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MR. PALMLEAF'S PROPOSAL.

White and glistening like a mammoth bridal veil, the December sun lay over all the New Hampshire hills; dark and delicate, like the tracery of lacework, the leafless woods held up their boughs against the dazzling winter sky—and the Reverend Peter Palmleaf, studying over an embryo sermon in his own especial sanctum, glanced up where a blackbird was whistling in the casement, and thought to himself what a lovely world the Lord had made.

When all of a sudden, a shrill voice called through the entry:

"Peter, the horse is ready."

"What horse?" asked the Rev. Mr. Palmleaf.

"Our horse; to be sure!" said Miss Adeline, his sister.

"What for?" demanded the parson, staring through his near-sighted spectacles at the door.

"To take you to Mr. Darrow's."

"Why am I going there?" further questioned the young theologian.

"Well, I never!" said Adeline, bouncing into the study, with a yellow handkerchief tied around her head and her sleeves rolled up in business-like fashion, to her elbows. "Peter, you grow more moony and absent-minded every day of your life! We are going after a girl, to be sure!"

"A—girl! Oh, I do recall something of the conversation. A hired girl!"

"Yes, she's going to leave them this morning, because the family is so large and work so heavy. Find out how much wages she wants, how old she is, and if she has any followers—a follower is one thing I can't tolerate—and be sure you bring her with her bundles, as I must have her or some other person to help me before cousin's folks come from the city."

"But suppose she won't come?" said the young minister dubiously.

"Then you must make her come."

And thus charged with his mission, he got into the one-horse cutter, and jingled merrily away.

Mr. Darrow's farmhouse nestled under a hill, in the protecting shadow of a cluster of evergreens, with a green fence in front of it, a red barn at the rear, and a colony of dovehouses at the sunny southern angle; and the owner himself, a ruddy-faced, elderly man with a fringe of white whiskers around his chin, was shoveling away the pearly masses of snow in front of his door.

"Eh!" said Mr. Darrow, leaning on the handle of his spade, as the bells jingled up in front of his gate, and then stopped. "How? Why, it's the minister! Good morning! That there Sunday sermon o' yours was a masterpiece. Squire Sennex and me—"

"Yes," said the minister leisurely alighting, and tying his horse to the post. "But I have called on business this morning."

For the young minister was emphatically a man of one idea, for the time being, the "hired girl" had chased all theology out of his head.

"Eh!" said Mr. Darrow; "business?"

"I've come after a young woman," said the minister.

The farmer dropped the spade in the middle of a snow drift.

"Are you speaking of Dolly?" he said.

"If that's her name—yes," assented the minister solemnly.

"You don't mean that—it is to be an engagement?"

"Well, yes—that is, if we suit each other," said Mr. Palmleaf, mildly.

"Jerusalem!" said Mr. Darrow, who had always heard that Mr. Palmleaf, like most men of genius, was an "eccentric," but had never realized it before. "Have you spoken to her?"

"Certainly not!" answered Mr. Palmleaf. "Of course I shouldn't think of such a thing without seeing you first."

"Very straightforward of you I'm sure," said the farmer. "But of course I can have no objection, if Dolly herself is suited. Though," and he smote one red mittened hand upon his knee, "now I come to think of it, you've never seen Dolly."

"No!" said the minister, serenely. "But that need make no difference."

"Jerusalem!" again uttered the farmer. "It wasn't the way I used to look at things when I was a young man."

"Tastes differ," said Mr. Palmleaf, a little impatient at this lengthened discussion.

"Oh, of course you can see her," said Mr. Darrow. "She's in the dairy, skimming milk. Dolly!" raising his voice to a wild bellow. "Here's the Reverend Mr. Palmleaf wants to see you!" There's the door, just to the left, sir."

And in his near-sighted way, the minister stumbled into Farmer Darrow's dairy, where a rosy-cheeked girl, with jet black hair, brushed away from a low, olive-dark brow, and eyes like pools of sherry wine, was skimming the cream from multitudinous milkpans into a huge stone pot.

"Young woman," said Mr. Palmleaf, turning his spectacles upon her amazed face, "do you want to engage yourself?"

"Sir," said Dolly, her spoon coming to an abrupt standstill amid the wrinkly and leather-like folds of the cream on a particular pan.

"In other words explained Mr. Palmleaf, "do you want a good home?"

"Indeed, sir, I never thought of such a thing!" said Dolly, all in a flurry.

How old are you?" questioned Mr. Palmleaf.

"I am eighteen," said Dolly in some confusion.

"Have you any followers?"

"Sir," fluttered Dolly.

"Beaux, I mean," elaborately explained the clergyman.

"Of course I haven't," said Dolly, half inclined to laugh, half to be angry.

"Then I think you'll suit me," said Mr. Palmleaf; or, rather my sister. Our family is not large; the work is light, and Paulina is a most considerate mistress. Get your bundle,"

"My—what?" said Dolly, in bewilderment.

"Your clothes. I am to take you back with me immediately," said Mr. Palmleaf. "Adeline expects company. It is essential that we obtain help at once."

Dolly looked up with cheeks crimson like any rose, eyes full of deep brown sparkles, and lips around which, danced a perfect galaxy of dimples.

"Wait a minute, please," said she.

"Certainly," said the minister.

And he sat down on a stool and went to meditating on the "thirdly" of his uncompleted sermon, while Dolly sped up stairs, three step at a time.

"Father," cried she, flying into the presence or her parents, "the minister has mistaken me for Bridget!"

"Eh?" said Mr. Darrow.

"You don't tell me!" said Mrs. Darrow.

"And he wants to hire me," said Dolly, her eyes gleaming with fun. "And I am going right off—where's my hat and shawl."

Mrs. Darrow rose in the majesty of her silk gown and gold watch-chain.

"Yes, I am," said Dolly. "It's better than private theatricals. He's so nice and absent-minded, and Adeline is a jewel! Oh, hurry or he'll be tired of waiting!"

And Dolly succeeded in carrying her point. Fifteen minutes later she had got into the cutter, with a parcel, which Mr. Palmleaf stowed snugly away under the seat, and the minister drove home with secret exultation.

Adeline was in the kitchen frying sausages for dinner, when Dorothy walked in, with cheeks like carnations, hair blown all over her face, and the bundle under her arm.

"Here I am, Miss Adeline," said she. "The hired help, at your service!"

Adeline stared.

"Why, it's Dorothy;" said she. "And I sent Peter after—"

"Yes, I know," said Dolly, brightly. "But Bridget was gone, and he mistook me for her, and he has engaged me to work here. And oh, Miss Adeline, please don't undeceive him. Because I am a smart little housekeeper, and can help you just as much as any Irish girl could. Just give me a trial, that's all."

Miss Adeline had a shrewd appreciation of a joke: her hard features relaxed with a smile, as she stood looking down at the radiant little brunette.

"Well, said she, "I don't mind if I do."

For one month Dolly officiated as hired girl at the parsonage. Then she came to the clergyman one day;

"Mr. Palmleaf," said she, "I am going to leave the place!"

Mr. Palmleaf looked up in amazement and dismay.

"I hope," said he, "that neither my sister nor I have unwittingly offended you?"

"No!" said Dolly, patting her little foot on the staring green leaves in the study carpet, "but oh, I have done wrong and I earnestly beg your pardon!"

"Dolly!" cried out the Reverend Peter, in mild surprise.

"Because you are so good and true," sobbed the girl. "I am not a hired girl, and I only came here for a joke, and I can't bear to think I'm deceiving you!"

And Dolly began to cry piteously, behind the corner of her apron.

"You came here for a joke, eh?" said the minister.

"Y-yes!"

"Well, then," said the minister, gently drawing her toward him, "suppose you stay in earnest?"

"Sir?"

"My dear," said the minister, "I have got used to you around the house. I should miss you terribly if you should leave us. Am I too old to think of a blooming young wife like you?"

"Not a bit!"

"Can you like me a little bit?"

"A great deal."

"Then you will stay with me always."

And she promised that she would.

Everybody wondered how so bashful a man as the Rev. Mr. Palmleaf, ever mustered courage for a proposal; but nobody knew that that engagement" begun for a joke turned out in sober earnest.

—A contemporary asks, "How shall women carry their purses to frustrate the thieves?" Why carry them empty. Nothing frustrates a thief more than to snatch a woman's purse, after following her half a mile, and then find it contains nothing but a receipt for spiced peaches and a faded photograph of her grandmother.

PARIS PHYSICIANS.

The following essay was read by Dr. Tho's H. Brown of Paris, at the Centennial celebration:

The number of physicians—licentiates and graduates—who have practiced medicine in the town of Paris, during the century, is twenty-three. Eleven of the twenty-three have deceased. Twelve are now living—three in Paris and nine in various places, from Maine to Kansas. The average time which each would have practiced if divided equally among the twenty-three, would be nine years and three months. The longest period any one practiced was fifty years. The shortest, four months. The average age of those who have deceased was forty-five years—the oldest was seventy-seven years—the youngest was twenty-six years.

The biography of each physician is here given, as fully as possible, on account of the time allotted for the purpose. The facts, dates and incidents have been gathered from the records wherever they could be found—especially of those who have deceased. Dr. Lapham is authority for most of the data concerning Drs. Hanson, Goss and Chandler. The memory of some of the more aged inhabitants—Mrs. Rufus Stowell, daughter of Dr. Stevens, and Mrs. Arabella Carter, daughter of Capt. Samuel Rawson—is quite distinct in relation to several of them, and their aid has been sought and adopted.

The Rev. James Hooper, in his brief history of Paris, fifty or more years ago, says; "The first physician that came to Paris was Dr. Barnett but he did not stay long." Others state that the name of the first physician who came to Paris was Dr. Barnard. This embodies all the knowledge concerning the first physician that came to Paris. His birth, age, nativity, time of coming and departing, where he went or when he deceased are all unknown. Consequently he will not be called the first settled physician in Paris; but that honor will be accorded to Dr. Stevens.

DR. CYPRIAN STEVENS, from 1789-1806.

Dr. Stevens was the first physician who settled in the town of Paris. He probably came into town about 1789. This conclusion is formed from the facts that he came into town unmarried—that he then married Sally Robinson and had three children before the birth of Mrs. Sally Stowell, widow of Rufus Stowell, who is now living at the age of 82 years. He commenced boarding at the house of Reuben Hubbard—then located not far from the residence of Daniel Fobes, in a pasture, one mile south of Paris Hill.

Dr. Stevens died July 3d, 1806, aged 38 years. His wife died in 1830 aged 66 years. After the decease of her husband she continued to practice one branch of the profession until her health compelled her to desist. The Dr. as well as his wife traveled on horseback, over new and rough roads for many years. At length, when he had bought and improved a farm, *pleasure wagons* began to make their appearance and he became the possessor of one. It was nothing more or less than a baggage wagon of the present day without springs. It was then thought to be a great acquisition; and Mrs. Stowell says her aunt exclaimed: "Why, you have come visiting in a pleasure wagon!"

Physicians were scarce in this region during the doctor's lifetime. The Dr. was popular, and had business from all quarters and from great distances. The roads were few and bad, and the people scattered. He was often called to attend patients in Hebron, Minot and New Gloucester. It is said that he labored beyond his strength, undermined his health and consequently died young.

A very few aged people can remember Dr. Stevens; but many of the middle-aged people of Paris have heard about him, his character, his social and professional standing and his services; and they all, without exception, refer to him as a man and physician whose memory is worthy of high honors.

DR. EBENEZER HARNDEN GOSS, from 1804.

Dr. Ebenezer H. Goss, was the son of Rev. Thomas Goss of Bolton, Mass. He married a sister of Sir Benjamin Thompson, (Count Rumford) and was one of the original proprietors of New Pennacook—now Rumford, Me. Dr. G. settled in Brunswick soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. About 1804 he moved to Paris, where in a limited degree he practiced medicine for several years. He had two children—Gustavus Adolphus and Sarah. The former lived in Paris and was known as "Squire Goss," and was at one time, a candidate for Congress. The daughter married David Marshall—the descendants of whom are now living in Paris. Dr. Goss was a talented well educated and eccentric man, and many anecdotes are told of his peculiarities and habits. It is said that a party of young men, students and scholars—went to see him and pay him their respects. He saluted them cordially in a foreign language and the conversation continued and ended in the same.

DR. CROSWELL, 1806.

Not far from 1806, a young man, unmarried, came to Paris, with a view to settlement as a physician. He remained in Paris but a short time; and there is no account of where he came from or where he went.

DR. CYRUS HAMLIN, from 1806-1829.

The County of Oxford was incorporated in 1805. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, then a practicing physician of Livermore, was appointed Clerk of the Courts, and removed from Livermore to Paris. He was a native of Groton, Mass., and was born July 21st, 1767. He prepared himself for the practice of medicine, emigrated to Livermore, commenced practice in that town and was there married to Anne Livermore, daughter of Dea. Elijah Livermore.

As before stated, Dr. Hamlin removed to Paris in 1806. Although he was appointed Clerk of the Courts, he did not relinquish the practice of medicine in so far as it was compatible with the duties of his office. The Dr. continued in practice till near the close of life, which took place in February 1829, aged 59 years and 7 months. He was a gentleman, universally respected—a member of the Baptist Church and very much esteemed for his kindness of heart and genial, social qualities. The Dr. was highly blessed in his family, having had eight children who attained adult age, four male and four female—among the former of whom may be reckoned a distinguished physician, a distinguished lawyer, and a distinguished statesman.

DR. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, from 1806-1827.

The facts concerning the ancestry and early history of Dr. Chandler are not abundant; or if so, are not known to the present generation. He was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1782, and descended from Edmund, who was there as early as 1633. Hon. Peleg Chandler of New Gloucester was supposed to be his uncle. This family of Chandlers are not probably related to any other family of the name in Oxford County.

Dr. Chandler was a graduate of Harvard College, Massachusetts; but whether he graduated at any Medical college, is not known. He first came to New Gloucester, Me., and soon after went to Hebron, where he practiced his profession. In 1806 he settled in Paris—this village,—and continued to practice his profession till his decease. In 1818 and 1819 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature and went to Boston to discharge his duties, before the State was divided. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in Col. Ryerson's regiment in the war of 1812-15; but whether he ever left town to accompany the regiment is not known. He was appointed Judge of Probate immediately after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and entered upon the duties of his office June 6, 1820—the successor of Judah Dana, and continued in that office until 1827. The Dr. was twice married but left no children. His decease took place in 1827, aged 45 years. His remains were deposited in a tomb on the old road to South Paris.

The character of Dr. Chandler is often referred to by the oldest inhabitants of Paris, who knew him well. He is represented as a member of the Church, as a moral, upright man, amiable in his disposition, unobtrusive in his manners, respected and beloved as a physician and honored as an able, intelligent and useful citizen by all his contemporaries.

DR. —— DEAN, 1806.

A young unmarried man came to settle in Paris, as a physician, about the time of Dr. Stevens's decease, by the name of Dr. Dean. Even his specific name is not remembered by the oldest inhabitants. He practiced his profession but a brief period in this town. The data for his biography are wholly wanting.

DR. BENAIAH HANSON, 1811.

Dr. Hanson was a son of Ichabod and Abigail (Hayes) Hanson, born in Windham, Me., Oct. 18, 1781. He attended Fryeburg Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Converse of Durham; was commissioned Lieutenant in the 33d U. S. Infantry in 1812, but never entered active service. He married Abigail Woodman of Buxton and moved to Paris in 1810 or 1811, where his first child was born in 1811. His second child was born in Hollis, Me., 1813, his third at Waybridge, Vt., 1818, and his fourth at Fowlerville, N. Y., 1829. He died in York, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1858. In 1821 Dr. Hanson was a Preceptor of an Academy in Stroudsbury, Penn., and in 1822 he was in New York city. He remained in Paris but a short time; but perhaps as long as he ever did anywhere. He was a moving planet.

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE, from 1815-1866.

