





# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 10, 1880.

## 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. 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.

## Republican Meetings.

HON. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris, will address the citizens of Oxford County at the following times and places:

WEST SUMNER,  
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9,  
AT 7:30 P. M.  
HARTFORD,  
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10,  
AT 7:30 P. M.  
LOCKE'S MILLS,  
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12,  
AT 7 P. M.  
ANDOVER,  
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13,  
AT 7 P. M.  
ALLEN'S, MILTON,  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14,  
AT 7 P. M.  
J. S. WRIGHT & W. S. ROBINSON,  
WILL SPEAK AT  
SWEDEN TOWN HOUSE,  
MONDAY, AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16,  
DENMARK CORNER,  
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16,  
HIRAM BRIDGE,  
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 17,  
KEZAR FALLS,  
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17,  
BROWNFIELD CENTRE,  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 18,  
NORTH FRYEBURG,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18,  
LOVELL CENTRE,  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 19,  
EAST STONEHAM,  
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19,  
ALBANY TOWN HOUSE,  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 20,  
GREENWOOD CITY,  
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

Afternoon Meetings at 1 o'clock; Evening Meetings at 7 o'clock.

—The Oxford Democrat says: "It is stated on good authority that last Monday night, at the Fusion conference in Norway, liquor was freely given to delegates, many of whom became intoxicated. It may be, but we very much doubt it, and unless some very good proof can be brought out to sustain the charge, the effect of its circulation will only have a tendency to strengthen the Fusionists and weaken the Republicans. We have seen too much of this lying the past year to take much stock in street rumors. If the charges can be sustained, then let it be proclaimed in the streets and on the house tops.—Norway Advertiser."

We have no desire to circulate false reports against any man, men or party. Our informant was a citizen of Norway, a reliable man, who sent word to this office of the disgraceful affair. Our information was very minute, including the name of the man who brought liquor with him from a town in the Western part of Oxford County. We do not propose to be bluffed down either by the "lie" of the New Religion or by the "doubt" of the Advertiser. We believe those who gave us the facts are ready to substantiate them.

—The return for county officers from the town of Hebron furnishes a rich field for the Hale Committee. It appears that Henry G. Walker was the Fusion candidate in Oxford County for County Commissioner. But it is claimed that the Republican town clerk of Hebron saw fit to write his name Henry C. Walker. What reason this clerk assigned for sending in a false return and thus depriving Mr. Walker of the benefit of the votes thrown for him in that town does not appear.—Tabulator's Defense.

This is a defense that cuts both ways. No doubt the Hebron Clerk wrote the name Henry C. Walker for the same reason that the Fusion town clerk of Sumner recorded the vote in his town for A. H. Walker, Republican candidate for Judge of Probate, instead of Augustus H. Walker for whom every vote was thrown at the September election.

—Mr. A. P. Andrews says he did not intend to insult or slur any one at the Democratic convention. He can only repeat that he turned toward Republicans present, saying, as he said the year before, that he did not want to see one of them in office any longer. Such urgent haste in dismissing implies wrong doing on their part, if his tones had said nothing more. We considered it a gratuitous insult. If it was not so intended, all right.

—Our correspondent Hartford pertinently asks: "Why did the Democrats and Greenbackers drop our senators, when they were so faithful in duty, to attend two legislatures under three or four Governors in one month?" We think the answer may be found in the fact that they took their seats in the legal Legislature, and all those who have not fully endorsed the fraud are to be set aside for more unscrupulous men.

—The fusionists of Buckfield, have resorted to a noble argument in favor of their cause. On Friday night they cut a large piece from the Republican flag hanging in that village, and this piece of malicious mischief will probably be defended as is the count-out.

—Out of respect to the memory of Dr. Thos. H. Brown the flag raising at Paris Hill was postponed. It will be held Monday evening, Aug. 9th, that is to say, the 10th. L. H. Hutchinson of Lewiston, will speak.

—Hon. Enoch Foster, Jr., of Bethel, will soon take the stump and speak until election in this and other counties. His meetings will be announced hereafter.

## THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.

The village of Paris Hill was greatly startled, last Tuesday evening, by learning of the sudden death of Dr. Thos. H. Brown. He had been about the village all day in his usual health, and had so late as five o'clock visited one of his patients.

It seems that he was planning to visit Portland Wednesday morning, and to start on the early train with the Odd Fellows Excursion. He entered his library at about seven o'clock and sat at his desk writing. Shortly after, Mrs. Brown entered the library and spoke to the doctor, who was then sitting in a chair with a book at his feet, as if he had dropped it there. As he did not reply, Mrs. Brown approached and found that he was apparently dead.

Dr. Seth B. Morse, who has recently located in this village, was immediately summoned, but when he arrived he could detect no pulse. Dr. Brown had died instantly, a painless death.

