

Newspaper Decisions.

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

DECEMBER.

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THE LEGAL TENDERS.

It is not policy for a victorious party to press its opponents too closely against the wall. In this light some of our political leaders are inclined to look at the questions arising from our financial condition. But when there seems to be a conflict between duty and policy, an individual or a party should always choose the path of duty.

This is the position in which the Republican party is placed today. It has fought the questions of inflation and of fiat money, and has been triumphant. As a result, business flourishes, and the country prospers. Policy says: "Let well enough alone." We are now on the flood tide of prosperity, as the result of Republican measures, but the thinking man should ask: "Is this alone well enough?"

The answer is emphatic: "It is not well." We are now working on an inflated currency. This is what we so loudly denounced during our recent financial discussion. The only advantage which the present situation has over that desired by the inflationists, lies in the fact that we are working on a gold basis, while the inflationists advocated an increase of irredeemable currency. We are likely to be subject to nearly the same wild speculation on a gold basis that would result from irredeemable inflation. An unnatural increase of currency stimulates business beyond bounds. This results in over-production, which is always and inevitably followed by a period of general business and financial depression.

While we are subject to an unnatural expansion of the currency, the country is not safe; the wise statesman, recognizing this fact, will not remain content with present achievement, but will seek to remove the means by which a train of evil effects may be run onto the business of the nation.

The present situation may be summed up in a few words. We had a depreciated paper currency, which, with the discount off, was large enough to conduct the business of the country. Resumption added all money of equal value, and thus added ten per cent., at least, to the purchasing power of the currency. This was a ten per cent. inflation. In addition, all the coin which had been hoarded in private vaults, was freed, and became a part of the currency, making a second and greater inflation. We now have three kinds of currency, viz: Coin, or money; Greenbacks, or government notes; Bank Bills, or notes of the banks. The government notes are redeemable, or the government pays them, in coin. The bank bills are paid either in coin or in greenbacks. These three kinds of currency furnish more money than is necessary for legitimate business, as speculation and an undue increase of business indicate. As such a condition has always been followed by a "panic," we must surely look for a like result in the present case, if a remedy is not applied in season.

The only remedy which can be applied is to remove that species of currency which may be cast into the current of business in excess of its demands. One may readily see that this class of currency is alone to be found in government notes or greenbacks. There is not sufficient coin in the country to act as a medium of exchange. Only in coin producing sections, and in newly settled countries, can sufficient coin be obtained for the transaction of business. The issue of notes follows closely the increase of population, in a new country, and they soon take the place of coin in mining territory, because of their convenience. For greater convenience, in making discounts, and for the transaction of business between parties resident at a distance from one another, banks always follow closely upon the note period. Banks also issue notes in exchange for individual notes. These bank notes have passed at their face value over a greater or less territory, according to the standing of the bank. Banks, of course, issue bills only when responsible business men ask for them, and thus the amount in circulation is regulated by the demands of legitimate business. The trader calls for bank notes only as he needs them to conduct or increase his business. When his business is not so large and prosperous, he returns them to the bank, and thus the "volume of currency is regulated by the demands of trade." Thus we see that neither coin nor bank bills are likely to produce an undue inflation of the currency. Greenbacks, or government notes, on the other hand, are not issued in accordance with any laws of trade. They were first put into circulation by the government because it did not have money enough to carry on its business. Instead of going to bank and hiring, as an individual would have done in similar circumstances, the government put out its notes. It paid soldiers and for all it purchased, with them, and thus they were thrust into the current of business in extraordinary quantities and in an extraordinary manner. Such bills may be issued by act of Congress in any quantity, regardless of the requirements of business, nor will they naturally return to the source from whence they came, as do the bank notes. They can only be retired by an act of the government which gave them existence. So, at times, by their issue, there is an overplus of currency, a period of inflation, and a time of seeming prosperity, like the present, when people all go ahead too fast.

There is a strong temptation for a political party to take advantage of such a state of affairs, and of the consequent

prevalence of good feeling, to press its claims for continuance in power by the specious argument, "Our policy has made the good times." That is true, at present; but ours will be the condemnation when another panic ensues, as it was during the hard years from 1873. Our policy, now we have made greenbacks as good as gold, is to call them in, for two reasons:

1st. They are in no sense necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Therefore they are an element of danger, not only to the political party in power, but to the people at large, by continually threatening an inflation of the currency, and all the evils which follow inflation.