Dr. Kittredge's father was of Scotch descent and first settled in Tewkesbury, Mass. and soon after moved to North Brookfield. He married Miss Fletcher, and practiced medicine and surgery many years. He had a family of nine children, four of whom were physicians and surgeons, the subject of this sketch being one of them. Dr. Asaph Kittredge was born at Brookfield in 1793, and studied medicine under his father's tuition and completed his course of study in Boston in 1812. Soon after he was assistant surgeon on board a privateer, where he found his first experience as a surgeon. In 1815 he rode from Boston to Paris on horseback, where he stopped, in order to ascertain whether he had better remain or retrace his steps and go to Ohio. While waiting, as tradition records it—"his mind in a quandary—he was called to attend an old lady in Paris in a severe illness. She recovered under his treatment, and told him his mission for good was to remain in Paris; and that decided his mind." He remained on Paris Hill a short time, then moved to North Paris, where he bought a farm and continued the practice of his profession till the fall of 1836. He then moved to Paris Hill and continued in active and successful practice till 1866—in all about fifty years. He was twice married, marrying first Miss Eliza Stowell of Paris, and second Miss Janette Young of North Yarmouth. Two children were the result of each marriage. A son of each is now living—Charles F., in New Haven, Conn., and George, in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Kittredge was ill and suffered much from spinal disease some two years before his decease. His wife having died he moved to New Haven in 1867 where he continued to sink and died Feb. 6th, 1868, aged 75 years. He was a large, well proportioned man physically—weighing some 300 pounds—strong, vigorous and resolute. His practice of fifty years, in storm and sunshine, in heat and cold and night and day, proved him to be a man of great endurance. He was a man of good common sense, of sound judgment, of social and cheerful disposition, abstemious habits, an able and useful physician and surgeon. A near and dear friend of his says: "He was a practical man—held clear and pronounced opinions on most subjects—a great smoker—was in his most amiable mood after a good dinner and a pipe smoke—and enjoyed life as well as most people of his temperament."

DR. JOB HOLMES, from 1826-34.

Dr. Holmes was a native of Oxford—formerly Hebron—the son of James Holmes and Jerusha (Rawson) Holmes. He was one of nine children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He chose the profession of medicine, attended lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School, where he graduated in 1825-6. He commenced the practice of his profession in Paris in 1826, where he continued till 1834, when he removed to Calais. Here he was an active practitioner of medicine and surgery, till 1864, when he died suddenly from heart disease, in the midst of his usefulness, honored and lamented by the whole community. He married Miss Vesta Hamlin, daughter of Dr. Hamlin, in 1833, and had a family of five children.

Dr. Holmes was medium height, with a physical system finely knit, of great physical endruance,—of unconquerable resolution, good habits, agreeable address and manners. He honored his profession and practiced it with great zeal, success and ability.

DR. JAMES MADISON BUCK, from 1833-1836.

In the year 1833-4, Dr. Buck settled as a physician on Paris Hill—the successor of Dr. Holmes. He was a native of Sumner, and the son of Moses Buck, a successful farmer. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Tewkesbury of Oxford and was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School. He practiced his profession only about three years, and came to his death by hemorrhage of the lungs in Nov. 1836. He was never married.

Dr. Buck was of medium height—fragile constitution, possessed a kind heart and quiet manners. He knew what excellence was, in his profession; and in a quiet, unostentatious manner sought to be useful to his patients rather than brilliant. He loved a cigar, *perhaps*, too well. He had also a great taste for music and was exquisitely sensitive to its harmony and correct performance. A discord was a wound. With Judge Emery,—a man of similar taste—he could enjoy all the charms and consolation, which for many hours, sweet sounds could afford.

THOMAS HUNTINGTON BROWN, from 1837.

Dr. B. was born in Minot, in Cumberland County, Me., now Androscoggin Co., on the 27th day of Aug. 1813. His father was Thomas Brown, of Newbury, Mass., who married Mary Rawson Bridgham in 1811, and resided in Minot.

Dr. B. obtained his education at the district school in Oxford, at the Buckfield and Readfield Academies and also under the private instruction of the late Judge Joseph G. Cole.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1833, under the preceptorship of Dr. Levi Rawson of Grafton, Mass. He attended his first course of lectures at Brunswick, then a course at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 1837.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Paris, May 15, 1837, and has continued till this time, (Sept. 11th, 1879,)—over 42 years.

He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, of which he was at one time President. He was Surgeon of the 1st Reg't 1st Div. of Maine Militia for seven years and received an honorable discharge. He was Examining Surgeon, Pension, Department, some eleven years; and Judge of Probate during five years.

He has been twice married, marrying first Miss Maria M. King, daughter of the late Samuel King of Paris, Nov. 12, 1838, having had three children, all of whom died in infancy—the wife dying also in November, 1846. His second marriage was in Dec. 1847 to Miss Juliette Hammond, daughter of the late Moses Hammond of Paris, having had three children, all of whom are living at the present time.

DR. LEANDER S. TRIPP, 1837.

Dr. T., now the Rev. Leander S. Tripp of Surry, Me., was born in Hebron in 1805, and is the son of Rev. John Tripp, of Hebron. He graduated at Waterville, Me., in 1829; and as Doctor of Medicine at the Bowdoin Medical School in 1834. He settled first in Eden, Me., where he remained six months, then removed to Parkman in 1835, then to East Dixfield the same winter. He came to North Paris in 1837 and remained one year; and in 1838 settled in North Norway, remaining there two years. He evidently did not find the practice of medicine congenial, and after trying various fields betook himself to a profession more in accordance with his talents and wishes.

DR. GILMAN ROWE, from 1839-1841.

Dr. Rowe came to Woodstock in 1838, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He moved to North Paris in 1839, and practiced his profession till May 1841, the time of his decease, aged 26 years. His native place was Campton, Grafton, Co., N. H. He married Cynthia Buck, daughter of Moses Buck of Sumner, while at North Paris. Where he graduated or when is not known. He was an active energetic practitioner, and sickness was very prevalent during the years he resided in Woodstock and Paris.

DR. ALMON TWITCHELL, from 1841-1844.

Dr. Twitchell practiced his profession in North Paris for a period of about three years—from 1841 to 1844. He was a native of Bethel, Me., where he was born Sept. 14, 1811. Dr. Lapham is authority for the genealogical statement that Joseph Twitchell esq. is his great grandfather—who was one of the prominent and original proprietors of Bethel—that his grandfather was Capt. Eleazer Twitchell, the first settler in the village of Bethel Hill—and that his father was Joseph Twitchell of that village. There are abundant facts and dates for a biography of Dr. Twitchell—only a brief allusion to which is appropriate on the present occasion. He was married in 1843 to Miss Phebe M. Buxton, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Buxton of North Yarmouth, and had five children. On leaving Paris he removed to Bethel, where he continued the practice of his profession until his decease in Oct. 1859, aged 48 years. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the Medical School, Brunwick in 1840.

Dr. Twitchell did not seek politics or office; but office sought him and he twice represented the people of Oxford County, as Senator in 1856-7. He was esteemed for his candor, sobriety, and conscientiousness. His early death is attributed to overwork, to hardship and exposure. As a cotemporary, it is only justice to say: he was simple and refined in his intercourse, careful and candid in his judgments, and prudent and discriminating in the discharge of every duty.

DR. WM. APPLETON RUST, from 1847-1865.

Dr. R. is a native of Gorham, Me. where he was born June 22d, 1823, and prepared for college at Gorham Academy. He graduated as M. D. at the University of the City of New York, in 1846. He was Principal of Effingham Academy and Biddeford High School, and came to South Paris and commenced the practice of his profession in April, 1847. In Oct. 1848, he married Frances, eldest daughter of Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow. She died Oct. 18, 1849, and June 5th, 1851 he married her sister Sarah, who now survives with four children, viz: Frances J., Amelia H., Winnifred A., and Philip Sidney. During his residence here—he was one of the School Committee for many years, a Trustee of the State Reform School, and an active practitioner of his profession.

He was appointed by the Secr'y of the U. S. Treasury, Inspector of Internal Revenue for the State in 1864, and removed to Portland in March 1865, being succeeded by Dr. D. B. Sawyer—having been in this town about 18 years. He resigned his office in 1866, and entered the Firm of Rust Brothers & Bird, Wholesale Druggists of Boston, Mass., where he now resides.

Since his residence in Boston he has been a member of the School Board, Trustee of the City Hospital, Mercantile Library Association, and Penny Savings Bank; also, a Director of the Metropolitan Railroad, Collateral Loan Company and Blackstone National Bank.

Dr. Rust and his family are with us here today, renewing pleasant acquaintances of former years; and congratulating the old town, that notwithstanding her advanced age she still shows unmistakable signs of health and vigor. It only remains to add to this brief sketch that Dr. Rust was a successful and highly respected physician while in Paris: and that his Parisian experience must have laid the foundation for that larger prosperity and trustworthiness which has followed him in the Metropolis of New England.

DR. CHARLES RUSSELL, from 1850-1865.

Dr. R. was a son of James and Dolly Russell of North Waterford Me., where he was born July 19, 1820. He received his education from the district school of his native town, at Gould's Academy, Bethel, North Bridgton Academy, and entered Bowdoin College Sept. 20, 1844, and soon after commenced the study of Medicine and graduated March, 1848, at the Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. He commenced his professional practice in Conway, New Hampshire, remaining there two years. He removed to West Paris in September, 1850, where he continued in the active practice of his profession about 15 years—till Feb. 1865, and then moved to Fayette, Me. where he now resides. He married Asenath H. Willis of Hanover and has eleven children: one is a graduate of the Wesleyan University, and two others are teachers in Conn. Dr. R. was a useful and prudent physician, practical and sound in his views; and gave good satisfaction in his field of practice, while in Paris.

DR. EDWIN GREEN from 1865-76.

Dr. Green, now 62 years of age was a native of Paris, and the son of Nathaniel W. Green of Leicester, Mass. and Polly W. Willis of Paris. The Dr. graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1841. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Albany, where he remained but a short time. He then moved to Milan, N. H., and remained about three years; thence he moved to Woodstock, where he practiced about five years. He then moved to Sumner, bought a farm, and carried it on, practicing his profession in a limited degree till 1865. He then sold his farm and moved to North Paris, where he continued in active practice for eleven years. In 1876 he moved from North Paris to Milan, N. H. again, where he remained till 1878. He then moved to Athol, Mass. where he is at the present time. The Dr. married Permelia Kendall of Shelburn N. H. and has four children.

DR. D. B. SAWYER, from 1865-75.

Dr. S. is a native of Durham, Me. He received his education mostly at Foxcroft Academy. He graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, and commenced the practice of his profession in Minot. He moved to South Paris in 1865, and left in 1875—having practiced in town ten years. He subsequently went to Portland, and soon after to Lewiston, Me., where he now resides. He was the successor of Dr. Rust, and during the 10 years of his practice in Paris, he gave good satisfaction. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was universally esteemed for his morality and integrity in his business, and in his professional intercourse.

DR. SEWELL HENRY WEBBER, from 1865-73.

Dr. Webber was the son of Henry R. and Nancy Webber, and was born in Oxford, April 21, 1840. He studied Medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. A. Rust, at South Paris, attended Medical Lectures at Pittsfield, Mass. and at New York City, and graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School, August, 1865. He commenced practice at West Paris in 1865 and in 1867 moved to South Paris, where he continued till 1873, at which time he died of heart disease, aged 33 years. He was interred with Masonic honors. Dr. Webber was a careful physician, and had many ardent friends. He married Miss Nettie W. Stowell of South Paris, but had no children.

DR. O. K. YATES, from 1870.

Dr. Yates was born in Greenwood, Me. Sept., 1839. He obtained his education at the district schools of his native town and at Bethel Academy. He studied Medicine, under the Preceptorship of Dr. S. H. Tewkesbury and graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School in 1870 and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at West Paris, where he now remains.

DR. ISAAC ROUNDS, from 1873.

Dr. Isaac Rounds is a native of Danville—the son of Nathaniel and Susan (Libby) Rounds. He graduated at the Maine Medical School in May, 1873. He commenced practice of Medicine in Lewiston, where he did not remain long; but the same year moved to South Paris, where he still remains in the active practice of his profession. The patriotism of Dr. Rounds was placed beyond all doubt. In the late war he felt the call for him personally to go to the defense of his country. His patriotism and bravery were tested on the field of battle—the marks of which he will always carry while life remains.

DRS. NORRIS AND PALMER from 1867-8.

Dr. Norris—a young physician—unmarried, came to Paris Hill about 1867; the precise time or how long he remained is not known. He did not stop long, but removed to Peru.

Dr. Palmer—another young physician, came to Paris Hill in 1869; but left in a short time. It is impossible to state why he left or where he went. No data for the biography of either of these physicians are at hand.

DR. BUCK, from 1868-69.

Dr. Buck was a native of Buckfield, born Aug. 17, 1841. He studied Medicine in Washington, D. C., where he graduated during the war. He came to Norway in 1867 where he remained one year. He then moved to West Paris for the same length of time. He then moved to Kansas, where he is now in the active practice of his profession.

Many reflections are naturally suggested by the foregoing facts, concerning the settlement, character and services of the Medical profession, for the hundred years just ended, during which the town of Paris has emerged from a wilderness, to fertile fields, busy workshops and pleasant dwellings. The contrast between now and then is difficult to estimate, and almost incomprehensible. It required enterprise, courage and faith, in the pioneers of this region who first felled the trees in town, and prepared the way for civilization. It also required courage, faith and self-sacrifice, to undertake the practice of medicine, when the visiting must be done over new and rough roads, over streams without bridges, and over the snow with snow shoes, through the deep forest and everywhere that men might choose to make a clearing or erect a cabin. Accidents and diseases, involving life, were as liable to occur in a new as in an old settlement; and the necessity for the Surgeon and the Physician was often urgent and pressing. Cases often arose to test the ability of physicians in those days. Many years ago, a hardy pioneer, Capt. Abner Rawson, rose early in the morning, and as he passed out of his dwelling in the dark, he slipped upon the doorstep and fell to the ground, striking his hand upon a sharp axe, and severing the largest artery at the wrist. He bled profusely. The physician came, but could not find and secure the artery. Pressure was made over the artery to stop the bleeding till the hand was ready to mortify. He had lost so much blood that his friends gave him up to die. The postman who carried the mail across the country, from Bridgton, heard some one relating the case, and said he believed that if they would send for Dr. Farnsworth, he could stop the bleeding. The Dr. was sent for and came and tied the artery and saved the valuable life, on the point of perishing.

The profession of Medicine in Paris, as we look backward, has illustrated the common fate of all classes. Some have entered upon the stage of service and remained only a few months or years, while others have kept in harness, toiling up the steep ascent of life, during a half or a quarter of a century. Some, after learning the hardships, and responsibilities of Surgery have abandoned the practice, and sought more profitable or more congenial employment in other business or professions. Some have been the beneficiaries of popular favor, and been elected as State Representatives or County Officers—in this respect, vieing with the farmers, mechanics and traders—the professions of law and theology, in their love of fame and their care of the State. Others still have labored steadily, resolutely and perseveringly, in the practice of their profession, among the rich and the poor, in storm and sunshine, in heat and cold—ambitious only to honor their calling, fulfil a sacred mission, and benefit their fellow men.

But notwithstanding the versatility of tastes, and the direction of the talents of the physicians of this town, it will be conceded on all hands, and everywhere, that the members of the profession in Paris, almost without exception, have been worthy reliable men, upright and honorable in every relation of life. The inhabitants of Paris can therefore look back over the past century with pride and satisfaction, as they read the names, the lives and services of those who have passed away, while a grateful posterity will embalm their memory and preserve its fragrance for future generations. Let us hope that those now living may, at the close of the next century, gain as fair a record and as just an appreciatiton.

And what will another century bring forth? We would fain hope that our land would remain the great Western Republic, preserved in its integrity, with many added States—all prospering in the arts of peace and plenty—all developing into a higher civilization, a broader intelligence, a godlier Christianity. This shall be our hope today, and this the fruition

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1879.