For the Paris Centennial celebration last September, Dr. Brown wrote an article on the Physicians of Paris, from which we clip this biography. It is more accurate than anything which could be obtained from other sources:

"THOMAS HUNTINGTON BROWN."  
"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 Brigham 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. Brown became widely known in the State and County by his connection with this paper. June 3, 1853, we find that he assumed the duties of Editor of the OXFORD DEMOCRAT, succeeding Geo. F. Emery, who continued as a contributing editor until July 15th, 1853, when Geo. L. Mellen, publisher, sold the printing establishment to Noah Prince, and Dr. Brown became sole editor. This position he retained for two years, until June 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by Hon. J. P. Perry. During these years a hot political contest was waged, and the DEMOCRAT, Mr. Pidgeon says, was the only paper which advocated the election of Hon. Anson P. Morrill as Governor. The result of this political battle was the organization and triumph of the Republican party in Oxford County. On the 20th of October, 1874, Dr. Brown, at the earnest request of the present publisher and of many leading Republicans, became political editor of the OXFORD DEMOCRAT, which position he resigned April 18th, 1876, though he always remained a frequent contributor to its columns.

It is needless for us to speak of his position as a citizen in this town and County. His genial disposition, which made his presence acceptable in any sick room, also won him many friends in a circle wider than his own neighborhood. His presence and voice will be greatly missed in the many public and private gatherings where he has been seen and heard these many years.

Funeral services were conducted at the home on Friday afternoon. A large number of our citizens gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed, and to express that sympathy which is so generally felt for the bereaved family.

Lewiston Journal.

## DEATH OF SETH SAMPSON, ESQ.

Seth Sampson, esq., died at his residence, Turner, Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had been living with or visiting a daughter living up country since last winter, and only returned to his home last Sunday. He had been in his usual health and was alone, sitting on his bed, and was discovered shortly after by some member of his family. So after a stormy, adventurous life he peacefully passed away. He was 85 on the 29th of March. His wife died in 1869, since which time he has lived with his son, Mr. L. Sampson. The principal events of his life were published in an interview with Mr. Sampson a few years ago. He has taken the Journal since its establishment. For several years it has been furnished him gratuitously by kind friends, whom he often mentioned with gratitude. The funeral was to occur at his late residence on Friday, at one o'clock, p. m. Rev. A. A. Smith of West Sumner was to conduct the services. He had selected him several years ago, named the text, etc. His son has furnished the epitaph, written several years ago by Dr. D. B. Strout of Lewiston, and at the request of Mr. Sampson's copy it:

Sacred to the memory of  
SETH SAMPSON, ESQ.  
The great apostle of Temperance, whose knowledge of the prohibitory law and great zeal in enforcing it, made him a terror to evil doers. "A great man has fallen."

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—After more than twenty years' suspension, the work of laying the marble masonry of the Washington monument has been resumed this week. A powerful engine and boiler have been placed in the basement of the monument, which will be used to hoist the elevator carrying up the blocks of granite. Great pains are to be taken to avoid accident and a strong netting will be suspended around the monument near its top to catch any workmen who may be so unfortunate as to fall off the summit while the work is going on. It is estimated that the monument will be completed in about three years.

A DANGEROUS SOMNAMBULIST.—E. W. Click, a somnambulist, while occupying a room with a friend, named Phelps, at Truro, Va., got up in the night and chopped Phelps' head off with an axe. Click was arrested, but knew nothing of the occurrence.

## INTERESTING LETTER.

PORTLAND, AUG. 6, 1880.

Mr. Editor:

Although it has been almost five years, since I have left my native County, I have not forgotten the home of my youth, the hills of Old Oxford, or the many pleasant associations lingering around the tolls and labours of forty years of my life. Neither have I forgotten my twelve years' apprenticeship in the editorial sanctum of the dear old DEMOCRAT, or the tough political struggles, that marked the inauguration of the now great Republican Party, in which the DEMOCRAT was a pioneer.

Nor shall I ever forget the heroes of those early wars for freedom and a free country, who amid the taunts and sneers of the multitude, followed the old flag of freedom and amid the fire and smoke of battle, gallantly bore it aloft to victory. Those were days that not only tried men's souls, but put to the severest tests their grit and moral courage. It was in the pure atmosphere that enircles the "Oxford Hills", that the Republican Party was born. It was here, that her noble, hardy sons, first raised up the banner, and marched to the field of conflict against oppression, corruption and wrong, in the political world. It was the "Oxford Bears" who first sounded the tocsin of war, and mustered the Republican clans to the great fight, which, finally won, and triumphantly carried Abraham Lincoln into the Presidential chair in 1860.

This was less than thirty years ago, and yet how many of the prominent actors in those stirring scenes are gone! Among that number Noah Prince, President of the first Republican Convention ever held in this country.—Robert A. Chapman and Dr. Twitchell of Bethel, Timothy Ludden, Horatio G. Russ, Gen. Alvan Bolster, and that "truest among the true," Rufus S. Stevens. And I here stop to drop a tear upon the tomb of one whose sudden departure has so shocked the whole community.—Dr. Thos. H. Brown.—The Doctor was one of the companions of my boyhood. We were students together at school, occupying the same room, and enjoyed an interrupted friendship of nearly a half century. He was my predecessor as editor of the DEMOCRAT, and to his pen, were the Republicans largely indebted for the success which attended its early movements.

While so many among the pioneer Republicans of those early days, are gone, quite a number of their couplers are among the living, engaged in the active scenes of life. Among the number of these are Woodbury, Hubbard, Perham, Walker, Chase, Gross, Clark, W. H. Bolster, White, Knapp, Cutter, and others whose names I do not now recall. To this band of pioneers and their compatriots, who really inaugurated the movement which culminated in the great Republican Party, which has governed this country for the last twenty years—a debt of gratitude is due, which can never be fully paid.