2d. They are an indebtedness of the nation running without interest, and therefore they should be paid. They represent a debt of honor, which should be immediately cancelled, because the government is now able to do so.

The Republican party will do well to advocate not only the repeal of the legal tender clause, but to insist upon the immediate retirement of our political currency. It will not pay to attempt to take advantage of this new era so long as the greenback is in existence. The party which gave it birth will yet be strangled by this unnatural child (the rag baby), if it does not give it a deep grave and an immediate burial.

THE SITUATION AT AUGUSTA.

During the past week there has been but little interest manifested over the counting-out matter. Early in the week, without giving any reason for their previous conduct, the Governor and Council permitted candidates for the Legislature and their counsel to examine the returns.

Judge Virgin gave a hearing on the petition for mandamus on Wednesday, at Augusta, and Friday rendered his decision, refusing to issue a writ and dismissing the petition. He declared that candidates evidently had the right to view returns; that the Secretary of State was custodian of the returns; but that while the Governor and Council were performing a constitutional duty, the returns were properly in their possession, and that the Court could not control them while they were thus being canvassed. This decision is rendered in a judicial manner, and throws back in the teeth, the charges of those who have insinuated that Judge Virgin would render a partisan decision.

Notwithstanding the fairness now exhibited by the Governor and Council, it is generally believed that the political complexion of the State Senate will be changed; and that many Representatives will be counted out. This view is based upon the utterances of many fusion leaders. Mr. Pillsbury in his paper intimates that fourteen Republican Representatives will be counted out from Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland and Saco, for the following reasons:

Augusta, 2 Representatives, whose number of ballots some two thousand more than the numbers set against the names of candidates took up, and it is impossible to tell by the returns who are elected.
Bath, 1 Representative. Return signed by a minority only of the electors.
Hallowell, signed by a minority of electors. As it is classed with Chelsea it does not affect the result for Representative.

Lewiston, 3 Representatives. Return signed by less than a majority of electors.
Portland, 3 Representatives. Some 140 votes returned as "scattered." The constitution requires that the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received by each shall be given.

Rockland, 2 Representatives. Return signed by less than a majority of electors.
Saco, 1 Representative. Return signed by a minority only of electors.

Mr. Fogg, in his paper, bets \$100 to \$1 that Jo. Smith will be the next Governor of Maine. That there was a plan laid by fusion leaders to maintain control of the State cannot be doubted. As evidence of that fact we quote the following:

It is stated that the printed blanks for returns went out to cities from the office of the Secretary of State, had but three lines for the electors' names, and one with the word "Mayor" at the end, for that official to sign. This explains why it is that the returns of Lewiston, Bath, Saco and Hallowell appear signed by only three electors and the Mayor, when the latter officer was got up purposely to deceive the Republican city officers. It would be outrageous for the State authorities to take advantage of a technical omission, which their own blanks invited.

Mr. Pillsbury did the State printing, this year. He is well versed in State affairs, and if the blanks were thus erroneously made, it was no accident. Mr. Pillsbury never makes mistakes of that character.

Wednesday, the time of counting expires, and we shall soon learn whether or not the Republicans of this State are to be cheated out of a well-earned victory, by a parcel of unscrupulous political tricksters.

OXFORD COUNTY RETURNS.

Hon. E. C. Farrington of Fryeburg, gave the returns for county officers from Oxford County a careful examination Monday evening, at the Council Chamber. He finds errors that if not corrected by the Council, will elect the whole board of Republican county officers. The town clerks of Buckfield and Brownfield omit to state in the returns the name of the town from which they came. The town of Hebron gives Henry C. Walker, candidate for Commissioner, seventy-two votes, instead of Henry G. Walker. The returns from the town of Canton are attested by a deputy clerk. Whether this is a duty that cannot be entrusted to another is a question not yet settled. There are other errors of a bad character, but these suffice to show the truth of our remarks concerning the selection of town officers.