Newspaper Decisions.

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER.

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Oxford County Quarterly Convention of Reform Clubs,

Will be held at **BETHEL HILL,** on **Thursday, Oct. 9, 1879,** commencing at **10 o'clock, a. m.,** and to continue through the day and evening. It is desirable that every Club in the County be fully represented, for the purpose of arousing a more general interest in the good cause that we represent; and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in our noble work, to unite with us on this occasion.

A special invitation is extended to the Ladies Aid Societies.

Paul R. Seavey, of Bangor, Frank Kendrick, of Fairfield, and other prominent and able speakers are expected to be present.

Arrangements have been made with the G. T Railway, for one fare the round trip.

JOHN F. STANLEY,
DAVID KNAPP,
HENRY W. PARK,
County Committee.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

As a preliminary to this article, we will state that we have no desire to "scold" our genial neighbor of the *Bridgton News*. At the same time, he should not sit at the Custom House window, and gazing into Commercial Street, write positively, as he did, in his last paper:

Paul R. Seavey, a Reformed Man, is credited by the Boston *Herald* with having made more Republican votes in the eastern part of the State than any of the imported statesmen. As a general rule, however, the Temperance question has been entirely ignored, no speaker having deemed it worth while to even show up the record of either party on this important question.

"We are a nation of drunkards!" The past year the home production of intoxicants increased more than fifteen million gallons, and in addition to this we have imported nearly four and a half million of gallons more than in 1878. And yet, in spite of this immense tax upon the life and resources of the nation, we shall hardly hear the question alluded to in the coming great political contest, when every other species of expenditure is put forward in an attempt to account for the poverty of the people!

If Bro. Shorey had been engaged in the campaign in Oxford County he would not have made such mistakes. The record of the Republican party on the temperance question was alluded to by most of our speakers, and was more than once made a subject of comment in this paper.

But, as we look at the items, cut from the *Bridgton News*, we are reminded of rumors which have been rife during the campaign, and which have not a little disheartened our good Republican friends. It was stated and again partially denied, that certain temperance men (so-called leaders), were intending to organize a temperance party in Maine.

We do not know that Bro. Shorey has any such project on foot; but those two items look like feelers, to find, if possible, how the movement would take. If there is any inclination on the part of our temperance men, to organize a new party, it will be well for them to carefully consider the question before they act.

The State of Maine owes its freedom from intoxicating liquors, in a large measure, to the laws which have been enacted and sustained by the Republican party. Every year it has endorsed the policy of Prohibition, in its State Platform, and has largely selected for its candidates, well known and active temperance workers. Everywhere Republican officials have enforced the prohibitory law, until its integrity is as well maintained as that of any criminal law on our statute book. In the country, it is almost impossible to purchase a glass of liquor or of hard cider, and in the cities you will find two thieves to every one man who is engaged in violating the Maine Law.

The Democratic party has always opposed prohibition. It has, since the Reform movement became so general, declined to join issue with the Republicans on the question, though a large minority of the convention delegates have favored such action. Where Democratic officials have been in control, the Maine Law has been enforced with exceeding laxity. This was notably the case in the eastern section of the State, during the past year, as is attested by the Executive order, which caused so much comment, in relation to that subject.

The Greenback party is composed so largely of Democrats that there is no hope of better things from it, even if it be in existence during another year.

A temperance party would draw most largely from the Republican party, to fill its skeleton ranks, if the movement did not fall still-born. The result of this would simply be to throw power into the hands of one of the opposition parties, neither of which have any sympathy with our prohibitory laws. If a party could be organized with temperance for an issue, it would be useless. The Republican party is ready to adopt any measure that will practically lessen the use and sale of intoxicating liquors; and those who are not satisfied with its record and work in relation to this question are mostly those who hold to some radical impracticable scheme, such as hanging or imprisoning, far beyond what the gravity of the offense warrants. The Republican party is temperance party enough for most of us.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—From the Secretary of the Good Templars, Geo. E. Bracket of Belfast, we learn that the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Maine will be held at Skowhegan, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15th and 16th. Half-fare excursion tickets over all the railroads in the State. There are some 250 Lodges and over 16,000 Good Templars in Maine. It is one of the most wide-spread, permanent, and popular temperance organizations in the world and there should be a live, working Lodge in every town in the State. For full particulars address the Secretary as above.

"THE LEGAL PROFESSION."

Following is the essay read by Hon. Alvah Black, at the Paris Centennial Celebration:

I feel honored in being permitted on this occasion to speak for the law, and for the lawyers of Paris, past and present. It is an honor to be allowed to represent the law and the profession, on any occasion, great or small. The greatness of the subject magnifies its representative, and what earthly subject can be greater than the law? constituting, as it does, the rules, established, whether by legislation, the decisions of the Courts or the decrees of rulers, for the preservation of order and the protection of life, liberty and property. Coming down to us through the ages from different sources, expanded, improved and purified by the experience and wisdom of the learned and able men of all times, it has well been pronounced the perfection of human wisdom. It adapts itself to all the changes of times, places, circumstances and conditions, and ever casts its sheltering arm about us, and interposes its protecting shield when danger assails.

In the ordinary pursuits of life we little realize how entirely dependent we ever are upon the law, for the safety of our lives, liberty and property, and for the happiness of home and all its blessings. Take away the law and chaos would come again, anarchy and violence would usurp the place of order and peace, the law of the strongest would universally prevail, and savageness and desolation would settle down on the land.

This is no exaggeration. The experience and observation of every man furnish convincing proof of its truth to ordinary intelligence. How important, then, that the laws shall be wisely administered! The State has done its part. It has provided us with judges eminent and learned, and all the requisite officers, and has furnished us with suitable and necessary buildings, and all the paraphernalia needful to the Courts. But all the learning of the law, all the wisdom of the Courts would be of little avail to the wants of the public without the intervening agency of the lawyer. His learning, experience, and skill, are absolutely essential to the proper presentation in Court of the rights and the wrongs of the community and for securing the ends of justice. The agency of the lawyer cannot be dispensed with in the administration of justice. Ages of experience have taught this. Ignorance and inexperience cannot with safety enter the Courts.

Paris has been fortunate in its lawyers. Three quarters of a century it has been the shire town of Oxford County, from the time of its establishment in 1805, and early became the headquarters of the legal profession for the County, and held that position till a comparatively recent date. Many lawyers have lived here, many who have been an ornament to the bar, and some who have adorned the bench. We have had our Parris, our Lincoln, our Emery, our Cole, and others too numerous to mention here, whom the State and the nation have delighted to honor, and in whom as members of the profession we may justly take pride, and none for whom we are called to blush.

I would be glad to give a sketch of all, and a more extended notice of the more prominent of our earlier lawyers; but time forbids. I will do what I can in noticing a part of them in their life as lawyers and citizens here.

The County of Oxford was established and Paris made its shire town in 1805. It had a Court of Common Pleas at its organization, but no separate term of the S. J. Court. The business of that court was done in Portland with the business of Cumberland till the separation from Massachusetts.

The first term of the C. C. P. was held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1805, by

Samuel Frye, of Fryeburg, Chief Justice,
Samuel Parris of Hebron, Luther Carey of Turner, Associates
Cyrus Hamlin, Clerk, who, about that time, moved here, and ever after lived here.

The first term of S. J. Court held here was holden on the second Tuesday of Sept., A. D. 1821, by

Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice,
William P. Preble, Nathan Weston, jr., Justices.
Rufus K. Goodenow, Clerk, whoever after lived here.

The first lawyer in this town of whom there is any tradition was one Zachariah Soule, known as Zach Soule, who was here at the organization of the county, and soon after left and went to Farmington, and thence to the bad, I infer, as the last heard from him here he was serving out a term in Charlestown State Prison. Willis says he became dissipated and died in a poor house.

His successor was Nathaniel Howe, known as Gouge Howe, from his promptness and energy in making collections and enforcing the law. When he came and from what place I have not learned. He was here in 1808, and about that time married Polly, daughter of Thomas F. Chase, who lived on the Goodenow place, now occupied by Wallace H. Cummings, where Howe also resided. He had his office over the store of Russell Hubbard. He left Paris about 1810 or 1812, probably, and moved to Bridgton, where he lived and practiced law several years, and where we lose sight of him. Notwithstanding his unprepossessing cognomen, he appears to have done a respectable business as a lawyer, and to have been a worthy man, esteemed and respected by those who gave him no occasion to lay his heavy hand on them.

During the time Howe was practising here, there came a man destined to occupy a much larger space on the world's stage—Albion Keith Parris, of Hebron, only child of Judge Samuel Parris, of the C. C. P. He was born at Hebron, January 19, 1788, graduated with distinction at Dartmouth in 1806, and was admitted to the bar, C. C. P., at Paris, in Sept., 1809. He soon after settled in practice here, and married a sister of the late Levi Whitman, Esq., of Norway. He lived in the south part of the building now Horace Cummings' Hotel as it then was, the north part being occupied by Dr. Benj. Chandler. Soon after he came here, he built the office now owned and occupied by Samuel R. Carter, Esq., between the Hotels of Messrs. Cummings and Hubbard, which he occupied while he remained here.

Gov. Parris was a man of commanding and dignified appearance and popular manners. Able and learned in the law, he soon gained the confidence of the people, a high position in public life and a large practice in the Courts, which he held till he left Paris, called to move in a higher sphere at Portland late in 1817, or early in 1818.

Immediately on his departure came, from Fryeburg, where he was then practicing law, Enoch Lincoln, a man little less distinguished and no less popular and beloved than his predecessor. He was a native of Worcester, Mass.,—of the old Lincoln stock, a brother of Gov. Levi Lincoln, who was, as I have been informed, Governor of Massachusetts at the same time Enoch Lincoln was Governor of Maine. He occupied the office built by Gov. Parris, was an eminent and successful lawyer and had a large practice. He gave much attention to politics, in which he was very popular, holding important offices; and in 1826 he was elected Governor of Maine—a fuller evidence of the love and admiration of the people—and left Paris to assume the duties of the office at Portland, then the seat of government. He died at Augusta, while in office. He was never married.

Hon. Stephen Emery began practice in Paris not long after Gov. Lincoln came here. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1819. He was born at Minot, April 29, 1790, fitted for college by his own efforts, aided by the fruits of a sympathizing elder sister's labor, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1814. He studied law at Portland, as he had opportunity while teaching. Jan. 15, 1815, he married Sarah Stowell, daughter of Squire Daniel of this town, and sister of Levi Stowell, esq., well remembered by many of us. For a while after he settled here he had his office in his house and taught a school over the Bemis store. He was devotedly fond of music, and while pursuing his studies used to teach singing schools. In this way he broke his health and was ever after a partial invalid.

Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Columbia, Washington Co., but in about a year returned to Paris, where he lived till he retired from practice.

How vividly is the memory of his slightly stooping form, smiling countenance and affable, pleasing manners, impressed upon my memory!

He was a learned and successful lawyer—an honorable, honest man and always a gentleman.

Hon. Joseph G. Cole was born in 1799, at Lincoln, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1822 and in 1825 came to Paris, finished his course of study with Hon. Enoch Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar in Sept., 1826. He at once commenced practice in Paris and continued to reside here till his death, Nov. 12, 1851, while Judge of the District Court, to which office he had been appointed in Dec., 1848.

Judge Cole was a modest, retiring man, but at the same time affable, genial, and very agreeable, a sound lawyer, a most excellent Judge and a true man. He held many and important offices, and discharged the duties of all to general satisfaction. His death created a void in this community and in the Courts, that has never been filled.

Levi Stowell was a native of this town, son of Daniel Stowell, esq. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1815, was admitted to the bar in Oct., 1818, at Paris, practiced a while at Lisbon and afterwards at Dixfield, and finally came to Paris, where he pursued his profession nearly all the remainder of his life, a part of the time at the Hill and a part at So. Paris. He was a very worthy man and a respectable lawyer. Late in life he went West, where he died.

Timothy J. Carter was born in Bethel, admitted to the bar in June 1826 at Paris, and began practice here soon after, where he lived the remainder of his life, excepting a short absence at Rumford in his early practice. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and died at Washington while serving his term.

Mr. Carter, both as a lawyer and politician, was able, popular and successful, and achieved a high position. Early in his public life he died, when the world was all bright before him.

Charles Andrews, a native of Paris, was born Feb. 11, 1814, read law with Hon. H. Hamlin, was admitted, and began practice in Turner, removed to Dixfield in 1842, and thence to Paris, Jan., 1846, to assume the duties of Clerk of Courts, to which he had been elected. He afterwards lived here practicing law after the expiration of his term of office. He died April 30, 1852, while a member of Congress from this District.

Col. Andrews was a brilliant and able lawyer, an eloquent and successful advocate, having great power with the Jury. Much of his life was given to politics which had great attractions for him, and in which he was very successful, being possessed of that singular personal charm which drew multitudes of friends to him. He was taken away at the commencement of what promised to be a brilliant career.

Hon. R. K. Goodenow was born in Hennikar, N. H., April, 1790, removed to Brownfield with his father's family when 12 years of age, and made several voyages in merchant ships before his majority. He served as Captain of the 33d U. S. Infantry through the war of 1812. He came to Paris in 1821, as first Clerk of the S. J. Court here, which office he held 16 years. He spent the remainder of his life here, chiefly as farmer and lawyer, giving considerable attention to politics. He died March, 1863. He did not enter the profession till late in life (1845), and never gave much of his time to it. He was a worthy man, of great natural ability, honored and respected.

Geo. F. Emery, second child of Judge Stephen Emery, was born in Paris, Nov. 10, 1817, graduated at Bowdoin in 1836, studied law with his father, and was admitted on the day of his majority. He entered into partnership with his father, with whom he continued in business, filling also the office of Register of Probate much of the time till 1848, when he removed to Portland, where he resided till 1876, when he moved to Boston, nearly all the time Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, and practicing but little. Since that time he has had the general supervision of the Boston *Post*.

Of Mr. Emery it would be a work of super-erogation for me to speak. His works speak for him. The great paper over which he superintends; the charming poem we have heard here today; his life and its labors, so familiar to us all, speak for him in terms of commendation and praise to which no words of mine could add.

William K. Kimball was born in Rumford, June 7, 1820, was admitted to the bar June, 1841, and commenced practice at Canton. In 1844 he moved to Paris and resided here to his death in 1875.

Gen. Kimball was a good and talented lawyer, but gave most of his efforts to politics for which he was peculiarly fitted, being one of the most attractive, fascinating and popular men I ever knew. He occupied conspicuous places from early life, and held important offices. He was a patriot and soldier, and during the whole war of the Rebellion, served faithfully and well, ever ready to lay down his life for the good of his country. At the close of the war, he retired from the service with a a record of which any man might be proud, and which conferred honor upon the town and upon all connected with him.

Here I must stop. Time forbids that of the remaining lawyers of Paris I should give even this meagre sketch. They are living their lives among and about us; or of the dead, their memories are yet fresh.

The names of those remaining that I recall are

John Goodenow, now of Baltimore.
E. C. Cummings, deceased.
E. L. Cummings, "
Samuel R. Carter, Paris.
B. W. Bryant, deceased.
Geo. A. Wilson, So. Paris.
Peter C. Fickett, West Paris.
Chas. B. Benson, West Paris.

These are the lawyers of Paris; and well may the town point to them with satisfaction and pride, and as an example to those coming after them; for well have they performed their parts in their day and generation. Many have conferred high distinction upon it; none, thank God, have brought discredit. Long may their memory live!

—Last year the New Religion noted that Gen. Beal of Norway was a prominent Republican candidate for the office of Adjutant General of Maine, and hoped the party would remember him when it came into power again. We endorsed the sentiment. No doubt the New Religion has changed its views on that subject, as it has on all others. We remain where we were on all such points.—[Oxford Democrat.