To turn from the past to the present, I can sincerely assure you and your readers, of my continued interest in whatever pertains to the highest good of "Old Oxford County." Your Republican County ticket is an excellent one, and with a vigorous fight you can elect it, and redeem the County from fusion misrule. Then rally around the flag boys, rally once again, shouting the battle cry of freedom.

J. J. P.

## SENSIBLE WORDS TO WORKINGMEN.

A writer in the People's Advocate, a journal published in this city in the interests of the Trades and Labor Union, makes some very sensible suggestions to workingmen concerning the virtue of small savings. The great majority of workingmen, he says, by the time they get the end of the month, find they have from two to five thousand dollars laid by if they chose to be prudent, and this without being stingy or mean, and without denying themselves anything which they really need. There is less excuse for poverty in this country, he argues, than in any other on the globe, and to discard frivolous amusements, and to postpone marriage until some money has been saved to meet the increased expenditures of living, he shows a homely practical good sense which should make his advice helpful to those whom he addresses.

POLL TAX.—A subscriber asks if there is a law exempting invalid pensioners from the payment of a poll tax. We reply no, not as such. Chapter 6, sec. 6, of Revised Statutes, in giving the exemptions from taxation, says "The polls and estates of all Indians, and the polls of persons under guardianship. The polls and estates of all persons who, by reason of age, infirmity and for fares, are in the permanent charge of the assessors unable to contribute toward the public charges."—Farmer.

THE MASONIC MEETING AT CHICAGO.—The convention of Knights Templar at Chicago the 16th inst., promises to be a most important event in the history of Masonry. The Chicago Tribune estimates that 14 per cent. of the 500,000 Masons in the country who are not Templars will be present during the convocation. To these 100,000 must be added 8000, or one-half of the prominent men in the country, who have been invited to attend the musicale at Jackson Wednesday night. These names are selected through the different commanderies, which reported to the Grand Commandery of each State. To this number the Tribune adds 40,000 Knights and 15,000 ladies, making a grand total of 103,000 people. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 will be paid for fares, and the programme arranged is most elaborate, and the exercises the most imposing that ever occurred under the auspices of an organization not sustained by the State. The anti-Masonic party can but view such a demonstration with alarm.

TREATMENT OF WATCHES THAT HAVE FALLEN INTO THE WATER.—In these days of bathing, etc., it may be well to learn the best way of treating a watch that has been overboard. As I was waiting lately for my turn at my excellent watchmaker's counter, a young man handed his watch in, saying that it had been in the water, and to prevent its rusting, he had dipped it in petroleum or kerosene. "Alcohol would have done better," said my friend, "oil will not mix with the water already in, but alcohol will. Dip it, therefore, first in alcohol; turn that off, then will carry the water with it. Dip it then again, to be sure that all the water is absorbed; dry it off, and your watch is probably free from all danger of rust. The treatment is judicious and worth trying."

## OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ANDOVER.—Altogether we have had catching hay weather; many farmers finished up haying the past week. The hay crop in this section is immense.

Never before have so many boarders, friends and visitors been in Andover in one season, but there is room for many more. New potatoes, peas and garden vegetables are now the order.

The Messrs. Marten supply fresh meals to the entire satisfaction of all, giving a home market for beef, lamb, &c.

Help in haying has been very scarce, and were it not for the mowing machines and horse-rakes, we should have to hays away into September as in the olden time. Where are the tramps and men out of employ that we have heard so much about the past few years?

Dr. H. P. Merrill of Portland, came up with his family last Wednesday, stopping at his father's, Emory Merrill esq.

MORE ANON.

BETHEL.—The hay crop is mostly gathered in, and is about one-third larger than last year. The whole crops are looking well, and grain is about ready for the reaper, in splendid condition. About fifteen or twenty of our people have gone to "Old Orchard" to spend a week or two at the sea shore and attend the meetings. They have rented a tenement and as of "yore" have all things in common.

Six young men from Mechanic Falls, arrived here Friday noon, took a lunch and trudged on toward the mountains, with blankets, cooking utensils and tent. A jolly company and a sensible way of getting recreation and visiting the mountains. Camp life is not only conducive to health at this season of the year, but to happiness.

W.

CANTON.—Farmers in the vicinity of Canton have nearly finished haying, they report the crop to be from one-fourth to one-third more than last year, and secured in good condition. One farmer in this town reports that he has not had a drop of rain on his farm since July first, the showers having passed around him. It is getting very dry and unless we have rain soon crops of all kinds will suffer greatly. Canton Steam Mill Co., has been obliged to suspend business on account of the river being so low as to enable them to run logs down to their mill.

Hayford's Steam Mill in the village operated by Goff & Merrill, is doing a good business sawing staves. They have a cooper shop in connection and set up the shoop ready for market.

A band stand has been erected by the generous-hearted people in the village, and we are now entertained these warm evenings by the Canton band, John W. Thompson leader.

Some of our citizens are taking a vacation at the seaside. Among them are Hon. Otis Hayford and O. A. Hayford, esq., Postmaster, in company with Rev. A. C. Herrick of Freeport, formerly of Canton. They are stopping at the Ocean House, Harswell Centre.

Rev. Mr. Lewis is spending his vacation in Mass.

Rev. C. T. D. Crockett will attend a baptism at East Hebron next Sabbath, August 10th.