Mr. Bisbee informs us, that in addition to the above informality of the return from Buckfield, the warrant for town meeting was defective, in that one member of the board of Selectmen signed the names of his associates to the instrument, without special authority. In Waterford, the ballot box was carried from the town hall to the road, where a ballot was received by the town officers. While the Republicans of Oxford County would not suggest the propriety of depriving a town of its vote on account of such informalities, they propose that defects in this fusion County shall be treated the same as they are in Counties that have a Republican majority. Therefore, Mr. Bisbee, as attorney for our candidates, has served written notice upon Governor Garcelon, notifying him of these defects, and asking for a hearing in the matter. If

any informality can make a return "fatally defective," it seems the error of not stating the name of any town in the document would be such an informality. As such a ruling would elect the entire board of Republican County officers, we have no idea that it will be given.

We learn, Monday morning, that Mr. Pillsbury has notified the Democrats of Buckfield that their returns for County officers will be counted, notwithstanding the return does not designate the town from which it came.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor and Council allege that they were not asked in a respectful manner for the privilege of viewing legislative returns, and hence they declined to exhibit them. This department of State which is so particular about its dignity, does not court respectful treatment by its own conduct. Last week, James S. Wright, esq., Clerk of Courts for this county, was in attendance upon the mandamus hearing. Having some spare time, he visited the State House, to examine our County returns. A member of the Council was set to watch him while thus engaged. During the view, this policeman wished to retire, for some purpose, so he turned to another member of the Council and said: "Here, you watch this fellow while I am out, and see that he does not steal any of the returns." Our people are continually treated to such insults while examining the returns, and it is natural that they should not be over-polite, in return.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that Mr. Brown will give a five dollar gold piece to every purchaser of a New Home sewing machine, on Christmas, or the day previous.

Lewiston Journal.

THE ACT OF 1877.

One of the most remarkable portions of the reply of the Council to the Republican protest, is their statement that "the views of the court would have great weight with the executive department in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties now before it." Ordinarily the opinion (here spoken of as "views") of the court, as to the meaning of the constitution and laws, is not only "weight," but controls the action of officials in the discharge of their duties. Heretofore the accepted doctrine has been that all laws enacted by the legislature are binding on officials and citizens until the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional. Now, the Governor and Council who cooly assume the powers of the Supreme Court, declare unconstitutional the act of 1877, which allows returns to be corrected by the records; and having thus set aside the law, proceed to deny candidates the rights conferred by that law.

The excuse which their friends give for this usurpation of power, is that the Governor and Council believe the law plainly conflicts with the constitution, and they must follow the constitution rather than the law. This excuse, while it may be the nullification of any law, isn't it strange that the legislature should have passed this act after debate, with the unanimous concurrence of both political parties, with the approval of the able lawyers on both sides, without a suspicion of any conflict between it and the constitution? Isn't it strange that the law should have been executed for two years, taken advantage of by democrats even, without any one discovering that it was inconsistent with the constitution? Isn't it still stranger that neither the present Governor nor his council, as late as Nov. 23d, had discovered this "plain conflict" with the constitution?

We are told that this conflict is to be found in the fact that the constitution requires the governor and council to canvass copies of the lists of votes, signed by the clerk and municipal officers and sealed up in open town meeting; while the act of 1877 requires the clerk and council to correct errors in these copies so as to make them agree with the record, when the clerk presents evidence that he made a mistake in copying. What inconsistency is there between the constitution and the law? The constitution provides that the returns which are to be canvassed shall be "fair copies" of the lists of votes. In 1877 when there was a mistake in the return in an initial of a legislative candidate, the governor and council asked the court if there was any way to correct the error. The court said "no," because the governor and council were limited to the evidence derivable from the returns, etc., except when their powers have been enlarged by Statute.

This was a plain intimation by the full court that the Legislature might enlarge the powers of the governor and council to receive evidence that a return is not a "fair copy" of the list of votes, and correct it in accordance with the record. It was this clear intimation of the court that soon after the Legislature to unanimously pass the act of 1877, to better carry out the spirit of the constitution, and the will of the voters as expressed at the polls. More than this, for half a century there has been on our Statute Book a law, unquestioned by any one and even executed this very autumn by the present State authorities, which provides that an attested copy of the record of votes, signed only by the clerk, and made open weeks after the election, shall be received and counted by the governor and council, as if it were an original return, when that return is lost. Doesn't this law travel further outside of the constitution than the act of 1877? And yet nobody ever dreamed it was unconstitutional, and even the Supreme Court has recognized its validity.