We have not changed our opinion as to General Beal's fitness for the office of Adjutant General nor our wish that he may have the appointment. If a Republican is to have the place, the General is our first choice and we should be pleased to have all the members of the Legislature from this County support him. Nor have our opinions changed so far as the *Democrat* affects to believe. About the only thing we have radically changed our opinion on in politics since last year is upon Mr. Watkin's fitness for the office of County Treasurer, a change of opinion which several hundred persons other than ourselves have seen fit to make.—*New Religion.*

The *New Religion* is correct again. Our innate modesty would have prevented a notice of the fact. Last year the majority against the Republican candidate for County Treasurer was over seven hundred; this year it is a little over one hundred. We were not aware, however, that the editor of the *New Religion* was one of the changed six hundred. Thanks, brother.

—Solon advises the Greenbackers in Massachusetts not to fuse. Experience has spoiled his relish.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

The following was read by Geo. A. Wilson, esq., as the Educational History of Paris, at the recent Centennial celebration:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was requested by your centennial committee to prepare a brief address giving a History of Education in the town of Paris. I consented so to do, but at once found on attempting the same, that the history of education in this town from its earliest settlement to the present time was a subject of such breadth and extent, and so intimately connected with all the religious and material growth and prosperity of the town, and required so much research and patient investigation, that it could not be fully treated in the few moments allotted to me in the exercises of the day. Therefore I shall but briefly touch upon a few of the most marked incidents, and in a general manner indicate the vast influence which the system of education adopted by our fathers has had, not only upon the fortunes of the individual citizens, but also upon the very life and growth of the town itself. In order to rightly understand the planting of that seed, which fell into such fruitful ground, and bore such a bountiful harvest, we ought to take a short glance at the first settlers of the town, see who they were, from whence they came, and what impress they left upon the lives and characters of those who have succeeded them; but we can only briefly say that they came from Watertown and adjacent towns in the State of Massachusetts, and were men of integrity, honesty, native ability and acquired education. It is rarely that any new country has such men for its founders. Coming in the prime of life and in the full strength of a sturdy manhood from the parent State of Massachusetts, they brought with them into the midst of this primeval forest, and then unbroken wilderness, that spirit of culture and patriotism and strong faith in the God given principles of freedom and religious liberty, which were the distinguishing characteristics of the citizens of that State. Descendents of those who had willingly exiled themselves from father land for conscience sake, descendents of those who had heroically endured dangers and privations the mere mention of which today might well cause the cheek of strong manhood to pale—to secure freedom for each man to worship God after the dictates of his own heart—themselves, many of them, fresh from that great conflict in which our nation was born, and in whose ears were still ringing the echoes of those glad bells which proclaimed Freedom and Independence over this broad land, they came with strong hands and brave hearts to their great enterprise,—and it is mainly to their forethought, sagacity and earnestness in building up the free school system in this town that we owe much of our past success and present prosperity.

As we open the old record books and shake off from their leaves the dust of nearly a century and a half (for the Proprietors' records begin in 1735) we are struck with the beauty of the penmanship and the force and correctnessof the language. Few records of the present day can at all compare with them, and as we further look and see the quaint expressions, strange to the ears of us today,—such as "His most sacred Majesty," and "His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay," we are forcibly reminded of the flight of time, and strange thoughts and visions of the startling events which have occurred since the hand guided the pen over the smooth surface of this page, and the generations which have come and gone like the leaves of the forest, come thronging upon us, but we must press forward with our task. As I have said, the first grant of Plantation, No 4, as it was then termed, was made in 1735; but that location failed on account of its being found to be within the limits of New Hampshire, and it was not until 1773 that the Plantation was finally located where is now the town of Paris, and in 1779 the propietors' road was cut through from near the easterly corner to the northwesterly corner, the centennial of which occurrence we celebrate today.

The Grant was on condition that the proprietors should within seven years settle sixty families, build a house for the public worship of God and settle a Protestant minister, and lay out one sixty-fourth part for the first settled minister, one sixty-fourth part for the use of the ministry, one sixty-fourth part for the use of a school, and one sixty-fourth part for the use of Harvard College. These conditions were fulfilled except so far as the question of time entered into them, and when the grant was lotted out certain lots were set aside for the minister and ministry, and certain lots for a school. These remained unimproved for some years, until in 1799, we find an article in the warrant, to see if the town will devise some method to make the school land profitable. No action was taken under this article at the time, but at a subsequent meeting in 1804 the Selectmen were appointed a Committee to petition the General Court for leave to sell said lands. License was granted June 13, 1804, upon condition "that the net proceeds of the said sale be and shall forever continue to be vested in some of the public funds of the United States or of this commonwealth or mortgage of real estate, and the interest arising from the sale of the said school right, shall be applied towards the support of schools and the interest arising from the sale of the ministerial right shall be applied towards the support of the ministry."

Previous to this, the Rev. James Hooper, the first settled minister of the town, had relinquished all his rights in two of said lots to the town. Under the above license, Ebenezer Rawson, Josiah Biscoe and Levi Hubbard were appointed a committee of the town to make sale of the lands, and they were sold for $4530. This amount was invested, and the interest of about $3000 of this was applied generally by vote of town for the support of preaching up to the year 1843, when John Porter, James Deering and Joseph G. Cole were appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and on their report the whole amount was carried to the School Fund, and from that time to the present the interest has been annually devoted to the support of schools. This was the origin of our present School Fund, and it constitutes a permanent fund for that purpose, with the exception that by some means unexplained by the records the principal has been reduced to $3815.

The Plantation was settled quite rapidly after 1782, and in 1793 was incorporated as a town under the name of Paris. What were the advantages for schools during the 11 years prior to the incorporation is not recorded and we are forced to rely upon tradition, which simply informs us that private schools were held at various houses and taught by some of the settlers. At the incorporation of the town, it was quite extensively settled, and it was divided into five school districts, although there were as yet no school houses in any of the districts. At the first town meeting the clerk clearly records that it was voted to accept the School Districts as divided by the Selectmen in their report. He however fails to record what that report was, so that we are left somewhat in the dark as to what were the original limits of the districts. This record reminds me of a story which they tell of Dr. True of Bethel. They say the Dr. was riding through Paris, and on passing in the road by the house where Maj. Rufus Stowell used to reside, was looking about, (the Dr. always has his scientific eye open when traveling) when his attention was attracted by the huge bowlder still to be seen in the field to the northeast of the road. His curiosity was excited and he left his team and went up to examine it. On inspection he pronounced it one of the largest bowlders in this section of the country and at once determined to write to the papers giving an account of this wonderful bowlder. Wishing to be very precise as to its height, he informed the public that it was about half as high as the white birch tree growing beside it, without giving the height of the tree. As white birch trees vary somewhat in their height, his description gave about the same idea of the height of the bowlder as the clerk's here gave of the boundaries of the district.

The record, however, gives the names of the five persons who were then elected School Agents, or Committee, as they were then termed. They were as follows:

Isaac Bolster, Abner Shaw, John Willis, Seth Carpenter, M. B. Smith. As these were all well known citizens, we can easily decide the general location of the districts.

Gen. Isaac Bolster, who was the grandfather of the late Gideon Bolster, resided where Jos. G. Penley now lives, and his district must have embraced what is now No. 1, the Bolster District and also what is now the South Paris District. Abner Shaw lived in the Shaw neighborhood and his district embraced the King District and the southeastern portion of the town. M. B. Smith, who was the great grandfather of Geo. S. Titcomb, resided on the farm where Freeland Swan now lives, and his district must have included all north of what is now South Paris and west of the river. John Willis resided on the Hill, in what was then called the Centre District, and Seth Carpenter in what is called now the Partridge District, including then all north of it. Up to 1800, the town raised fifty pounds a year for the support of schools. In 1800 they raised it to $400, and it increased gradually from that time forward. The $400 raised in 1800 must have been as large a sum in proportion as we raise now, for in 1801 and 1802 the question of dividing the town was seriously agitated and was voted down twice. The last time, at a town meeting called for that purpose and held Sept. 22d, 1802, when there was a large attendance, the vote stood 41 in favor and 51 against a division of the town. We should judge from this that there were about one hundred qualified voters in town then.

For the first twenty years, the question came up annually as to how the school money should be divided, and was very earnestly contested, as to whether it should be divided according to the sum paid by each district or according to the number of families in each district. The parties seem to have been very nearly equally divided, as for a number of years they alternated—one party gaining the victory one year and the other the next. We can see that human nature was much the same in those days as it is now, for frequently the defeated party were not satisfied with their defeat and attempted a reconsideration of the vote, so that some years they voted on it four times before the matter was finally settled. It reminds one of the fierce struggles we often have over the momentous question whether the owner of a dog shall contribute one dollar towards the public Revenue or not. It was not until 1813 that the town finally settled down on dividing the money as now done according to the No. of scholars between 4 and 21.

For the first ten years there were no well defined school districts, but they were changed from year to year as circumstances seemed to require. This state of affairs did not seem to work well, and in 1800 Capt. Dan'l Stowell, Capt. Jairus Shaw, Abijah Hall, John Besse, Seth Carpenter, Abijah Warren, Col. Levi Hubbard, and Lieut. Jona. Bemis were appointed a committee to make a new division of the School Districts which when agreed upon should be decisive.

In those days they rarely trusted a committee to take any decisive steps without consulting and reporting to the town, and here they incorporated in the vote the declaration that their report should be agreed upon by the town before it should be binding. From some reason this committee did not make any report, but they seem to have attended to their duty, as in 1802 the districts were ten in number, but still without any recorded boundaries. The different Agents were, for the Centre District, now the Hill,—Benj. Hammond, the grandfather of Geo. F. and H. E. Hammond, who lived where H. E. Hammond now lives; for the southeast section of the town, Thomas Stevens, who lived where Elbert Clifford now resides; for the southwest part of the town, including South Paris, Joel Robinson, who lived on what is now the town farm; for the Hall neighborhood, Jonathan Shurtleff; for that part lying north of So. Paris and west of the river, Joseph Swift, who lived in the house where John Stevens now resides; for the Partridge District, Seth Carpenter, who lived at the four corners, where E. E. Hanson formerly resided; for the section north of that, John Gray, father of Robert and Elbridge Gray, who lived where Sylvester Dean now lives; for the Stearns District—then called the Bemis District—Jonathan Bemis, the grandfather of Charles and David Bemis, who then lived on the place where the late Asaph Bird lived, but afterwards removed to the Hill; for the Harbor District, Seth Benson, the grandfather of our present Seth Benson, who lived just out of what is now the village of North Paris.

Thus matters went on until 1810, when the number of districts had increased to 14, and for the first time the numbers were recorded. They were as follows, still without any recorded bounds:

Daniel Stowell, No. 1. He lived on the old Stowell farm.
Lemuel Holmes, No. 2. This was the Whitehead District.
Jairus Shaw, No. 3. Lived where Emmor Rawson lives.
John Robinson, No. 4. On the Preston Robinson place.
Jon'n Shurtleff, No. 5. Hall District, near where J. Churchill lives.
Benj. Hammond, No. 6. Centre District.
Job Lurvey, No. 7. Tuell District.
Samuel Hammond, No. 8. No. Paris.
John Records, No. 9. S. E. corner. This District was nearly all afterwards set off into Hebron.
Sam'l King, No. 10. King District.
Caleb Prentiss, No. 11. Mountain District, where Julius A. King lives.
Benj. Cooper, No. 12. Whittemore District.
Geo. Ryerson, No. 13. Partridge District.
Simeon Walton, No. 14. Dean District.

I have been obliged to give the names thus at length as the only means by which the districts could be identified.

Still they do not seem to get the matter settled, for the very next year, 1811, the town voted for Capt. Jairus Shaw to look up the old plan of the town whereon the school districts have been divided and fetch the same before the town at their next meeting.

Thus matters remained generally until 1818, when No. 1 was divided and the present No. 2 formed from a part thereof. From that time up to 1828 no great changes were made, but in that year a committee was again appointed to investigate the bounds of the districts, and they made their report giving the limits and bounds of the 16 districts into which the town was then divided, which was entered upon the records, and the numbers given to the districts which they still retain, and now for the first time one could go to the records and ascertain the bounds of the districts. Only four districts have been added to that number up to the present time, and we now have twenty districts in town.

At the first town meeting in 1793 it was voted that the inhabitants of each district shall build a school house or otherwise provide a place for keeping their schools. No houses were however built for a number of years, and a variety of places were used for school rooms. In general in summer some convenient barn or other outbuilding was selected.

Thus, schools were held in Isaac Bolster's corn barn, also in a barn over in the Robinson neighborhood; also Wm. Swan, who is now 87, informs me that in his early youth he attended school in the barn on the Smith farm now occupied by Freeland Swan. This barn was taken down and forms part of the stable connected with the residence of T. J. Whitehead, esq. Caleb Swift, who is now 82, informs me that he attended school in a little shoemaker's shop built by his brother Joseph Swift on the Churchill farm, and that in winter the schools were sometimes kept in Smith's house, this house was removed to South Paris afterwards and is the house where J. Curtis now lives; and sometimes in the house where Jos. Libby now resides. A school was kept for a number of years by Abijah Hall, father of Mrs. Charlotte Bolster, in his house, where John S. Barrows now lives. Schools were also held in various other parts of the town, and if we understand the matter rightly, children in those days considered it a great thing to have even such poor privileges as these, and did not have to be coaxed and driven to fine school houses with all the modern conveniences of books, maps, globes, &c. If any scholar within the sound of my voice thinks he or she is having a hard time of it, let him think of the poor advantages our fathers had, and the manner in which they used those advantages and the great results which flowed therefrom, and take heart and courage and press forward.

During the first years of the town, an attempt was made on several occasions to have the town build some school houses as a town, but it always failed.

In 1800, the first school house in town was built in the Centre District on the lot of land where the house of the late Thos. Crocker stands. Through the neglect of the committee to take a deed the title failed and the building was removed some years after to the lot where the brick school house now stands, on Lincoln Street, the lot having been given by Lemuel Jackson. The old school house must have been completed in the Fall of 1800, for the town meetings which up to this time had been held at the house of Lemuel Jackson, in the Spring of 1801 were called at the Centre school house. They continued to be held here up to Aug. 14, 1804, when the first town meeting was held in the meeting house just beside us. In August 1801, the Selectmen issued a warrant to Edward Andrews to call a meeting of School District No. 9 (as then numbered) to meet at the house of Job Lurvey to see if they would build a school house. There is no record of any action under this warrant, and we conclude no action was taken under it.

The first reliable intelligence of any other school house after this is mention made in 1805 in laying out a road; that it starts nearly opposite the school house near Lieut. Sam'l Kings. This is in the King District, and the present house there stands on nearly the same location as the original house. In the same year, 1805, a school house was built in the Bemis District, now the Stearns District, as we find in 1806 at both the March and September meetings of the town Lemuel Jackson applied to the town to see what they would do about relieving him on account of his having been taxed in the Bemis District for a school house. The record does not state the grounds of his application, but on both occasions the town gave him leave to retire. School houses were erected quite rapidly after this. District No. 1 building one at the fork of the road where the old meeting house afterwards stood. The school house was removed near to the Knight road so-called, afterwards nearly back to its first position, and then to its present location.

The old school house in the Hall District sat on the Hall farm and was afterwards removed to its present location.

In the Whitehead District, the schoolhouse was built where it now stands, and the frame of the present house is the frame of the first house. In No. 4, or the Bisco district, the first school house was on the old county road, now discontinued about 80 rods north of Lemuel Jackson's house. It stood there for a number of years, and many within the sound of my voice can remember attending school there. It was burnt down, and rebuilt on the spot where it now stands. In the Partridge District, the first schoolhouse stood at the four corners near the Hanson house, but was finally changed to its present location. Other houses were built, so that in 1815, every organized district had a schoolhouse, such as it was. They were not all of the nicest construction, but they were comfortable. They most all had the large, generous, open fire-place and huge chimney which was a feature in all buildings of that day; some of them had a wide projection over the fire-place; and the old folks record that one of the teachers used to utilize that, when the scholars were restless, by posting one of them up there, whom he termed a crow, to watch and report the roguishness of the others. In most of the houses, as they were repaired or rebuilt, the old open fire-place gave way to the more modern stove; though in the Whittemore District, as late as 1840, the warming apparatus consisted of an old potash kettle inverted and set up on bricks with a hole knocked through the bottom for the funnel; and it was in the ashes under this old kettle that Master Bailey used to warm his beech rods previous to warming the scholars. In 1818, District No. 2 was formed and the Free masons united with the district and built the old schoolhouse on the lot where F. C. Merrill's storehouse now stands. The masons used the upper part as their Hall. This served the district until they purchased the Oxford Normal Institute, when it was torn down, and put up again as the frame work of the house owned by Z. C. Perry.