DENMARK.—Rev. Mr. Scott, who has been supplying the Universalist pulpit at Denmark, has discontinued his labors there on account of ill health, and has gone away.

At the recent communion, one person was admitted to the Congregational church. The Congregational Sunday School have lately added \$80 to their library fund.

The Congregational Circle gave a pleasant entertainment at Berry's Hall, the other evening, for the benefit of the society fund. There were readings, recitations, tableaux, etc. Rev. C. W. Shelton had charge of the exercises.

Denmark High and Grammar School—fall term of ten weeks—will begin Monday, Aug. 30th, under the instruction of Samuel G. Davis, esq., and Miss Cynthia E. Pligmore.

Mr. Lyman Walker has an ambitious hen, half Brahma and half Leghorn, which has laid an egg weighing six ounces. The egg was opened at Barnes' store, Bridgton, in the presence of a group of curious spectators, and was found to contain an entire complete and well-formed egg.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell spends his vacation at the family home in East Denmark, where throwing physic to the dogs and erudition to the cats, he with his characteristic industry and activity dons a broad-brimmed hat and does yeoman service on the farm and hay-field. The Doctor is now on his third year as Principal of Ellsworth High School, the summer term of which closed the first of this month. The Ellsworth American gives an elaborate report of the graduating exercises of the class of '80, of the High School, and remarks that "the class have evidently learned to think for themselves and to clothe their ideas in clear and fitting language." The fall term begins Aug. 30th.—News.

FRANKLIN PLANTATION.—Mr. James P. and Thos. O. McEnaney and John F. Green, general agents for Jas. E. Fitzgerald & Co., dealers in cotton and woolen goods, of East Boston, Mass., and Mr. C. F. Thornton of Boston, with Miss Mary Thornton of the Webster House, East Boston, Mass., are visiting at the residence of Mr. Owen Thornton.

Fryeburg.—Mr. W. H. Abbott of this town, has bought the "Fryeburg House," and taken control, changing its name to the "Lockwood House," as a compliment to his friend, Hon. A. D. Lockwood. This hotel was opened nearly fifty years ago by Mr. Samuel Soutter, and was the first in the State—with perhaps a single exception—to proclaim its temperance principles upon its sign. Mr. A. proposes to keep a temperance house in name and in fact, and in its quiet rooms, under the shade of its beautiful elms, guests may be sure of finding ample provision for their needs and additional attentions and courtesies which only a refined family can give.

July brought an unusually large number of summer visitors to the hotels and boarding houses—among them have been Col. S. A. Drake, the antiquarian of Boston; Mr. Ismay, of Liverpool, an extensive owner in the N. Y. steamship lines; Mr. A. P. Stone, L. L. D., of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. N. W. Cutts, Principal of the High School, Orange, N. J.; Mr. P. S. Page, of Boston, the manufacturer of the lamps used by the Cunard and other lines and all

the railroads of the country; Mr. C. A. Page, late Principal of the Calais High School; and Mr. Clark, of Menlo Park, N. J., Edison's mathematician. The poet Whitier only gave a flying visit, which may be repeated, as his niece and her family are still remaining here.

Several families from your city are occupying cottages on the Camp ground. The new buildings that have been erected and the delightful attractions of this pleasant spot will without doubt draw a larger number before the annual religious meetings.

The members of the Congregational church and Society have purchased the house formerly owned by A. R. Bradley, esq., and have fitted it up for a parsonage. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Mason, and his family have recently taken possession.

The Portland Packing Co., are preparing for their fall campaign with the prospect of an earlier and more abundant crop of sweet corn than last year.

The 89th year of Fryeburg Academy begins with its Fall term, which opens August 31st, under the continued care of Prof. G. H. Ricker and Miss H. G. Ricker. Changes have been made in the terms and the arrangement of studies, introducing three terms and a long summer vacation, and establishing courses of study preparatory for college, for teaching and business life.—Press.

Fryeburg.—The Democrats of this place threw out a new Hancock and English flag on the 3d. Speeches were made by Blon Bradbury and S. J. Anderson, of Portland, at the M. E. Church. Mr. Seitz, of Norway, gave a sort of sand lot harangue from the Oxford House piazza later. More summer boarders in town than ever before, making the place quite lively.

F.

HARTFORD, Aug. 2.—Died in Hartford of consumption, July 9, Abbie, wife of Milford Irish, aged 39 years, 7 months, leaving to the care of a kind husband a daughter of 13 years, and a son of 8 years. The address at the house by Rev. Mr. French, of Turner, founded upon a Psalm of her selection was listened to with great interest by a large audience. As a friend of education, the line district will feel the loss of her, who so often with other parents cheered by their presence the teacher and pupils.

A large crop of upland hay has been secured in fine condition. The meadows are now adding to the well filled barns, an extra crop of good fodder. Owing to the frequent showers, corn, roots, grain and fall feed will add much to the resources of the industrious farmer.

HEBRON.—A correspondent writes: The school in the Beare District, Hebron, closed a term of ten weeks July 23, with a picnic. Nineteen scholars attended the school, ten of whom were not absent during the term. Their names are Bertha Sturtevant, Alice C. Merrill, Minnie L. Everett, Mabel R. Jordan, Annie F. Merrill, Mabel F. Merrill, Leon E. Whitman, Henry H. Merrill, Hermon A. Jordan, Henry Whitman.