The point which we wish to emphasize, however, is that the governor and council are required by their oaths to obey the act of 1877, as well as all other laws, until the Supreme Court declares it unconstitutional. There is no practical difficulty in obeying both constitution and law, for the latter does not "plainly conflict" with the former, but may be reasonably construed as simply enlarging the powers of the governor and council to the end that the evident design of the constitution that the canvass shall be made on "fair copies" of the lists of votes, may be better carried out.

A REPLY.
NORWAY, Dec. 10, 1879.
Editor Oxford Democrat:

Sir—You charge me editorially in your last issue with responsibility for the publication of "That Letter" in the *Nor Religion*. Allow me to say, that I have no connection either financially or editorially with that paper, and never have had at any time.

You also charge me with trying to sell out to my political opponents just before election. The statement is false, and you will please either make the correction, or give me the name of the party making the charge.

Yours truly,
O. N. BRADBURY.

GRANT AND A MAINE WOMAN.—At the Chicago banquet, Gen. Horace W. Porter, formerly of Grant's staff, and one of the best "after-dinner" speech makers in the country, gave a rich flow of anecdotes, among them being one of a trip that Grant made shortly after the war, through Maine. When at a stop at a small town, a peasant woman came into the camp, out of breath, and putting her arms akimbo and surveying the General through her glasses, said: "Well, now, I've run high nigh to a mile just to get a look at the man that lets the women do all the talking."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Yazoo Democracy recently held a glorified meeting, and the man who shot Dixon made a "ringing and pointed speech."

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the bill to admit ex-rebel officers to the army. A pension for rebels will be next in order.

We are stalwarts, but this is our stalwartism: It means magnanimity with firmness, and generosity with absolute justice. It means nationality, security and freedom. —*Albany Evening Journal*.

Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky has been presented with a \$200 carriage by the sporting men of Louisville. It may be casually mentioned that many fines due the State from convicted gamblers have recently been remitted.

The late Jefferson Davis reminds the country that he stands steadfast to Democratic principles by writing a letter exalting State supremacy. He still holds that State rights is the doctrine upon which the Union was founded.

Only one of Mr. Tilden's famous canal reform suits resulted in conviction, and now the upper court has set aside the findings of the lower court. The reform suits of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars—this last suit costing \$100,000.

Richard Smith, the well-known editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, reiterates the opinion that the Republicans should adopt the two-thirds rule at their National Convention, or apportion delegates to the party vote at the last election, rather than by the present system.

Tammany Hall has issued a two-column address in which Mr. Tilden is charged with "imbecile cowardice," and that gentleman is referred to as the author of the "monumental infamy of the cipher dispatches," which is stamped as a crime "so enormous that the corruption of Verres, the venality of Robert Walpole and the vulgar rascality of the King deplorables in New York pale into insignificance in comparison with it."

Senator Coke is said to have remarked of himself "that he is a democrat in principle, but a republican in policy." This is rather apt. Bayard's policy is to be honest and fearless in expressing his convictions, and no republican will take offense at having that called republican policy. As for his principles, the first one at present he declares to be that he will give the position in the Union "of honor in the first place." This is certainly democratic.

According to the *Oxford Me. Democrat*, a large portion of the election returns in that county have been found defective, and "from present appearances, a large portion of our voters will be disfranchised, simply because they did not take sufficient care in the selection of town officers." If this is the case, a little wholesome discipline would be a public benefit, and Gov. Garcelon may be able to add to his old and well earned reputation as a school master.—*Boston Post*.

Col. Keogh, so long the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, says that the Republicans can carry that State with a fair vote, and a fair count, but with such counting as they had last year it will be impossible. In the Second District, where the Republicans have 9,000 majority, thousands of Republican ballots were thrown out by the Democratic canvassers on the ground that an impression left by the cup on the machine with which the votes were out apart was a "device" and in violation of law.

In no year since the inauguration of Nicholls, the present Democratic Governor of Louisiana, have the public school teachers of New Orleans been paid in full, and now they are without any part of their salaries for September. They have now asked, and probably will obtain, permission to strike school houses, which is under Democratic and Catholic control, to collect a fee of one dollar a month from each pupil. The effect of this will be to exclude nearly all of the colored and many of the white children from the schools. The proposed Constitution reduces the State appropriations for educational purposes one-half.