In 1805, there was an article inserted in the town warrant, to see if the town would raise a sum of money to hire a master to instruct the youth in the art of singing. I am sorry to say, however, that the town ignominiously passed over the article.

In 1820, the town chose its first regular school Committee, viz: Stephen Emery, Jairus S. Keith and Henry Prentiss, and at the same time prescribed their duties, as follows:

1st. To examine all candidates for school masters and school mistresses, before they enter upon the important duty of school instruction; and give certificates of approbation to such of them as shall be found properly qualified—the certificate of the chairman to be absolutely necessary in all cases.

2d. That it shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee aforesaid, to visit all schools in the town taught by masters, once near the commencement, and again at the close of each school—to ascertain the kind of books used in the school, recommend such as he may approve; to examine into the methods of instruction, and give such advice as he may think necessary. The chairman of said committee previously giving notice to the school agent and master of the time appointed for the examination.

3d. That the Chairman of the Committee make an annual report to the town at their first meeting, after the examination of the schools, of the number of scholars in each school, the amount of money appropriated and expended, and the time of its continuance.

4th. That it shall be the duty of said committee, without compensation, except to the chairman, together with the several school agents, to attend the chairman in his examinations of the several schools at the last examination, unless necessarily prevented.

These were the duties enjoined upon the committee, and a strict adherence to them at the present day will serve to increase the efficiency of our schools.

We have had for teachers in past years many men, who were celebrated in their profession in their day. There was Jacob Bradbury, who was called one of the best teachers of his day.

Lewis Follett, who was considered somewhat tyrannical, as he marched about the room with his two foot ruler in his hand. I fancy one of my hearers can still remember his feeling, when the old man, after punishing two or three, turned around to him and said "Luther, I will settle with you in the morning."

Also Ezra Tubbs, known as Schoolmaster Tubbs; who always had a nickname for every scholar. He was a strict disciplinarian, and when he shouted, "John, you blockhead, sit up straighter!" John was apt to stiffen his backbone immediately. Dea. Joel B. Thayer, who is still living, and some of my hearers can still remember without doubt, how foolish they felt, when, after they were men-grown, and came in late, he made them stand in the floor and read aloud the story of the bad boy, who climbing the tree after birds' nests, got hung from one of the branches by a hole in his garments. Then there were W. W. Virgin, now Judge Virgin, Hannibal Hamlin, who taught his first and only school in this town, and hosts of others whom I have not space to mention.

Time also forbids any mention of the Oxford Normal Institute, and Paris Hill Academy, both institutions which have honored the town, and left their impress upon many of the public men of our State.

We can hardly conceive of a greater calamity which could befall this town than that, by indifference or neglect, it should allow the system of free common schools to fall into disuse, and the foul and degrading spirit of ignorance to undermine and destroy the fair edifice which our fathers have so nobly erected.

Our common schools have instilled into our people a pure patriotism and a fervent love of country. We can have no better proof of this than the conduct of our fellow citizens in the different crisises through which our Nation has passed; and at the risk of being tedious, I will, in closing, read some resolutions, and an address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, adopted by the town during the war of 1812.

They were intended to rebuke the foul spirit of disunion, even then showing its hydra head—which has since caused such desolation in our land.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas our departed Washington in his last address to his fellow citizens, declared that the constancy of their support was the essential prop of his efforts and guarantee of his plans; that respect for the authority, compliance with the laws, and acquiescence in the measures of Government, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of True Liberty, viz: That all obstructions to the executing of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with a design to direct, counteract or control the deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are of fatal consequences, serving to organize faction, and to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party; that party spirit always serves to distract the public councils, enfeeble the public administration, foment riot and insurrection, and open the door to foreign influence and corruption.

It is therefore by the inhabitants of the town of Paris in public Town meeting assembled,

Resolved, That being sensibly impressed with the importance of the advice of our political father, and considering the present very important situation of our public concerns, that we are now in open hostilities with one powerful nation, and already just cause for a similar declaration with another not less powerful; we view it as the duty of all the friends of our common country, by whatever party they may be classed, to support the Government under which we live, comply with its laws, and acquiesce in its measures.

Resolved, That the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of all wise people to discourage and restrain it—particularly at this crisis, when the rage and violence of political dissension are kindling the animosity of one part of our citizens against another, and fomenting those collisions that subvert the order, destroy the peace, and endanger the liberty of a Republican government.

Resolved, That we highly estimate the immense value of our national union, considering it as the Palladium of our political safety; and as it was the opinion of our Washington, that against this union, the batteries of internal and external enemies would be most constantly and actively, though often secretly, directed; so we with him consider it the duty of every man to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, to discountenance whatever may suggest

support with all the means in our power, the general Government of our country.

Resolved, That measures ought immediately be taken to expose to contempt all persons who may be known to communicate directly or indirectly with our hostile enemy, except by command or permission of the United States Government.

Resolved, That we will not trade directly or indirectly with any merchant, trader or other person for goods or merchandize of any name, nature, or quality when we have sufficient reason to believe that he was knowing to said goods or merchandize being brought into this State contrary to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That should the several towns in this Commonwealth prevent the collection of the District taxes and internal duties as some of them have threatened it will become the duty of republican towns to suspend the payment of the State taxes till they can ascertain whether the money is to be made use of for the public good or in support of rebellion.

S. J. COURT—SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1879.

CHARLES W. WALTON, Justice.
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
MISS CORNELIA PULSIFER, Reporter.

GRAND JURY.

Oxford, Seth T. Holbrook, *Foreman*.
Gilead, George I. Burnham.
Hebron, Samuel A. Bumpus.
Fryeburg, Joseph Chandler.
Woodstock, Simeon B. Curtis.
Paris, Harrison Farrar.
Mexico, Sewell Goff.
Peru, Lorenzo Knight.
Sumner, John M. Lane.
Hiram, Jordan F. Moulton.
Dixfield, George H. Newman.
Hartford, Merritt Parsons.
Waterford, George W. Rand.
Bethel, Ceylon Rowe.
Norway, Granville L. Reed.
Denmark, George Thomes.
Lovell, Barnes Walker.
Rumford, Jeremiah Wardwell.

FIRST JURY.

Buckfield, Albion P. Bonney, *Foreman*.
Andover, George W. Abbott.
Hebron, Henry C. Berry.
Paris, George H. Briggs.
Canton, William F. Berry.
Paris, William E. Cushman.
Norway, Jackson Clark.
Woodstock, Otis S. Dudley.
Peru, O. C. Hopkins.
Hanover, Gilbert Howe.
Dixfield, Mandeville Holman.
Hartford, Decatur Irish.

SECOND JURY.

Rumford, Charles A. Kimball, *Foreman*.
Fryeburg, Albro R. Jenness.
Newry, John W. Kilgore.
Roxbury, Hugh F. McInnis.
Greenwood, Edward W. Penley.
Bethel, Sylvester Robertson.
Waterford, John F. Shedd.
Porter, Elisha Stanley.
Norway, James P. Shedd.
Sumner, Gilbert Tilton.
Lovell, William H. Walker.
Oxford, William N. Thomas.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Brownfield, Cyrus Wentworth.
Bethel, Elbridge G. Wheeler.
Albany, Henry O. Wilber.

No. 212—Ezra Marshall vs. Cyrus Perkins, executor.

The piff. lives in Hebron and deft. in Paris. In was an action given on a note given by the defendant's testator, Sebra Dunham, to Miriam Dunham his wife, both of whom are now deceased, and is as follows:

"PARIS, Sept. 1, 1857.

For value received I promise to pay Miriam Dunham, my lawful wife, the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, it being for money which I received of said Miriam, and to be paid to said Miriam or bearer at my decease.

Attest: SEBRA DUNHAM."
E. MARSHALL,
H. D. MARSHALL.

Miriam Dunham died in 1865; and the plaintiff claims that the note was given by said Miriam two or three years before her death to the plaintiff's wife by delivery of the note to her, and therefore the note was not the property of the estate of Miriam Dunham when she died; and afterwards the note was given by the plaintiff's wife to himself. The plaintiff's wife is the daughter of Miriam Dunham, there being three other heirs of said Miriam by a former husband previous to her marriage with Sebra Dunham. Sebra Dunham was the father of the defendant's wife, and by will of Sebra Dunham was to take all his property. The real point in issue was whether the note named was a part of the estate of Miriam Dunham, or had been given away to plaintiff's wife before the death of Miriam Dunham. On this point the question turned on a settlement made at the house of N. L. Marshall Nov. 7, 1865, when the appraisers of the estate of Miriam Dunham, and the administrator, Dr. Thos. H. Brown, Sebra Dunham, Alvah Black as counsel for Sebra Dunham, and all the heirs of Miriam Dunham, except the plaintiff's wife, were present. It was in testimony that this note was understood by Sebra Dunham and the administrator and the appraisers to then have been a part of Miriam Dunham's estate—for at that settlement Sebra Dunham by compromise and in full settlement of his indebtedness to his wife's estate agreed to pay $600 to the said heirs, the said note not being at the time of said settlement in the hands of plaintiff's wife, one of said heirs, who was not then present, but had an agent present. So the matter rested for twelve years, and Sebra Dunham having deceased, this note was presented to his executor for payment. The testimony upon both sides was conflicting. The trial lasted two days. The jury failed to agree.

Wilson. Black.
Swasey. Foster.

No. 204—Clark Record vs. William Gregg.

Plaintiff resides in Portland, defendant in Buckfield. Action of replevin for a wagon. The piff. introduced a "Holmes note" which, it was admitted, covered the wagon in controversy. The note was given by H. C. Ellis to this plaintiff, duly recorded in the town records. The defense was that the defendant purchased the wagon of said Ellis, who, when the note was given, had verbal permission from the plaintiff to "trade" the wagon—that in addition to that, when the defendant was about to complete the trade with Ellis he went to plaintiff and said it would be all right. The testimony of the plf. squarely contradicted that of deft. and the witnesses introduced, and he denied any permission given to trade the wagon. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Bridgham. Hersey.
Swasey. Foster.

No. 167—Addison Lufkin vs. John E. Segar.

Parties live in Rumford. Plaintiff sues on account for two year's services of a minor son who had lived with defendant; also for a note of $100, and interest on it, $30. Defense, that the services of son were worth no more than the board and clothes and schooling. That the note sued for was left for collateral security merely on a claim due from plaintiff to defendant. Defendant filed an account in set off. The jury returned a verdict against the plaintiff, and in favor of the defendant for $28, on the account in set off.

Ludden. Hutchins.
Foster.

The Grand Jury came in Friday morning and reported five indictments, as follows:

State vs. Francis Lozo and Mary Lozo. Larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced 30 days in County jail.

State vs. same. Larceny.

State vs. Jason Russell. False pretences.

State vs. George Lovejoy. Burglary.

State vs. Frederick E. Hodge. Burglary.

THE ELECTIONS.

—The voting in California and Maine indicates that the Republican party is again pretty well united, and that it will be in a condition to make a hopeful contest for the next Presidency. Whether the conservative policy of the administration, the success of resumption and the betterment of the times contributed more to the Republican successes than the exhibition which the Democratic Representatives in Congress made of themselves at the last session, we leave those most interested to decide. It is tolerably certain, however, that each of these had its influence.

The campaign in California shows how surely reaction follows extremes. The followers of the sand-lot demagogue have managed to hold together in the cities, and with the other elements of discontent and demonism—as various and as vile as the contents of the witches' cabiron in Macbeth—have secured a share of the offices. Their administration of these will be all that is necessary to restore the government to the control of its reputable citizens.

The result in Maine is, doubtless, a great personal triumph for Mr. Blaine and his associates. The intense interest in the Maine canvass, and the great vote cast—the largest ever polled in the State—could only have been secured by bringing national issues to the front. The "rebel brigadiers" in Congress, and the shot-gun reports from the South, evoked the old Union spirit in the patriots of the war-time. If, after all that has been done by the President to eliminate "the Southern question" from politics, the men of that section persist in keeping it alive, they may see, in the outpouring in Maine, what their fate is likely to be in the election of 1880. It is too early yet to reverse the record sealed at Appomattox.—*Golden Rule.*

—The Republicans have elected every Governor of Maine for the last 24 years. Last year, for a change, they elected a Democrat, but he proved to be such an extremely poor article that they are not going to try that experiment any more.—*Farmington Chronicle.*

—The official returns from the entire State with the exception of twenty small towns and plantations, give: Davis, Republican, 68,012; Smith, Greenbacker, 47,088; Garcelon, Democrat, 21,181. Republican plurality over the Greenback ticket, 20,924. Republican plurality over the Democratic ticket, 46,831. As far as hear from there have been 311 scattering votes. Returns from the remaining towns will not materially change the result above given.

—Mr. Blaine deserves great credit for his substantial victory in Maine, and we cheerfully accord it. We have not always agreed with Mr. Blaine, and we have sometimes sharply criticised him—never hesitating to hold him and all public men accountable for their acts—but, when he is compared with the Greenback or the Democratic leaders in the State of Maine, he towers like a Colossus by the side of pigmies. In the late contest Mr. Blaine was on the side of common sense, patriotism, law and order and good government generally, and deserved success and applause.

—Work is what did it. The town of Andover changed an opposition majority of 34 in 1878 to a Republican majority of 19 in 1879. Bethel Representative District changed a majority of 114 opposition last year to 54 Republican this year. Albany reduced the opposition majority from 33 last year to 4 this year. Stoneham changed an opposition majority of 31 last year to a Republican majority of 15 this year. While all have done well, some are deserving of especial praise. W.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The towns of Oxford County have paid in their County taxes earlier and with less solicitation than at any time since we have been connected in the County affairs. Not a very strong indication of hard times.

—M. M. Phinney of Norway has opened a large Dry Goods Store in Norway Village. On Monday, the 29th, he will open a special line of Paisley and Striped Shawls. This store promises to do an extensive business, and to add another to the excellent business houses of Norway.

—In connection with the article relating to Paris Physicians, we may add one who, though not coming within the provisions of the article (never having practiced in town), is a distinguished son of Paris, and was present at the centennial celebration. Dr. A. S. Thayer was born in Paris, in 1835; graduated at Philadelphia, in 1861, and commenced practice in Portland, where he has remained up to the present time. He has built up for himself a most successful practice, and is fast taking a place among Portland's most trusted and honored physicians.

A FRIEND.—"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Here is the letter of a kind friend in Rumford, who, sympathizing with our loss of three hundred dollars salary, as County Treasurer, makes a voluntary contribution of one dollar and fifty cents to keep the DEMOCRAT going, as the only local paper in Oxford County:

RUMFORD, Sept., 1879.

SIR: I paid you for your paper, one year, and you are welcome to it. I don't want the nasty sheet in my house any longer.

A. H. P.

—John G. Whittier wrote to the gathering of old Republicans at Worcester that the "Republican party has done a noble work, and it has still its mission and its duties. It is as necessary now as it ever has been. It must be maintained till the purity of the ballot-box every where is safe from violence and intimidation, and the civil rights of every class of American citizens are made secure beyond the possibility of suppression or infringement."