HIRAM.—Mrs. Abby Knight, formerly of So. Bridgton, has purchased the Boston stand, not the Mt. Cutler House, at E. Hiram and is having it repaired and newly painted inside and out.

Mr. N. J. Hubbard has sold his store and goods to Messrs. Jas. M. Young and J. W. Hubbard. A good firm.

Messrs. A. & P. B. Young have a large amount of timber at their mills awaiting the Fall rains. The light rains this spring were unfavorable for sawing on small streams.

A full house greeted Rev. J. A. Corey at the M. E. church last Sabbath. Mr. Corey is an able young man and delivered a very fine discourse. Rev. Mr. Andrews is on a vacation at the beach.

Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Fishkill, N. Y., preached at the Congregational church, July 18, to an appreciative audience.—News.

KEZAR FALLS.—Cooler. Plenty of rain. Farmers are nearly done haying. They report better crops, on an average, than last year.

The political fever has not reached this place yet. When it does—stand from under.

The principal excitement is horse trotting. Everybody's horse is a trotter.

The business of manufacturing clothing is lively. Seven firms within a radius of two miles, and all seem to have enough to do.

The band is prospering finely. W. O. Merrifield and Ezra B. Lord are in Boston, for the purpose, as we understand, of buying some teams.

The new school house on the Parsonsfield side of the river is nearly completed. D. A. Kenerson is to teach a term of High School in it this fall.

A young man, by the name of Hooper, was found, drowned, in the Ossipee River between here and Cornish, about 10 o'clock Friday a. m. He went fishing Thursday, and, as he is subject to fits, it is supposed that in one of these he fell into the river.

A paper is being circulated to raise money to build a new church.

Lizzie E. Stacy is teaching school in Freedom, N. H.

D. D. R. says "Solon" is good for any of them.

MEXICO, Aug. 5.—Rev. James Patterson preached at East Rumford Sunday, Aug. 1st. The audience was good and appreciative. Several pressing requests were made Mr. Patterson to continue the labors at East Rumford; but owing to the urgent duties, and condition of his health, at the close of service he announced that he could not consent to do so. All who have attended meeting at Mexico are glad to learn that Mr. P. continues his labors here.

The regular service will be held in Mr. Kidder's hall Aug 15th, at 1:30 p. m. Meetings will be held, as usual, every other Sunday until the expiration of six months engagement.

MILTON, July 29.—Farmers are not near done haying, in this section. Help has been very scarce. Grass is good; the drought did not injure the hay crop here. Frequent showers of late have started the crops ahead. Crops are looking well; apples are going to be abundant. Berries of all kinds are plenty, and two weeks ahead of the usual season.

wilderness and erected a log cabin, and for some time brought his provision and carried his grist to mill on his back through the woods, guided by "spotted trees." Thus the old land-marks pass away. He was buried in a beautiful spot, on land given by his son, Wm. Greenleaf, for a burying ground, his grave being the first one.

Mrs. Benj. Swett has returned from visiting friends in Massachusetts.

Weaver is to be our next President; we've got a prophet among us, so we know. Plaisd'ed our Governor; we didn't fuse; it happened so.

NIX.

NORWAY.—The islands up the pond are getting to be quite a popular resort.

S. H. Burnham, esq., has removed to Kentucky. Our best wishes go with him.

Our temperance meetings are well attended.

The crops are looking finely, and a good harvest is expected.

The summer schools have closed. The attendance has been large and the interest of the pupils was kept up. Our schools compare favorably with any. The fall term of the High School begins Sept. 14.

PARIS.—Next Friday evening the members of the Paris Hill Brass Band will give a Grand Band Concert and Benefit, at the Academy, consisting of vocal and instrumental music. Prof. W. S. Ripley, of Boston, will have charge of the band on that occasion, and it is hoped that it can be induced to favor us with some cornet solos. There will be a few hours devoted to those who wish to "Trip the light fantastic." After the concert, ice cream and cake will be for sale. For further particulars see posters.

PER ORDER.

A CARD.—Mr. F. L. Berry of Paris Hill desires to express his grateful thanks for the many kind attentions paid his lamented wife during her last sickness and burial.

Paris Hill, Aug. 7, 1880.

PORTER.—All through the spring and up to this date, July 27, I have been reporting Porter and vicinity as being very dry. Yet while writing, repeatedly would report that there was every appearance of having enough to saturate the ground, but it stopped short of that. Some places of half rolled ten or twelve days in succession, yet corn never looked better at this season of the year. Rans Towle of Freedom, N. H., has a large piece of field corn full in the milk. On the great Ossipee river from the state line of New Hampshire to the Saco river, east of Limington, there has been no rain to wet down, while a few miles from the rivers on either side they have had powerful showers. In this streak well bottomed have dropped out, brooks have dried up, leaving the fish to shift for themselves. Potato tops get more water colored, with Paris green or London purple, which is quite as good. There the bottom roots I find dry as ashes nearly a foot below the roots. The small and frequent rains have kept vegetation looking fine, and pastures have not dried as in some seasons. Grain has not branched and headed as in some seasons. Hay comes in well.

H. F. Snow has purchased Rufus Robinson's farm to cut up, and sold Wm. Davis \$1000 worth. Mr. R. has purchased in Cornish village.