Congressman Singleton, who is probably to be elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, declared to a Tribune reporter the other day that he will never vote for an unconditional appropriation for the army or for the judiciary department so long as the laws which authorize the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls and the appointment of judges and marshals of elections remain on the statute book. Mr. Singleton declares that he is intrenched in this position and is sustained by the nearly unanimous sentiment of his constituents. Referring to the political prospects of next year, he said that the republicans need not expect hope to carry a single Southern state.

The Albany *Journal* in commenting upon the Maine conspiracy and the opinion of the Council concerning the Act of 1877, justly says: "No court has declared this law to be unconstitutional, it has never been called in question until now; but without waiting to hear the Supreme Bench of Maine pronounce against its validity, these precious plots are decided to be a worthless law and that they will pay no attention to its mandates. But this action is quite in keeping with the scheme which it is intended to serve. Men who are equal to grabbing offices to which they are no more entitled than they are to the pyramids of Egypt, obviously would not be deterred by the functions of the judiciary and manipulate the laws for purely partisan purposes."

The students of the Wooster (Ohio) University number between two and three hundred. Of these, fifty-seven are of age and registered as voters. At the last election they voted, though the Democratic managers of town affairs opposed them. It is the law that the poll tax may be worked by labor for the town, and accordingly the Street Commissioner summoned the whole posse of voting students last Saturday to appear with picks and shovels to work on the roads. The boys appeared in a peevish rain, but the commissioner was not to be deterred. For work, a finally an Alderman appeared, addressed the crowd as "brave men," and dismissed them, ordering that they each be credited with one day's work. The boys felt that the Democrats haven't got the best of Wooster yet.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 10.—During the last two months, Moses A. Mason has made a pleasure excursion of five thousand miles into California, Arizona and other Western States. He arrived home on the evening of Dec. 8th, much enlivened in spirit and invigorated in body by the exhilarating influences of his long trip. On the evening of Dec. 9th his friends and neighbors unceremoniously took possession of his spacious house in his providential absence. A delegation was sent to inform him that his presence was wanted at home. He was very happily surprised at the unexpected and cordial reception received of his neighbors, and his friends were highly pleased with his stories about western life.

BRYANT'S POND.—Next Saturday, Dec. 13th, decides the question whether the town of Woodstock wants any manufacturing carried on within her limits. A town meeting has been called, to see if the town will build a building 42x150 feet, to be used as a spool mill by Mr. Dearborn of Locke's Mills. Mr. Dearborn is a business-like

man, and we are sure that all business under his direction will prosper. Considerable interest is taken in it and we can only hope that it will be built.

At the town meeting it was voted to erect a building 125 feet long by 42 feet and two stories high, for the use of Capt. Dearborn, as a spool mill. Capt. D., on his part, agreed to bring his spool works to Bryant's Pond, and occupy the building erected by the town. This will prove a great advantage to both town and village, as Capt. Dearborn is a man of great business capacity.

BYRON, Dec. 12.—Miss Lillian Abbott of East Rumford is teaching in the Houghton District; Miss Hannah R. Farrington of Andover is to teach in No. 1; Mr. G. W. Roberts of Mexico, in No. 5.

Printer's errors in my last: I. S. for "J. S." Mitchell, Merchant for "Marchant."

The what-is-it is a terrible animal who chases many but catches none. The victims are too numerous to mention.

Parties who have visited the Black Brook logging camps report that they are fitted up in good shape for comfort of man and beast.

I hear that "Gib" Hodson has lately taken a partner—not in logging, but in domestic operations.

BUCKFIELD.—The first of a series of lectures to be given at Buckfield, for the benefit of the Methodist society recently organized there, was delivered on Wednesday evening by Rev. J. Benson Hamilton of Hammond St. M. E. church, Lewiston. Subject, "Every Day Heroism." The frequent applause of the large audience, showed their appreciation of his able handling of the subject, made unusually interesting by illustrations. The following Lewiston and Auburn clergymen have also consented to lecture in the same course: Rev. Mr. Green, Methodist, Dec. 31st; Rev. Mr. Bakeman, Baptist, Jan. 14th; Rev. Mr. Haskell, Universalist, Jan. 28th.—*Lewiston Journal*.