—The Portland *Argus*, which has spent the past year in efforts to build up the Greenback party in Maine, now expresses the opinion that Senator Hazard would be a good Democratic candidate for President. The fusion crop has not harvested well.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

GILEAD, Sept. 18.—We are having some very favorable weather for all kinds of crops. Corn is looking very well, but is backward. Not much is ripe enough to cut up yet. The potato crop promises well. The bugs did not damage them much. There will be plenty of apples. They are selling very low.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the centennial at Paris hill, and all pronounced it a grand affair. B.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15—The Line school district, including a part of Buckfield, has twenty-six Republican, six Greenback, and four Democratic voters. All were at the ballot box on the 8th, notwithstanding the distance, bad weather and roads, save one young man. The voters includes Freeman Bard, eighty-two years, son of William, first settler in town ninety-three years ago, the son has lived from his birth on the same farm; Edmund Irish, 76 years, and Dea. Cyrus Ricker, 72 years, both live on the farms of their birth. The three were my schoolmates and lived in the district where I was a voter fifty-four years ago, and did help me from the old Line swell the vote for Daniel F. Davis, our next Governor. Twenty-three families in the district receive Republican papers. Joseph Mendell, fusion representative elect, was a Republican town officer of Hartford a short time ago, frequently receiving office by republican votes for years. The once large Democratic party in Hartford, the majority for many years, is reduced to fifteen votes.

The Irish Brothers, of this district and town, have leased their steam mill to Atwood & Gregg of Buckfield, to convert lumber into skewers, lapboards, and other articles. Six men are now employed, and more will be as soon as the machinery is placed in position. HARTFORD.

NORWAY, Sept. 20.—The Methodists have their new place of worship well covered in. A steeple is rising, with a belfry. A bell is already provided for.

A child of Mr. Thompson, who lives in the edge of Paris, fell a few days since and fractured the bones of the right leg. The leg was dressed by Dr. Bradbury, and the child is doing well.

By a collission on Main Street last Friday evening, Mrs. Joshua Yeatton was thrown violently from the wagon, striking heavily upon the ground, bruising her face severely and spraining her left hand. She was taken to Dr. Bradbury's office, where her injuries were cared for.

Mr. M. M. Phinney has opened by far the finest dry goods store in Oxford County. He is well patronized.

Several new houses are going up in various parts of the village.

Our Railroad is to be placed under contract immediately.

Our High School has more scholars than for many years.

Search ye the Scriptures, for ye think therein ye find eternal life—Is the text of the New Religionists who are ransacking the town of Norway for family records of voters. No use—might as well die easy. The *minor* quantities are all on your side.

The first issue of the *New Religion* after election, very appropriately headed its local with "The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year."

PARIS.—The young men of Paris have organized a military Company. A meeting was called on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, and the following officers were elected: Geo. B. Crockett, President; Vice Presidents, Chandler Garland, L. B. Carter, W. A. Barrows; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. H. Watkins. S. F. Davis was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up By-Laws. Application has been made to the State, for the purpose of securing arms and making a regular organization.

David Woodbury has presented to us a large bouquet of elegant flowers which he raised and some of which he originated himself. Some especially fine geraniums which he raised from the seed, were particularly notable. Mr. Woodbury also showed us a potato which he originated. It was a beauty, and he claims it is two weeks earlier than the Early Rose variety. He says he has raised thirty ounces of potato from a single seed, taken from a potato ball.

There will be a business meeting of the Unity Club next Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, at 7 o'clock.

NORTH PARIS.—Improvement seems to be the order of the day at this place. J. B. Andrews is building over his house, erecting an aditional story, and making other improvements; G. F. Packard has improved his residence, by a bay window; S. W. Dunham is about to make extensive repairs on the interior of the grist mill. He has also dug a well in the "Square" nearly in front of his store. O. P. Ellingwood & Co. are putting in some new machinery, and making many improvements in their chair factory. D.

SNOW, Sept. 17.—Tuesday night as Walter Bryant was riding near I. E. Clay's in Chatham, N. H., it being very dark, came in contact with the fence, and was thrown from the carriage; the horse went over a stump fence and down a hill, nearly perpendicular, seventy-five feet, landing in a reservoir, and was drowned. The wagon was badly smashed.

Edgar D. Andrews, the veteran bear hunter, caught a bear in a trap, and brought it in on his back alive. He has caught more than thirty bears, and it is not much of a place here for bears either. I. A. W.

SOUTH WATERFORD.—Saturday evening, 13th, the fusionists of Harrison serenaded Representative elect—Frank Whitman, of Summit Springs. The South Waterford band were in attendance. A very nice collation was served, to which the band and citizens did ample justice. After supper, Mr. Whitman accepted the situation in a neat little speech; Caleb Chaplain followed with a short speech, after which the company joined in a dance for an hour. It was a pleasant entertainment, and all returned home well pleased.

The Harper's Ferry Jubilee Singers were advertised to sing at the M. E. church Sunday, 14, but did not make their appearance. They gave a concert at Cong'l church at the Flat Monday evening. There was not a very full house. They are very nice singers, and we were much pleased with their entertainment.

The band with many citizens of Waterford, serenaded A. S. Kimball at his house Monday evening. After the band had played several pieces in front of his residence, Mr. Kimball made a short speech, and invited all inside, where was found a splendid collation, which was discussed by the people there present in a masterly manner. After supper the band played several selections, and returned home with ten dollars in the treasury, which was presented by the Squire. We shall call on him some other day.

A year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ayer died Wednesday evening, the 17th, after an illness of nearly two months; funeral Saturday, at 2, p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer have the sympathies of the community in their bereavement.

Sanborn opened the "foxing" business Friday for the season by shooting at one only four rods; strange to say, it did not hurt the fox. Lyman says we have "got to get a better class of guns—or we can never get any foxes." TRAMP.

BYRON DAMS.

Last winter the Legislature appropriated five hundred dollars for the purpose of constructing dams in the town of Byron to keep the water of Swift River from overflowing farms and roads. The committee in charge employed Mr. T. J. Emery of Waterville, one of the best dam builders in the State, to plan and construct such dams. The act of Legislature provided that the County Commissioners examine such dams. After such examination the county commissioners were well satisfied that the committee who had the matter in charge on the part of Byron, acted very wisely in employing Mr. Emery to construct their dams, he having completed his work to the entire satisfaction of said committee, and to the county committee. It seemed that it was a thorough job, and must add very much to the safety of the farms and roads on that wild river. We think the act of the Legislature was very just, for there are few finer intervale farms in the State than in Byron, and no more hard working, enterprising farmers, and none that have suffered so much from a wild mountain river. *

OXFORD CONFERENCE.—The Committee of Arrangements have decided to postpone the Oxford Conference one week, so that the meeting will be Oct. 7th and 8th. Topics for discussion: 1st, Fidelity to Conscience; 2d, Daily Use of the Word of God; 3d, Claims of the M. M. Society; 4th, How should Sunday School lessons be prepared by Teachers and pupils; 5th, What can be done to secure a better attendance on the Sunday School; 6th, The duty of the Church to the community in which it is located; 7th, How may we secure a genuine and thorough revival of religion among our Churches and congregations.

A. W. VALENTINE, Scribe.

Bethel, Sept. 17, '79.

PARIS CENTENNIAL.—We publish, this week, three essays read at the Paris Centennial, and shall close our report of the proceedings next week, by inserting Mr. Emery's poem, Mr. Shaw's letter on the press, and abstracts of the replies to toasts. Our intention has been to publish only a portion of these articles in the DEMOCRAT, and to make the whole proceedings public in a pamphlet. Mr. Silas Maxim, who is preparing a history of the town, has agreed to get the work out during the coming winter, and it was therefore thought proper to suppress the proposed pamphlet, as its sale might interfere with the circulation of the history. Three copies of the DEMOCRAT at 5 cents each will cost ten cents less than the pamphlet, and will furnish a complete record of doings with the essays in full.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Ex-Governor Woodford, who accompanied Mrs. Chisolm to Mississippi and was present all through the Gully trial, has given his views of the matter to a reporter. He believes the jury was impartially drawn and has no doupt but Judge and District Attorney did their whole duty. The verdict of acquittal was given solely because it was demanded by a majority of the whites of Kemper county.

—The Massachusetts republican State convention, met at Worcester, Tuesday, and nominated Hon. John D. Long of Hingham, on the first ballot, Long received 669 votes to Henry L. Pierce 505. Byron Weston of Dalton was nominated for Lieut. Governor, George Marston of New Bedford, Attorney General, Chas. R. Ladd, of Springfield, Auditor; Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of State; and Charles Endicott, Treasurer. The platform adopted asserts the nationality of the United States and the duty of protecting every citizen; demands free elections uninterfered with by armed men; denounces the fierce partisanship which denies freedom of political action; deprecates the revival of sectional animosity by the Democratic party; opposes repudiation of depts in all its forms; insists upon maintaining paper currency at par with gold; endorses the President's vetoes and his efforts to improve the civil service; demands the suppression of intemperance; recognizing freedom of opinion as to the best means of reaching that end; declares in favor of biennial elections, and endorses the administration of State affairs the past year. The nominee for Governor, Hon. John D. Long, is the present Lieutenant Governor, and is a native of Buckfield, Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin. He is a lawyer, a gentleman of fine culture and high character, an ernest prohibitionist and temperance man, and will make a strong and popular candidate. His nomination is largely due to his united support by the friends of temperance and prohibition.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Portland Press.

LETTER FROM KEZAR FALLS.

KEZAR FALLS, Sept. 18.

The Mount Pleasant District Lodge, I. O. of G. T., held its quarterly session with Oakland Lodge, No. 45, at Kezar Falls, on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, and had a very pleasant time. It was a beautiful day, and early in the morning teams loaded with Good Templars began to arrive in town until about 10 o'clock, when about 60 of the Order from abroad had made an appearance at Templar Hall, where a private meeting was held. The District Templar being absent, Mr. M. K. Mabry filled the vacancy.

In the forenoon business of a general character pertaining to the district was transacted, after which an invitation was extended to all to form in a procession and march to the grove back of Samuel Redlon's, jr., where a long table had been prepared, and loaded with "the good things of life," and they were not wanting either in "quality or quantity."

After the table was surrounded by about 70 hungry Templars, grace being pronounced by Rev. A. R. Sylvester, our former pastor, a short speech was made by M. K. Mabry, for "all to take right hold and help themselves," which they did.

After these had been at the table long enough to satisfy the inner man, they moved back and the table was quickly replenished, and the remaining (about 40), were treated in a similar manner.

A conspicuous feature of the table was, there was no "tea, coffee, beer, wine or cider," nothing but pure cold water, an emblem of our Order, for drink. All enjoyed themselves as best they could for an hour, according to orders, when they repaired to the hall, where another private meeting was held.

After some business was transacted, the subject of juvenile temples was brought up, and remarks made by A. J. Chase, G. W. C. T., M. K. Mabry, Revs. J. Gibson, J. Buden and several others, all concurring in the opinion that it was a good move in the right direction.

Notice having been previously given that there would be a public meeting at the church, the afternoon session was adjourned to that place at 5 o'clock. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a juvenile temple at Kezar Falls, and 18 young hopefuls signified their intention of becoming Templars.

A public meeting was held in the evening at the church, and the house was densely crowded, showing an interest in the cause of temperance. Mr. Watson was chosen chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Buden. Then followed some remarks by Major Edgecomb and M. K. Maybry. A. J. Chase was then introduced as the chief speaker of the evening, who delivered a very entertaining lecture showing up the evils of intemperance and the benefits of temperance, after which all returned home, feeling that it had been a day pleasantly and profitably spent. T. J. E.

Vote for Governor.

	1879.			1878.		
	Davis.	Smith.	Garcelon.	Connor.	Garcelon.	Smith.
Albany,	84	59	49	63	34	62
Andover,	115	74	45	74	19	88
Bethel,	289	198	61	229	60	167
Brownfield,	118	107	87	83	108	73
Buckfield,	199	198	53	96	62	186
Byron,	23	13	11	18	11	17
Canton,	126	100	57	106	69	6
Denmark,	89	72	101	94	108	43
Dixfield,	93	119	45	62	53	103
Fryeburg,	247	100	120	201	100	102
Gilead,	38	38	13	37	12	30
Grafton,	5	14	2	2	7	11
Greenwood,	88	139	27	61	21	91
Hanover,	35	6	19	29	18	5
Hartford,	121	105	15	106	20	86
Hebron,	80	55	21	79	22	54
Hiram,	187	80	110	151	117	76
Lovell,	157	106	55	129	52	104
Mason,	17	4	3	15	3	4
Mexico,	50	35	14	37	23	23
Newry,	41	56	11	26	33	23
Norway,	356	139	180	280	127	128
Oxford,	191	130	50	136	59	119
Paris,	468	171	126	418	134	125
Peru,	91	114	16	79	23	104
Porter,	129	88	73	93	91	50
Roxbury,	22	5	9	14	10	3
Rumford,	171	76	40	154	45	65
Stoneham,	69	51	3	41	68	4
Stow,	43	54	10	31	13	47
Sumner,	141	104	25	137	31	97
Sweden,	76	68	14	66	12	53
Upton,	32	32	22	23	21	3
Waterford,	133	77	123	110	126	61
Woodstock,	150	57	11	128	9	66
Milton Plantation,	3	56		6	5	41
Franklin Plantation,	9	26	5	7	8	19
Lincoln Plantation,	8	2	6	6	3	
Riley Plantation,	1	9	1			

Vote for Senator and Judge of Probate.

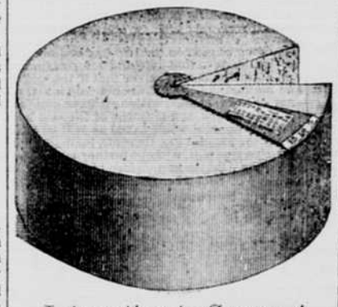
	Redlon.	Wald.	Dunham.	Barrett.	Walker.	Frye.
Albany,	84	84	89	89	84	89
Andover,	116	116	95	95	116	95
Bethel,	298	297	243	243	298	243
Brownfield,	128	120	185	181	119	184
Buckfield,	199	199	240	238	198	240
Byron,	25	20	15	22	23	24
Canton,	125	125	146	147	127	156
Denmark,	89	90	104	103	91	104
Dixfield,	95	97	156	159	94	102
Fryeburg,	230	230	212	212	248	189
Gilead,	39	39	50	50	38	51
Grafton,	00	00	00	00	00	00
Greenwood,	68	68	135	135	68	135
Hanover,	35	35	24	24	35	24
Hartford,	121	121	116	116	121	116
Hebron,	80	80	72	71	80	74
Hiram,	184	185	187	184	187	185
Lovell,	155	155	141	141	182	125
Mason,	17	17	7	7	17	7
Mexico,	53	52	46	46	54	45
Newry,	42	42	63	63	42	62
Norw y,	356	356	314	314	356	317
Oxford,	191	191	177	177	191	177
Paris,	467	467	290	291	460	290
Peru,	91	91	129	129	91	129
Porter,	126	127	154	148	128	152
Roxbury,	22	22	13	13	22	13
Rumford,	172	172	96	96	191	95
Stoneham,	68	55	55	55	60	54
Stow,	43	43	63	63	44	62
Sumner,	141	141	129	128	141	129
Sweden,	76	76	81	81	78	78
Upton,	32	32	20	20	32	20
Waterford,	133	133	199	199	135	19
Woodstock,	150	150	70	70	156	66
Milton Plantation,	3	3	57	57	3	51
Franklin Plantation,	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lincoln Plantation,	8	8	8	8	8	8
Riley Plantation,	1	1	10	10	2	9

Vote for Treasurer, Commissioner and Attorney.