Everybody has enough to do, and have to do it themselves. Male help is hard to get, and as for female help it is out of question, except to go into shops or do some fancy work. When the old manmies die of there will be nobody to do drudgery. Fifty years ago fifty cents would hire a girl to do double the work that two dollars will now. Then calico was fifty cents a yard. Girls get in the shop from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week, and think it hard to work ten hours a day for so little pay. The length of days used to reach from daylight into the dark hours of night.

ROXBURY.—School has closed in Dist. No. 4. As usual, Miss Goff, was liked by all. Measles are having a "run" in No. 6. Miss Emma Edmunds is at home.

Mr. C. A. Andrews is to build Adover's part of the "Horse-shoe Valley Road" soon. I presume he does it at low figures, to relieve the town of so large a burden.

Mr. R. M. McInnes of New York City, is visiting his brother in this town.

BROWNFIELD COURAGE.—The other morning as Dr. Wm. H. Haskell was closely wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, at the winking hour of four o'clock, a ring was heard at the front door. With courage which no visions of knock-down burglars nor vicious tramps could pale, the Doctor boldly answered the summons, and found his early caller to be a middle-aged man from Brownfield, who had come from two miles beyond Brownfield Station—fifteen miles—all the way on foot, to have an aching tooth extracted! The doctor at once seized his forceps and soon relieved his patron of the offending "ivory." Then Good Samaritan-like, he gave him a lunch, and the man went on his way rejoicing—on foot, for Brownfield. He said "it was so dark that he thought he wouldn't try to catch a horse, and so started along on foot, bound to have that pesky tooth out."

News.

"GIPSY QUEEN."—Mr. O. M. Cummings of Norway, the stable keeper, has a large excursion wagon which he calls the "Gipsy Queen." It is an easy riding vehicle, and with six good horses ahead, Mr. Cummings takes large parties to great distances in a short time. He took 19 persons to the Waterford Reform Convention, last week, in an hour and thirty-five minutes. At quarter past ten of a dark night, he started home with the same











# The Oxford Democrat.

## SUPPLEMENT.

NO. 4.

10,000 COPIES  
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### HOW DEMOCRATS STOLE THE SOUTH.

A thrilling and vivid portrayal of political victories won by fraud and violence! Where Maine Democrats learned the art of overturning majorities has been shown up in the new and startling book, called

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We will mail the book free, to any person who will send three dollars to this office, as two years' advance payment on the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

We will mail the book free, to any new subscriber who will send to this office \$2.00 as advance payment for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT, one year.

We will mail the book free, to any address, on receipt of one dollar, which is the publishers' price.

Every Northern voter should read the book. It is interesting to the general reader, being compared to Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for style. It is of value to the student of history, by showing mistakes of the past, which must be rectified in the future. It is invaluable to every lover of humanity and political freedom, as it gives an exact statement of affairs in the South. It is endorsed by leading Southern newspapers for its accuracy.

[FORM OF ORDER.]

1880.  
RO. H. WATKINS, Publisher, Paris, Me.

Enclosed find \$3, for which you will please send the OXFORD DEMOCRAT to . . .

one year, and to . . .

one year. Please also send "A Fool's Errand" to . . .

By mail, as per your circular.

### A BUGLE CALL.

Among the numerous converts to the Hancock boom claimed by the Democrats was General Grant. The great silent soldier has spoken at the right time and in the right way, and this is his reply:

MANTOU, Col., July 21, 1880.  
Colonel Drake DeKay, Adjutant-General, "Boys in Blue," New York City.

Publish order telegraphed. In my opinion the best interests of the whole country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur.

U. S. GRANT.

The following is the order referred to in the dispatch:

THE ORDER FOR ORGANIZATION.  
HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' UNION, "BOYS IN BLUE," New York, July 22, 1880.  
General Order, No. 1.

I. The number for each State of the National Committee of the Union Veterans' Union will at once proceed to organize the "Boys in Blue" in their respective States to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur.

II. The organization of the "Boys in Blue" will report to the Department Commanders in their respective States. By order of U. S. GRANT, Commander-in-Chief "Boys in Blue," DRAKE DEKAY, Adjutant-General.

Faithful to the country which he served so well in peace and in war, he is also faithful to the great party which stood at his back and made it possible for him to win the laurels which he wears, and he now comes to the front to summon his old comrades around him to guard in peace what they won in war. His name will be a tower of strength to the cause; and General Order No. 1 will be a bugle call to the thousands of old soldiers who love and honor their old commander.

### "THE PARTY OF THE SOUTH."

One of the most prominent of the Western Democrats who have cut loose from their party and announced their purpose to support General Garfield is the Hon. Philo S. Orton of Wisconsin. He has been a life-long Democrat. In 1861 he was the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of the State; in 1863 the Democrats elected him Prosecuting Attorney of Lafayette County; in 1864, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention; in 1870 he was elected County Judge by the Democrats, and later they voted for him as Circuit Judge; and in 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress. In his letter explaining his course he vigorously arraigns the party with which he has been hitherto connected, shows the hollowness of its pretenses as to civil service and revenue reform by contrasting its professions with its performances, and puts these very pertinent questions with regard to the Democracy:

Is it wise or just, and ought the American people to place the Republic in the control of this party of the South? Will the national credit be safe in its hands? Will the National Treasury be safe in its hands? or will not rather its doors be thrown open to satisfy the greed of thousands of Southern claimants, whose loyalty can be easily established to the satisfaction of this Southern party? Will the principle that the Republic is a nation be honestly done up and acquired by a people who individually believe that it is a lie, established by might and not right? Is the right of all classes of citizens at the South to vote respected, so that their elections can be considered a fair and intelligent expression of public sentiment? or are such results simply dictated by a class desperate for political power? Will the Democrats be true to the noble history it has made, now to pass the Government over to the control of the very men who fought to destroy it? Will this be just to the memory of those slain in its defense? Will the politicians of the easy-going South appreciate the needs of the great, energetic, progressive North, and will they be disposed to regard them?