BUCKFIELD.—A donation party assembled at the residence of Rev. Mr. Freeman on evening last week and left a liberal supply of the substantial of a living.

A citizens' levee is proposed—proceeds to buy a house.

The Methodist Society are having a course of popular lectures every other Wednesday evening.

Mr. James H. DeCoster has made a business engagement with J. A. Bucknam & Co. of Mechanic Falls, upon which he enters this week.

Mr. H. W. Waldron, of the Methodist church, is conducting a flourishing Sabbath School at North Buckfield.

The Universal Blacking Box Holders, manufactured by Messrs. Atwood & Gregg, seem to be "taking" remarkably well, orders having been received for nearly a thousand dozen within a week. They are now finishing about fifty dozen a day.

A son of Benjamin Irish of East Buckfield, recently fell from a hay mow on to the handle of a fork standing upright in a bunch of hay below. The handle went through the clothing and into the body several inches, causing a very severe wound. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. C. B. Brigham, the wound is said to be doing well.

The chief excitement of the past week was caused by the discovery of the harnesses stolen from Ira Ames' shop on the night of Nov. 29th, and the capture of the thieves. The stolen property was discovered on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by Sheriff Keen, at Mechanic Falls, buried in a woodpile. Sheriff Keen arrested the man in whose shed the harnesses were found, and telegraphed to Sheriff J. W. Whitten to arrest certain parties at Buckfield. One of the parties was arrested; the other, "getting wind" of the arrest at Mechanic Falls, fled to "parts unknown," and has not yet been found. An examination of the arrested parties was called before Justice Barrett on Wednesday p. m., but as the parties waived examination, they were placed under bonds for appearance at the March term of Court. One of the arrested, unable to obtain bondsmen, was carried to Paris jail, Thursday. The above is not the first instance of thieving that has occurred at Buckfield within the past year, and now that the guilty parties are discovered, it seems binding upon those concerned to show no lack of justice, in order that protection of the community may be assured.

HENSON, Dec. 8.—John P. Gifford is plowing today and finds no frost in the ground. The funeral services of Mrs. Bucknam were held at the church yesterday. Sermon by Rev. S. D. Richardson.

SOUTH HIRAM.—Last Tuesday afternoon a man—a stranger—came to this village on horseback. He drove to David Stearns' store, called for some grain for his horse, fed him, took his whip in his hand, got over the fence and traveled up the mill brook on the east bank. This is the last seen or heard of him, up to Wednesday night. There appears to be something very singular about the affair.

A day or two since, I wrote to you in relation to a man that came to this place, and mysteriously disappeared. He was missed Tuesday afternoon and on Thursday morning, about 7 a. m., he came to the house of Rev. John Standley and proved to be Geo. Durgin of Limerick, Me. He was the most pitiful looking object that human eyes ever beheld. He had been out in the cold storm all the while without the least shelter from the cold raw winds. He is a man 54 years old and has been more or less subject to fits for the last fifteen years. Being entirely insane is why he left as he did. His clothing was completely drenched, and when he came to Mr. Standley's, he was bare-headed, having his cap and boots under his arm, one foot bare. His feet and hands were badly frozen, and during the time he was out he had cut and mangled his feet, legs and one wrist in a most shocking and sickening manner. There were 28 gashes in his feet and legs, some of them long and deep, leaving the bone exposed. One of his wrists was cut across to the bone, just grazing the main artery of the arm. These cuts he no doubt inflicted with his jack-knife. He is in a very critical condition.

KEZAR FALLS.—The school house on the Parsonsfield side of the river at this place was burned last Tuesday night together with all the books and a good supply of wood for the winter school. The books were estimated to be worth more than \$100. Cause of the fire unknown.

Mr. G. F. Bickford has bought the G. M. Randall store, which has been occupied of

late by Norton & Davis. He has repaired it in a tasty manner and filled it with new and choice goods, such as fancy articles, groceries, furnishing goods for ladies and gents, which he is selling at very low prices.

The boys and young men in this vicinity seem to have much ill luck in cutting themselves with axes while chopping wood and timber. Five cut themselves quite badly last week.

The price of sheep is on the rise—now from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per head.