	Watkins.	Legal.	Bradley.	Walker.	Sawyer.	Kimball.
Albany,	84	89	84	88	84	89
Andover,	117	96	116	95	116	94
Bethel,	298	247	298	247	298	247
Brownfield,	119	185	120	184	120	184
Buckfield,	197	240	108	210	114	236
Byron,	23	24	23	24	26	19
Canton,	125	156	125	156	127	153
Denmark,	91	102	89	104	90	104
Dixfield,	94	102	94	102	64	162
Fryeburg,	230	212	244	196	225	229
Gilead,	39	49	39	49	39	49
Grafton,	00	00	00	00	00	00
Greenwood,	68	135	68	135	68	135
Hanover,	35	24	35	24	34	25
Hartford,	121	111	121	116	117	117
Hebron,	80	71	80	72	80	72
Hiram,	185	185	186	187	186	185
Lovell,	155	142	158	145	155	142
Mason,	17	7	17	7	17	7
Mexico,	51	47	54	45	51	48
Newry,	42	63	43	63	42	63
Norway,	336	314	335	314	336	312
Oxford,	191	177	191	177	191	177
Paris,	471	278	467	291	470	290
Peru,	91	129	91	129	88	131
Porter,	127	154	127	152	127	153
Roxbury,	22	13	22	13	22	13
Rumford,	172	100	172	99	172	99
Stoneham,	68	55	68	55	68	55
Stow,	43	62	43	62	43	63
Sumner,	142	127	141	129	140	129
Sweden,	76	81	78	78	76	81
Upton,	32	20	32	20	32	21
Waterford,	133	199	133	199	127	200
Woodstock,	150	70	150	70	151	69
Milton Plantation,	3	55	3	57	3	57
Franklin Plantation,	00	00	00	00	00	00
Lincoln Plantation,	8	8	8	8	8	8
Riley Plantation,	1	10	2	9	1	10

Something New

UNDER THE SUN!



Interesting to Grocers!

Watkins' Mathematical

CHEESE SCALE!

By the use of which you can see at a glance how large a piece to cut to meet the requirements of your customer, without the trouble of weighing it, and be sure of hitting it right every time; no waste pieces to dry up; thus saving time and money.

Every Grocer should have one, and will when they know its value.

PRICE. 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS:

Fasten the scale on the centre of the cheese with the accompanying pin, on which it freely turns; cut along the edge to the centre; mark the number of degrees necessary for the weight wanted (see figures on the scale from 10 to 100); move the edge up to the mark, and cut again to the centre, and you have the quantity needed, every time without weighing.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HENRY M. WATKINS,
MANUFACTURER,
Paris, Maine.

$500 REWARD!

FOR BETTER VETERINARY MEDICINE THAN I PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC!

RAW SON'S

STANDARD MEDICINES

FOR

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Rawson's Condition Powders.

The best and cheapest in the market. Worms will not live in a horse when these powders are given. Sure to do good every time. They leave the animal in good condition.

Rawson's Heave Powders.

A sure cure for coughs, heaves, and all lung troubles. A sure preventative of Lung Fever.—Warranted to cure the heaves, if taken in season.

Rawson's Water Regulator.

A medicine long needed. There is more sickness caused by a slight derangement of the urinary organs than from any other known cause.—Horses are, at many times driven too long without the privilege of discharging at the proper time. Be sure and keep your horse's water regular.

Rawson's Hoof Salve.

The most perfect hoof-grower known in the country. Used for brittle and tender hoofs, for cuts in the hoof, quarter cracks and all troubles of the hoof. Be sure to put some on your horse's heels to keep them smooth.

Rawson's Scratch Ointment

is the best Scratch Ointment in America. One trial will convince you of the merits of this medicine. I have yet to hear of a person who is dissatisfied with this medicine.

Rawson's Ammoniated Liniment

for man and beast. This liniment has been more extensively used than any other of its age. In every case to my knowledge, this liniment has given entire satisfaction. For sprains, wrenches, spavins and all such troubles as horses are subjected to. For all aches and pains in and on the human flesh—such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Lame Back, &c.

The above medicines are warranted in every case, or money refunded.

Be sure and treat your horse before it is too late. 25 cents or $1 00 spent in season, will, in many cases, be hundreds of dollars in your pocket.

Put up and for sale in any quantities. All wholesale packages sent free of express.

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

All correspondence answered immediately.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill, Oxford Co., Maine.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS!

OF PARIS!

ANY ONE desirous of procuring Stereoscopic Views of Paris Hill and vicinity, can find an assortment from which to select, at the OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

HENRY M. WATKINS.

Paris Hill, July 29, 1879. tf

Worthless Stuff!

Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty, as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

A Good Recommendation.

We have used the **New Home Sewing Machine** about two months, and can say it is beautifully finished, runs easily, and is capable of doing a great variety of work. We like it better than any machine we ever used. We have used the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and some others.

HASKELL SISTERS,
Fashionable Dressmakers.
NORWAY, ME.

P. S.—The **New Home** is for sale at South Paris by **G. W. BROWN.**

DIED.

In Norway, Sept. 5, Mary Alice, daughter of E. G. and F. G. Burnell, aged 6 months and 14 days.

In Rumford, Aug. 13, Mrs. James McCrillis, aged 84 yrs.

In Hanover, Aug. 29, Julia A., wife of George F. Smith, aged 66 years.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 7 A. M.

Sunday, 54° rain; Monday, 48° clear; Tuesday, 50° foggy; Wednesday, 52° foggy; Thursday, 44° clear; Friday, 48° clear; Saturday, 46° clear.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1879, **A MARE COLT**, three years old, dark red with black points. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HARRISON HARVEY.

Dixfield, Sept. 18, 1879. 23-3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, within and for the county of Oxford, dated the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1879, I shall sell at public or private sale, at Chandler Swift's in said Paris, on the twenty-fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, viz:—One undivided half part of ten acres of land called the Dunham lot; also one undivided half of twenty-seven acres of land called the Cummings lot, also eighteen and a half acres of land called the Plains lot, all situated in said town of Paris, and belonging to the estate of Asa D. Rawson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1879. 23-3w

NOTICE.

M. M. Phinney will open on Monday, Sept. 29th, a new lot

PAISLEY AND STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS,

in both LONG and SQUARE.

Also a large lot of LADIES'

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS!

at all prices, in his NEW STORE, at

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following verses were written for the Paris Centennial celebration by Mrs. Rose McKenney Rawson.

Come Friends from all old Paris' hills,
And all the vales below.
Come let us sing the mem'ries of
A hundred years ago.

CHORUS:

Oh! these years, these hundred years
Of blessings, joys, and tears.
How tender are the memories
Of all these hundred years.

To Thee, our fathers' God and ours,
From whom all blessings flow,
We raise our thanks for mercies of
These hundred years ago.

CHORUS.

Our dear old fathers and their brides,
Who for us made the way,
We bless them in remembrance of
A hundred years today.

CHORUS.

We thank them for their legacies,
These homes and trees so dear,
Whose loving arms have sheltered us
Through many a long, long year.

CHORUS.

And when another century,
With them shall lay us low,
May children's children sing of us
And a hundred years ago.

CHORUS.

For the Oxford Democrat.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Number 3.

REQUIREMENTS OF SUCCESS.

To be highly successful in anything requires much painstaking, labor and patience; and in no branch of industry are these aids more essential than in fruit culture. He who bases his calculations on a dreamy self-assurance that a tree, once planted, will grow, thrive, and yield golden returns, while he eats and sleeps, without his further care, will fail of a harvest.

"Liberal, not lavish, is kind Nature's hand." Nature gives bountifully to those who aid her, but she has no place for the drone or the sluggard in her economy.

It is safe to predict that a lazy or a shiftless man will never succeed as a fruit grower; and it may be laid down as a rule, that he who is always behindhand with his ordinary work, who lets the weeds go to seed in his garden, whose woodpile is never sufficient for the needs of a prudent housewife, will let his trees go to ruin through neglect and insect ravages.

A PROPER LOCATON

is one of the first things to be considered by one about to plant an orchard, but, as every section of the country has characteristics peculiar to itself, only general rules can be given.

A piece of land should be selected possessing a deep rich soil, well drained, and sheltered from strong winds. There is no objection to rocky soil if it is deep and mellow, but wet, swampy and shallow, ledgy land should be avoided. Light soil, not too sandy, often produces fine orchards that come into bearing very early, but they attain a less vigorous growth and sooner decay than trees in *strong loam*, which is the best of all soils for an orchard. In northern sections, where the mercury settles very low and suddenly, the highlands are to be chosen in preference to valleys along streams. I have seen fine pears and apples thriving and bearing abundantly in northern sections of our country, while in the valleys along the streams in the same neighborhood, it was impossible to make the same varieties thrive. Some still winter's night would destroy all the growth and care of years. Large rivers and lakes, however, have a softening influence upon the climate, which keeps off destructive frosts, as is the case along the valley of the Hudson and around the lakes of New York, Ohio and Michigan, where fruit is wonderfully successful. In the South and some sections of the Middle States, where the climate is hot and dry, northern slopes and hillsides are preferred for orchard sites, while farther north southerly or southeasterly slopes are more desirable to ripen the wood and fruit. While elevated lands are more exempt from blasting frosts, they are sometimes exposed to destructive winds, and, where there is no natural protection in the shape of higher land, wood or shrubbery, a row of arbor vitæ, or any hardy evergreen, indigenous to the locality, should be planted on the windward side.

VARIETIES

and their proper selection should claim the attention of all tree planters. Here is where thousands fail and much money is wasted. People are too inclined to purchase nursery stock under the impressions of the beauty and excellent quality of fruit, without consideration of its adaptability to the soil and climate of their locality. A smooth tongue and temptingly colored plates too often allure one to unprofitable investments, which might have been saved by a knowledge of varieties.

Nature has bountifully provided fruit, in some desirable form for nearly all parts of the earth where man finds a habitation, and pomological science, seconded by practical experience, has enhanced the attractions of fruit culture through the propagation of new and improved kinds, adapted to the various soils and climates of this country. Progress in this direction has been no less marked and successful than in other fields of science. There is now no dearth of fruit producing trees for every part of the country. The natural habits and growth of different varieties, belonging to the same general class, are so unlike, that one, highly successful in some sections, is worthless in others, and not unfrequently people attribute their ill success to a lack of vitality in the tree, when, in fact, it is the result of improper selections of varieties. For instance, the Bartlett pear in southern and central New England is one of the most successful, while in the northern sections, it is a failure. And yet a majority are inclined to set the Bartletts because they have seen and enjoyed their luscious fruit elsewhere. The same is true of various kinds of apples, conspicuously the Baldwin, which has long been a leading favorite in Massachusetts, but which fails in many other sections under influences of soil and climate similar to those of its native locality. Experience alone can safely determine the special adaptability of such varieties to any given locality.

Many attribute their failure in making trees thrive to the fact that they were transplanted from a slightly different latitude; but where there is one failure due to this cause, there are dozens attributable to improper selections of varieties. Of course trees grown in the Southern States would not be suitable for New England, much less the varieties grown there, as for most part, they are such as will not flourish north.

The experience of the last twenty-five years demonstrates, in the fine orchards scattered all over the North and East, that the nursery products of New York, Connecticut and the various local nurseries, are adapted to every part of New England, the Middle States and the Canadas; and there is little choice, so far as climate's influences are concerned, from which of these nurseries the stock comes if it is in a fresh, healthy condition and of the right varieties. If the orchardist of Maine or Northern New York invests in Baldwins, Rawle's, Janet etc., he will probably make a failure; but if he plants Fameuse, Duchess of Oldenburg, Talman Sweets, etc., and uses proper care, he will rarely fail of success.

But all have not the means of informing themselves on this point, and in order to aid the inexperienced fruit grower, the writer has carefully prepared lists, showing the varieties best adapted to the different sections of the country, which will follow in their proper places.

THE CROPS.

MAINE FARMER CROP REPORTS—FIVE TOWNS OF OXFORD COUNTY NOTICED—WOODSTOCK, RUMFORD, SUMNER, DENMARK, BETHEL—GOOD TIMES FOR THE FARMER.

The grain crop is excellent, and the most of it secured in good condition. Potatoes an average crop, with but little signs of rot. Corn will be very good if the frost does not injure. It will not be safe from it, generally, till the 20th of September. Pumpkins are a failure. The hop crop is light. Apples will be plenty enough for home use. They are very fair and of good size. I think the Colorado beetle has injured the potato crop but slightly. But few pears are cultivated in town.

Woodstock. ALDEN CHASE.

Grain an average crop—quite an amount not yet cut. Corn has made a large growth of fodder and fairly set with ears—which require fully two weeks to mature, with rare exceptions. Early Rose potatoes are of fine quality but not great in quantity.

Rumford. M. N. L.

In submitting a crop report for your columns we would state that we find no sufficient reason for changing our predictions made several weeks ago. Corn, generally, in this section is far below the average, owing to a severe frost on the 9th of June, and cold nights, and severe drouth in August. Potatoes are more promising, although injured somewhat by the drouth. The crop was not injured materially by bugs, as great efforts were made to prevent their depredations. Grain is being harvested and threshed in some localities, and is above the average, especially wheat and oats. Apple and fruit crop generally not so abundant as last year, still enough for home use and some to spare. Many young orchards are bearing quite plentifully. Never in my experience have vines done so poorly as the present season. Beets are looking well. No sugar beet contracts were made in this vicinity. The hay crop was above an average one, and larger than for several years. Good prospect for fall grazing. S. ROBINSON, Jr.

Ea. Sumner.

Wheat is below an average yield, and weevils have eaten considerable, and farmers fear for another season and will not sow largley. Oats yield a smaller crop than last year. Corn is well grown and promises well—many fields are already in milk. Potatoes have been mostly saved from beetles and will be an average crop; no rot yet. Beans are well grown but are rusting. Apples are not an average yield, but are fair and well grown. Considerable afternath will be cut.

Denmark. C. B. SMITH.

Corn hardly in the milk. We must have a very warm September, or no corn. Wheat and oats excellent. (I had one little piece of wheat which I harvested at the rate of 35 bushels to the acre, and half an acre of oats at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre). Potatoes promise a good crop. Hay came in better than was anticipated. Apples scarce. Sugar beets generally look well. Beans late.

Bethel. N. T. T.

WASHING FLUID.—Washing in many families makes a day's hard work every week. It may be made much easier, and quicker done, by using this fluid, without injury to the clothes and with little expense. Two quarts of boiling water on a half-pound of unslaked lime. Dissolve in another vessel one pound of washing soda and one-half pound of borax in two quarts of water, then mix with the lime and boil five minutes; let it settle and bottle the clear part of the mixture. Use a small teacup of this to two pails of water with a small cup of soft soap or as much hard soap. Soak the clothes first in clear cold water, then put in the boiler, in which the soap and mixture have been stirred in cold water, boil ten minutes, then take out, wash the dirty places, and rinse in plenty of clean water. The fluid saves more than half the work, very little rubbing being required even for clothes very much soiled.

—The celebrated trotting horse Rarus, with the record of a mile in 2:13 1-4, being the fastest ever made, has been purchased by Robert Bonner, of New York, for $26,000. Mr. Bonner has now the satisfaction of owning in Rarus and Edwin Forrest the two fastest trotters alive, and if it is still his ambition to beat Wm. H. Vanderbilt with a double team on the road, he is in a fair way to be gratified. The withdrawal of two such horses is a serious blow to the American trotting turf for the time being, but at the rate at which the trotting gait has been developed within the past few years the country will not be long without a successor to these retired equine notables.

—The young man who lived above his station was always getting out at the wrong depot.

—The unities are preserved when you see a girl with a pug nose and banged hair carrying a pup dog.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable. HENRY WELLS, of WELLS, FARGO & CO.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering. GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM, MASS.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure. D. W. GRAY, M. D., MUSCATINE, IOWA.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them. WM. BOWEN, 225 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success. WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 158 HARRISON AVE., BOSTON.

WE have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to learn of the first complaint. S. D. BALDWIN & CO., WASHINGTON, IND.

THE cure effected in my case by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. I therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston. GEORGE F. DINSMORE, DRUGGIST, BOSTON.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

Gentlemen,—I sent for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling in my left side that two physicians pronounced Enlargement of the Spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumor. L. A. RISTER. CYNTHIANA, IND., March 20, 1877.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find $2.25, and I wish you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. By the above you will see that I can do something to help others in some way even if I am not able to be up and around. There are a number who have tried your plasters who had given out that all plasters were good for nothing, and now join with me that they are the best they have ever tried. I have got along this winter better than I have before in three years. Wished I could have heard of your plasters before. Yours, &c., LORETTA M. CROSS. BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., March 27, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Brownfield in the County of Oxford, for the year 1878.