### A CONFEDERATE APPLIES FOR A PENSION.

The Pension Bureau at Washington has just received an application for a pension made by Robert Hanna, a Confederate soldier who lost an arm while in the Fifteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. He claims that he was wounded in an engagement with the Federals and that his arm was amputated in consequence. Mr. Hanna is rather premature. He has doubtless come to the conclusion that a Democratic Congress which has tried to pension the survivors of the Mexican war who afterwards engaged in the Rebellion would proceed to pension men who had "fitted into the war" on the Confederate side. It may be that Mr. Hanna came across some account of the refusal of the Democratic Senators to bar Jeff Davis from the benefits of the pension laws and jumped at the conclusion that it only failed because there was a small Republican majority in the Senate, since that date, has disappeared and which can now be carried through Congress, both houses being Democratic. Mr. Hanna will do well to wait until there is a Democratic Government. He may grow weary with waiting, but has no other ground to hope that his name as a man who fought to destroy his country will be placed upon the pension rolls beside the name of the man who defended it. Indeed, he can scarcely expect that the first Democratic Administration would dare to recognize him as entitled to a pension, but he can rely upon a second one.

—Hon. Fred A. Conkling, brother of Senator Conkling, has come out for Hancock, and has been elected president of a Hancock and English club in New York City.

As Mr. Conkling "came out" for Greeley, and has been a Democrat for these many years there does not appear to be any significance in his support of Hancock. The boom needs boosting, however. —*Belfast Journal*.

—There is today more probability of the election of Weaver than of either Garfield or Hancock, and this probability will grow stronger from now until election. —*T. A. Bland*.

Not by eighty-five cents on a dollar.

### FOR PRESIDENT:



Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

### OUR CANDIDATES.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:



CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

### GARFIELD THE YOUTH.

[From the Detroit Post and Tribune.]

Dr. C. Henri Leonard, whose father was for many years a near neighbor of General Garfield, relates some interesting reminiscences of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Of General Garfield's early life he has often heard his family speak, and the General has frequently narrated to him incidents of his boyhood career. On one occasion he told him that Garfield, after two years' splendid service on the field, during which he earned by hard blows, the distinguished promotion which he received, was elected to Congress from the Western Reserve by 6000 majority. It was at a time when the Democrats had carried New York and made gains elsewhere on Congressmen, and Pres. Lincoln was anxious to have the Union side in Congress as strong as possible.

It was in accordance with his wish that Gen. Garfield resigned his commission and took his place in the House. Pres. Lincoln knew that he was a good rebel fighter, and placed him where he most needed him. From fighting rebels in arms, he took to fighting the more cowardly rebels at home and proved himself equally formidable in the former as in the field. —*Hartford Courant*.

—The people of the United States have paid into the national treasury more than six dollars for every dollar's reduction of the national debt. —*Argus*.

Have they indeed! It was generally supposed that the money paid into the national treasury came partly from the pockets of the importers and the whiskey and tobacco manufacturers, partly from the sale of government lands, partly from tax on national banks, partly from profits on coinage and from other similar sources. A direct tax has been assessed by the general government but three times in the history of the country. The customs revenues in 1878 were 130 millions. American consumers, it is true, indirectly paid most of this in higher prices, but only whiskey and tobacco consumers paid any part of the 110 millions of internal revenue that year. The proceeds of the sale of government property is no inconsiderable item of the ordinary receipts, and in no way does it come out of anybody's pockets. Bank tax fees and coinage profits burden only particular corporations or individuals; they do not affect the general tax-payer in the slightest. Furthermore, on the supposition that the *Argus* has reckoned correctly, the application of one dollar in every six of revenue to the payment of the debt would not be a bad showing. Debts are paid out of the surplus of income over expenses, and the stricter the economy the more rapid the payment. The *Argus*, not taking into account the debit side of the account, has not shown that the other five dollars were not expended economically and judiciously. —*Portland Advertiser*.

THE LATEST VICTIM.—In noticing the death of Mrs. Dixon, wife of the man who was murdered by Barksdale, the *Vicksburg Herald* (Dem.) says: "This is the dear devoted friend of the late Mrs. H. M. Dixon of Yazoo can say of the silent sufferer whom death has relieved. God grant that Southern civilization shall need no more female martyrs. 'Let the dead past bury its dead.'"

And yet the murderer not only went unwhipped by justice, but is a county officer, while the murderer of Ochsols has been appointed to office by Governor Stone. There is not a Democratic leader in the South who dares denounce such crimes as the murder of Dixon, because when such offences are denounced and the murderers are punished, there will be a chance for the crushed majority in Mississippi to vote, and when it votes the Democratic leaders will go to the rear.