Another rain storm Wednesday night and Thursday—no snow. Weather mild and spring like. Ground frozen but very little.

Many of our farmers are marketing their produce in Portland, drawing it with their own teams. They think it pays to do so.

MEXICO, Dec. 8.—I am informed that it is a mistake about Mr. H. W. Park taking his son A. D. Park into business with him in his new store. I am informed that A. D. Park, esq., has gone into business at Summer, where he will undoubtedly do better than here at Mexico. It is said that he intends to start on a small scale in the dry and fancy goods business, and so increase his stock as he trades, and it is thought that he will fast increase his stock as he is a very good salesman.

Mary Lovejoy is teaching in District No. 1, Mr. Merton Austin in District No. 2, and Gerry Harlow in District No. 3.

A. W. S.

NEWRY, Dec. 6.—Mr. Hammons of Bethel has a logging camp away up on the mountain on the east side of Sandy River, where the land is so broken we could not find level ground enough to set the camp; but spruce trees grow well. We have cut several that scaled from four to seven hundred, and last Saturday Capt. Mayo cut and hauled a spruce tree that scaled nine hundred and thirty-nine feet. How is that for mountain spruce?

NORWAY.—At the annual meeting of the First Universalist Parish, on Saturday, Dec. 6, the following committee was elected for 1880: E. C. Andrews, C. S. Tucker, and E. W. Howe.

The *Norway Advertiser* will resume publication about Jan. 1, under the management of Mr. Simon Drake, its former editor, who is now engaged in selecting suitable material for his new office.

The evening school lately opened by Mr. O. W. Collins, is well attended. Much credit is due Mr. C. for this step, as we understand that he receives no compensation for his labors. Monday and Friday evenings are devoted to the school, and all are welcome.

Mr. C. L. Hathaway will soon locate his lumber yard near the depot, having purchased land for that purpose. He will immediately erect a storehouse for dry lumber, with office attached, thus saving his customers the vexation of searching over half the town to find him, and bringing his business into such shape that he can easily oversee it.

Business in the shoe factory is rushing, and bids fair to be more so. The great number of new hands employed hinders the filling of orders as fast as desired; but this difficulty is every day growing less.

Mr. I. L. Withersell spends much of his time here, although residing in Lynn. Slummers were not the only ones that stood on slippery places last Wednesday evening. We noticed several of our most moral citizens studying the law of gravitation very attentively.

The "oldest man in Norway," or any other place, is respectfully invited to step forward and explain the remarkable weather we have been enjoying of late. A recipe for using new sleighs without snow would be very acceptable to some of our citizens.

People are now speculating on the probability of the N. B. R. R. being extended to Bridgton a thing by no means impossible or improbable. At any rate it serves for some thing to talk about; a change from politics, if nothing more.

Two dances this week: a promenade at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, and an assembly at Elm House Hall on Thursday evening.

Our hotels and boarding houses are well filled. Any one intending to visit Norway, not having friends in the place, will do well to engage a place before coming.

Mr. C. B. Keith, our undertaker and marble worker, is doing some fine work, at present. He has in front of his shop, a splendid turned Vermont marble monument. He has erected a number of these during the past season. He claims they are more durable, in this climate, than imported stock and they certainly are as beautiful. He also does all kinds of cemetery work, and during this season of the year, will make contracts at remarkable low figures.

Noyes' drag store is a busy place at the present time. It is filled with holiday goods, and with buyers of the same. This is probably the largest store of its kind out of the city, and owing to small expenses, it is able to offer extra bargains. See advertisement in another column.

H. D. Smith, the cashier of Norway National Bank, is sick and confined to his house. Mr. H. M. Pearce is acting cashier.

The question we now discuss is, "which is the pleasanter, an Episcopalian or a Universalist parish?"

PARIS.—The Selectmen have called a town meeting for Thursday, Dec. 18. At the March meeting the town officers were instructed not to expend any sums of money for other objects than those for which they were appropriated and not to exceed appropriation in any particular. It has been the custom for our town to appropriate sums of money for specific objects, and if an appropriation did not hold out, the selectmen borrowed money from another appropriation, and used that. Last March \$2,000.00 were appropriated for the support of poor and other town charges. As several new roads have been built and other unusual demands were made on the Treasury, all this money has been expended. Now we are obliged