The following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Brownfield for the year 1878, in bills committed to DANIEL HILL, Collector of said Town, on the 29th day of July, 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 10th day of June, 1879, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said Town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at Public Auction, at the Treasurer's office, in said Town, on the 31st day of January, 1880, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners.	Desc'n.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Adams, Jere C., land and buildings, part of the Colby farm, former homestead,		40	120	$3 60
Ayer, Caleb R., the Alex. Lewis farm,		100	200	4 86
Cotton, Hazen S., stable and lot in village,			370	11 94
Greenlaw, Samuel, land near D. W. Perkins',		10	60	1 44
Gray, Wm. H., land near John Marston's,		30	75	1 80
Hargrave, Thomas E., land near N. Pendexter's,		18	150	4 85
Hawkins, John S., ten mile mill and land,		2	530	8 91
Johnson, Eli W., part of the James Johnson farm,		55	100	2 40
Johnson, J. Warren, ½ of the J. P. Sweat house and lot,			325	
Def. highway tax for 1877,				6 71
Kemeson, Andrew, the Thomas Bean farm, two houses and one barn,		80	427	3 94
School dist. tax in dist. No. 7 for 1878,				2 10
Lewis, Geo. W., on mountain near the old Alex. Lewis farm,		17	20	48
Lord, Hannibal F., land near Emery Lord's,		8	60	1 59
Lord, James F., Pleasant pond lot,		47		
" timber lot,		30		
" Coffin lot,		39	475	
" undivided half of Great Bog lot,		125	225	25 42
Norton, Sam'l G., part of the Ivory Cole farm, 2 out buildings,		60	150	5 17
Nutter & Kimball, part of the Abel Gibson farm,		300	600	15 90
School dist. tax in dist. No. 7, for 1878,				2 40
O'Brion, William, land near ten mile mill,		80	430	10 42
Pike, Asa Osgood, land near D. W. Perkins',		10	60	
School dist. tax in dist. No. 13, 1878,				48
Richardson, John, land near Ira Long's,		11	40	1 08
Sands, Amaziah, meadow near Harrison Quient,		5	25	60
Sanborn, Ephraim, undivided half of great bog lot as taxed to Lord & Sanborn in 1877,		125	225	6 16

S. B. BEAN, Treasurer of Brownfield.
Brownfield, Sept. 1, 1879. 7-3w

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Newry, and County of Oxford, for the year 1878.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the said town of Newry, for the year 1878, in bills committed to Levi W. Kilgore Collector of said town on the twenty-first day of June, 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 14th day of June, 1879, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at Public Auction at my store in said town, on the 20th day of December, 1879, at one o'clock, p. m.

Owners.	Acres.	Value.	Taxes due.
Lewiston Steam Mill Co.,	20.00	$200	$10 00
Abnethy Grover,	300	75	1 88
LAND EAST OF G. GROVER'S.			
Geo. G. Chapman,	80	80	2 00
J. M. Philbrook, or unknown, east part of John Frost farm,	6	75	1 88

CALVIN BISBEE, Treas'r of Newry.
Newry, Me., Sept. 3, 1870. 9-3w

BAND MUSIC!

THE BRYANT'S POND BAND

is prepared to furnish music for picnics, fairs, celebrations, and for all occasions on which music is needed.

PRICES REASONABLE.

For information, apply to the Leader,

H. RIPLEY, So. Bethel,

or to either of the following committee, at Bryant's Pond:—SCOTT BRYANT, J. SHERMAN, EUGENE COLE. s9-3w

Non-Resident Taxes

in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1878.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Greenwood, for the year 1878, in bills committed to Wm. Richardson, Collector of taxes of said town, on the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 5th day of July, 1879 by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Store of I. F. Emmons, in said town, on the 16th day of February, 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners.	Desc'n.	No. of Lot	Range.	Acres.	Tax.	Highway.*	Total.
Lands lying in the south part of the town, formerly known as Moses' and Haskell's Grant:							
Jas. Yates, south half of		5		60			$7 00
W. S. Pingree, west pa rtof		1		49			5 28
C. Hobbs, south part of		4		12			1 45
Lands lying in the south part of the town, formerly known as Phillip's Academy Grant:							
Z. Whitman,		1	9	100	$3 17		
Same,		2	9	100	3 17		6 34
T. M. Crocker, LeBroke place,		3	6	100			4 62
W. S. Pingree, middle part of		12	1	49			1 72
S. W. Pierce, west end of		1	6	50	1 32		
Same, same,		2	6	50	1 32		2 64
Heirs of Z. Poole, east part of		11	4	25			92
Sarah W. Hill, undivided half of		1	4	50	1 72	88	2 60
Heirs of S. Cummings east part of west end of		11	6	15			1 45
F. R. Roberts, north half of		6	1	50	1 58		
Same, house and lot W. side of old county road,		5	3	¼	2 48		4 06
D. H. Crockett's heirs undivided half of West half, of		3	4	25	40		
Same, shingle - mill privilege,		6	6	¼	1 32		1 72
Amos Brackett, west half of		9	1	60	4 62	2 45	7 07
David P. Bennett, east half of		4	5	68	6 47		
Same, west part of		4	6	14	92		7 39
Elisha Gott's heirs,		1	10	50	51	27	
Same,		2	1	100	66	34	
Same,		4	1	100	1 65	85	
Same,		5	1	100	1 65	85	6 80
George W. Caldwell, north west part of		10	9	40			3 40
Otis E. Morgan, stand at Greenwood City,		6	6	¼			2 64
Lands lying in the north part of the town, formerly known as Raymond's Grant:							
Wm. S. Williams, south east corner of		1	5	37			1 45
C. S. Edwards,		1	8	100			2 64
Sarah W. Hill,		5	8	100	1 45	75	2 20
H. Roach,		1	6	100			2 64
S. H. Houghton, mountain lot,		6	4	100	6 60		
Same, west part of		7	4	60	4 29		
Same, Gore near S. Bryant's,		14	6	15	53		
Same, all of the lot except that part sold to Catharine Gorman,		11	6	80	4 12		
Same, south half of		12	96	55	3 30		18 84
Eben Wentworth,		2		100	2 64	1 36	4 00
Heirs of Mary A. Bullock, stand at Locke's Mills,				1¼			3 80
Albert Mountford, So. part of		13	5	33			4 12
Jas. Cole, north west part of		14	8	40			4 29
Chas. H. Holt,		2	5	100			2 48
Jas. B. Currier, stand at Locke's Mills,				½	21 12		
Same, hall and tenements,				½	2 42		23 54
Alvah Hobbs's heirs, stand at Locke's Mills,		11	2	8¼			23 10
Charles Farr, south part with buildings,		8	5	30			3 96
Gibson & Blake, with buildings,		8	1	100	4 78	2 45	7 23
Wm. Skillings, east part of		1	3	4			40

*Deficient highway tax of 1877.

W. G. WHITTLE, Treas'r of Greenwood.
Greenwood, Sept. 4, 1879. 11-3w

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Norway, in the County of Oxford for the year 1878.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Norway, for the year 1878, in bills committed to C. F. LORD, Collector of said town, on the 3d day of Aug., 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 10th day of June 1879, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said Town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of Whitcomb & Oxnard, in said town, on the 21st day of Feb'ry 1880, at ten o'cl'k a. m.

Owners.	Desc'n.	No. Acres	Value.	Deficient Highway	Tax.	Total.
Brackett, L. G., land near Crooked River,		30	$45	$0 72	$1 75	$2 47
Colton, H. B. L. Whitman land,		¼	80	1 28	3 12	4 40
Gleason, L. W., Holt land,		40	75			2 92
Lowell, E. E., Adj. Libby land,		6¼	38	61	1 48	2 09
McAllister, Tho's David, part of homestead,		5	25			97
Sewell, Chas., part of lot No. 4,		14	33	53	1 29	1 82
Tufts, Joseph, Ordway land,		20	82	1 31	3 20	4 51
Everett, John G., (school tax, dist No. 13),		120	300		4 80	
J. S. Frost lot,		25	50		80	
Wm. Frost lot,		25	17		28	5 88

F. S. OXNARD, Treas'r of Norway.
s9 3w

Non-resident Taxes,

In the town of Roxbury, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1878.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Roxbury, for the year 1878, in bills committed to R. L. TAYLOR, Collector of taxes of said town, on the 13th day of July, 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 9th day of July, 1879, by his certificate of that date and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the school house in district No. 4 in said town, on the 26th day of January, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Owners.	Desc'p'n.	No. of lot	No range	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.	Unpaid High's.*	Total.
T. B. Huston, T B. Huston farm,					$144	$9 07	$6 88	$15 95
Wm. Foye,		11	1	50	81	5 10	87	5 97
Berry & Poor, So. half		10	1	50	27	1 70	65	1 50
Same, So. half		10	2	50	33	2 08	79	1 83
Same,		9	1	100	67	4 22	1 62	3 73
Same,		9	2	100	68	4 28	1 61	3 75
Edw'n Waite,		1	12	25	16	1 01		1 01
J. C. Merrill,		12	1	50	75	4 73		3 97
A. B. Mitchell, Ami Mitchell farm,					165	10 40		10 40
David Buffum est., Bousley land,		13	1	100	73	4 60	3 48	8 08
Same,		13	2	100	35	2 21	1 68	3 89
Same,		14	1	150	35	2 20	1 67	3 88
Same,		14	2	150	35	2 21	1 67	3 88
C. W. Smith,		8	3	100	27	1 70		1 70
C. S. Bacon, J. H. Jenne farm,					98	6 17		6 17

*Deficient highway tax for 1877.

S. M. LOCKE, Treasurer of Roxbury.
sept9-3w

Found.---A SHAWL!

LAST week, between Rumford and Paris Hill, one Red Shawl. The owner will find it at this office, and can have it by paying for this advertisement, and proving propery.
Paris, Sept. 14, 1879. 16-

Found.

BY the subscriber, a small sum of Money. The owner can receive the same by calling upon the subscriber, and proving property.

S. M. DURGIN.

So. Paris, Aug. 16, 1879. s11-3w*

CAUTION.

THIS is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting HATTIE M. and MARY E. COFFREN on my account as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. RUEL COFFREN.

Witness:—J. G. RICH.
Albany, Sept. 13, 1879. 16-3w*

Strayed.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, *two sheep & two lambs.* A round hole through the right ear, with the letter "G" or "C" in red, on left side. The owner can receive the same, by proving property, paying charges and for this advertisement. JOHN G. CHASE, No. Paris, Me.
North Paris, Sept. 11, 1879. 16 3w*

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day given my two sons, PERLEY BENNETT and GEORGE BENNETT, their time for the remainder of their minority, and that after this date I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay any debts of their contracting. SILAS BENNETT.

Witness:—JOSEPH BENNETT.
Denmark, Sept. 8, 1879, 16-3w

Non-resident Taxes,

In the town of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1878.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Fryeburg for the year 1878, in bills committed to Philbrick A. Bradley, Collector of said town, on the 29th day of June, 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 28th day of June, 1879, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the treasurer's office, in said town, on the 10th day Jan. 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Owners.	Desc'n.	Value.	Tax.
James & Sylvester Abbott, 25 acres of meadow in M. Day, on Cold River,		$350	$2 28
Heirs Nath'l Ames, 6 acres in Clay's meadow,		80	79
Maria D. Charles, the J. S. Abbott sugar place		750	9 90
Mary J. Fox, 15 acres and buildings, part of R. Barker farm,		250	3 30
John Gray, 60 acres Codman land		50	66
Mary E. Griggs, 10 acres meadow by Lovwell's Pond		110	1 46
Heirs Wm. P. Haly, 200 acres Codman land,		150	1 98
Joseph Hill, 49 acres of John Wentworth,		110	1 46
Wm. Johnson, or unknown, 20 acres adjoining L. H. Haley,		100	1 32
James F. Lor 18 acres meadow, No. 25 S. Osgood,		50	
35 acres, No. 33, J. Evans,		300	4 62
John Marston, 75 acres, Codman land.		50	66
Eben F. Nutter, lot had of McMillan, near depot,		100	1 32
Owner unknown, 20 acres meadow in J. Frye,		50	66
Heirs Wm. Parsons, 8 acres Littlefield land,		50	66
Roscoe G. Smith, 22 acres, plains, Codman,		50	
16 acres on Denmark line, had of Robinson,		100	1 98
Stephen G. True and Sylvanus Hartford, 17 acres in No. 5, Wm. Exton, had of J. G. Swan,		200	2 64
Returned highway tax for 1877,			64
Hamilton Wiley, 50 acres, part of D. Webster farm,		800	10 56
James B. Perkins, 14 acres, Hobson land,		50	66
Returned highway tax for year 1877,			16
Dan'l Smith, Jr., 8 acres, part of John P. Bennett farm,		50	66
Wm. H. Stevens, or unknown, 7 acres meadow on Elkins' Brook,		50	66
Nutter, Fo & Co., Thompsons Mill & privilege		600	
31 acres in school lot No. 30, had of A. Merrill,		110	
shop and lot		50	9 90

JOHN LOCKE, Treas'r of Fryeburg.
Fryeburg, Sept. 4, 1879. 11 3w

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Bethel, and County of Oxford, for the year 1878

THE following list of taxes, on real estate, of non-resident owners, in the town of Bethel, for the year 1878, in bills committed to T. H. Chapman, Collector of taxes, of said town, on the 24th day of June, 1878, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 23d day of June, 1879, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given, that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town of Bethel, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at public auction, at the office of O. H. MASON, in said town on the 23d day of December, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon:—

Owners.	Desc'n.	No. Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Tax.
James E. Ayer, part of the Dr. Mason estate,				14	$6 35
John G. Tibbetts,		15	1	100	2 54
Heirs of John M. Bean, W. half of Island No. 1,				15	5 72
Thomas Flaherty, a part of		20	2	6	1 27
Chas. E. Jose, a part of		31	7	8	5 08
Patrick Harrington, a part of		20	3	12	
one half of		22	3	12	5 72
R. T. Allen,				50	1 27
Sarah Hutchins, south-east corner of		26	3	25	1 27
Wm. B. Lapham, or unknown,					2 54
D. M. Gose, or unknown, farm,				200	15 21
Stephen Estes, or unknown, the S. Estes farm,				100	855
Fletcher L. Bean, land described in inventory,				14	2 54
Solon Coffin & F. G. Farwell, the E. P. Farwell farm,				50	10 16
Hiram Putnam, part of		32	2	4	64
E. S. Coe, one half of upland on the Cummings' farm,				75	5 08
Augustus Stiles, house lot on church St.,				¼	1 27

OLIVER H. MASON, Treas'r of Bethel.
Bethel, Sept. 2, 1879. 11-3w

BURNHAM'S PHOTO ROOMS

at SOUTH PARIS,

Will be opened on or before the 10th of September.

THE SUBSCRIBER invites Ladies and Gents of Paris and surrounding towns to his Photo Rooms where he will be happy to fill any order in his line of business.

Thankful for past favors he hopes to *merit*, continued patronage.

J. U. P. BURNHAM.

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Wanted.

A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, in a small family, address Mrs. E. O. JEWELL, RUMFORD POINT, MAINE.

Jersey Stock for Sale!

REV. JOSIAH DUTTON of Norway, will sell his herd of fine Jerseys on the FAIR GROUNDS at South Paris, October 2. The herd consists of four full blood registered cows, from two to nine years old, (among the finest in the State,) and two yearling Bulls, and one bull calf. A rare opportunity is offered our farmers and fancy stock breeders, as the sale will be positive. JOSIAH DUTTON.

Norway, Sept. 10, 1879. 16 3w

Society Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the members of OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at the hall on the Society's grounds, on Wednesday, October 1, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

A. C. T. KING, Secretary.
So. Paris, Sept. 4, 1879. 16-3w*

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july8-3m

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