella McWhinnie of Havana, Cuba; Dr. C. M. Carleton, wife and two boys, Mr. N. D. Sevin, wife and boy, and Miss Pussie Hubbard, all of Norwich, Conn.; Wm. F. McAlpine, wife and two children, Lawrence, Mass.

Mrs. C. F. Ellis, of Dedham, Mass., is spending the month of August with her daughter, Mrs. John Monroe in this village. Miss Josephine Gerry has returned from Baltimore, and is quite lame from the fall she had at the burning of the Washington House at Hagarstown, Md., last May.

TRAMP.

A DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND.

How many young husbands have been wakened from their dreams of domestic happiness and prosperity by the anxious care of a sickly wife! The home is not the elysium the lover had so fondly pictured. Its atmosphere is gloomy with care, and disappointment. Sweet-sunged hope that at first brooded on its hearthstone, soon fled, and an ominous bird is there instead, croaking of disappointment. The many little household duties that should be the delight of the wife to perform are converted to strange tasks, and the home becomes one only in name and the disappointed husband seeks pleasure and society elsewhere, and goes downward step by step, from vice to vice, until the ruin is complete; and all because a wife has lost her health, and with it her temper and all these sweet womanly graces that can alone retain the love the maiden had won. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an efficacious remedy for the painful diseases and weaknesses incident to the female organism. It is both a tonic and nerve-strengthening, and as well as remedying the diseased condition.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit, doctor a patient, or write a good article that he feels miserable and half-witted with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in decorating yourself and families with expensive doctors' bills, and unsteady nerves, and do always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well, and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

MARRIED.

In Newry July 13, by Orrin Foster, esq., Mr. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Phoebe Sprague, both of Newry. Bridegroom aged 36 years; bride 47 years.

DIED.

In Greenville, Penn., July 7, Mr. Asa Eastman, aged 85 years, formerly of Lovell, Me.

In Lovell, July 25, Mr. Witham, aged about 75 years.

In So. Paris, July 10, of scarlet fever, Gertrude, eldest child of F. H. and Mary E. Maxim, aged 3 years, 9 months and 18 days.

I Wish Every Body to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to every one as most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church. Just this moment stopped into our store to say, "I wish every body to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over all cases of Lung Disease, such as nothing else has done.

Bourbon, Ind., May 15, '78.

Sold by A. M. GERRY, So. Paris, and all other Druggists.

No Deception Used.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach, General Debility, and all the ailments incident to SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Free, 75cts. Sold by A. M. GERRY, So. Paris, and all other Druggists.

For Lame Back, Side or Chest use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price 25 cents. Sold by A. M. GERRY, So. Paris, and all other druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE this day given my son, WILLIAM T. LEAVITT, a minor, his time, to act for himself the same as though he were of lawful age—I claim none of his earnings, and pay none of his debts.

WILLIAM T. LEAVITT, Clerk.

Woodstock, July 21, 1879. ag5-3w

HEBRON ACADEMY!

THE FALL TERM OF

HEBRON ACADEMY,

WILL COMMENCE

TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1879,

and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

BOARD OF TEACHERS:

EDWIN A. DANIELS, A. B., Prin.,

Teacher of Latin and Greek.

HERBERT F. W. MORSE, A. B.,

Assistant Principal.

GEORGE M. ATWOOD,

Principal Commercial Department.

EDITH P. CUSHMAN,

Teacher of Higher English.

HATTIE BAILEY, Teacher of Music.

MRS. EVA M. TURNER,

Teacher of Painting.

For further particulars address Rev. S. D. Hetherton, the Principal, or

Z. L. PACKARD, Secy.

ag5-3w

Paris Hill Academy!

There will be a term of

HIGH SCHOOL,

—AT—

PARIS HILL ACADEMY,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1879,

and continuing ELEVEN WEEKS.

C. A. PIKE, Principal.

Tuition for the term:

Common English, \$3.00

Higher English, 3.50

Languages, 5.00

Scholars in the district have tuition free.

For further information, inquire of H. E. Hambleton, Secy., J. C. Marble, Pres., or James S. Wright, School Agent.

ag5-3w

HOME SCHOOL.

A Family School for girls, to be opened in

WATERF