—It's all nonsense for Republicans to denounce Hancock for hanging Mrs. Surrat. All Republicans could have asked is that he had been allowed to keep on hanging rebels. There would now be fewer Democratic voters if he had continued in the good work.

—The *Argus* announces a "harmonious" fusion in Oxford County. It has a queer idea of harmony, don't you think so, Bro. Seitz.

### WHY GARFIELD LEFT THE ARMY FOR CONGRESS.

It is somewhat singular to find a Democratic paper bringing it as a serious charge against Gen. Garfield that he resigned from the army to accept a seat in Congress. Eighteen years ago, leaving the army was a pretty sure passport to Democratic confidence. But the fact is that Garfield, after two years' splendid service on the field, during which he earned by hard blows, the distinguished promotion which he received, was elected to Congress from the Western Reserve by 6000 majority. It was at a time when the Democrats had carried New York and made gains elsewhere on Congressmen, and Pres. Lincoln was anxious to have the Union side in Congress as strong as possible.

It was in accordance with his wish that Gen. Garfield resigned his commission and took his place in the House. Pres. Lincoln knew that he was a good rebel fighter, and placed him where he most needed him. From fighting rebels in arms, he took to fighting the more cowardly rebels at home and proved himself equally formidable in the former as in the field. —*Hartford Courant*.

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—The *Argus* announces a "harmonious" fusion in Oxford County. It has a queer idea of harmony, don't you think so, Bro. Seitz.

### WEIGHTY REASONS.—Judge Orton, a well-known and highly respected lawyer in Wisconsin, having announced his purpose to leave the Democratic party and support Gen. Garfield, gives the following weighty reasons for his action:

"Whatever the Democratic party may have been in the past, it is essentially and absolutely the party of the South to-day. Of the 155 Electoral votes required to elect a President this fall, the Democratic party counts the 137 votes from the solid South—made up of the States which seceded or wanted to secede and dare not—solid in advance for its candidate. The balance, 17 votes, they hope to get in the North. Thirty-five of them they confidently expect from the city of New York, for the State of New York outside the city is as strongly Republican as Wisconsin. . . . The record of the Democratic party in Congress for the last four years has justly excited the suspicions of Northern men. . . . This practical question then presents itself to every honest voter of the North: Is it wise or just, and ought the American people, to place the Republic in the control of this party of the South? Will the national credit be safe in its hands? Will the National Treasury be safe in its hands? Will the principle that the Republic is a Nation be honestly respected and acquired in by a people who individually believe that it is a lie, established by might and not right? Is the right of all classes at the South to vote respected, so that their elections can be considered a fair and intelligent expression of public sentiment, or are such results simply dictated by a class desperate for political power? Will the Democrats be true to the noble history it has made, now to pass the Government over to the control of the very men who fought to destroy it? Will this be just to the memory of those slain in its defense? Can the politicians of the easy-going South appreciate the needs of the great, energetic, progressive North; and will they be disposed to regard them?"

FOR OWNERS OF BANK STOCK.—The holders of national bank stock sometimes receive something not so pleasant as dividends. The stockholders of the wrecked First National Bank of Newark, N. J., have recently had a disagreeable communication from Controller Knox, in the shape of a peremptory demand, on penalty of \$5,000, to pay in equal installments at 30 and 60 days, of an assessment equal to the amount of their stock. One stockholder is called upon for \$30,000, one for \$13,500, two for \$12,500 each, a clergyman for \$8,400; nine persons have a third of the \$5,000, and many have thirty-five of the 107 stockholders own less than ten. The liability is limited to the par value of shares held, and is several but not joint; each holder is thus liable for himself and not for another. The Controller cannot select certain responsible men and make them pay the debt, as can be done by a creditor of a firm, or of a holder of endorsed paper; he cannot do this even up to the limit of their legal liability, but must call upon the whole number of stockholders, regardless of their circumstances for the amount of their holdings, for a minimum of assessment. The Controller is a creditor of the bank, and the holders of the bank stock are of depicting the unalloyed pleasure of the owners of National Bank stock should not forget to mention this other side of the story.

EFFICIENT OFFICIAL.—Commissioner Baum entered upon his official duties in August, 1875, making a fraction over four years that he has been in charge of the affairs of the Bureau over which he now presides. Excluding the portion of the first year and taking the figures of the four complete fiscal years ending June 30th, the total revenue collected amounts to \$405,122,220, every cent of which has been collected. This illustrates the management of the revenue under republican officials. Previous to this year the accounts have shown an occasional trifling deficiency, amounting to four or five thousand dollars, but all such accounts have subsequently in every case been collected and turned into the public fund. What better testimony to the efficiency and honesty of the republican administration of the financial affairs of the country could be asked for?

PAPER MONEY.—Japan is threatened with a genuine financial crisis. The paper money of the empire is now at about 36 per cent discount, and specie dollars are quoted at a corresponding premium. So serious is the situation, and so little faith have the people in the government's financial policy, that the Japan Gazette warns those in power that "they no longer deal with a confident people, almost childlike in their simplicity, but with men of business, now thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of ruin which the continued depreciation of paper money must certainly bring about." The government, however, is disposed to go on borrowing money and issuing paper money and attributes the difficulty to a falling off in the export trade.

—Good news. Moses Hull says he prefers Garfield to Hancock. —*Levinston Gazette*.

### OUR STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, by their delegates assembled in this Convention, endorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, and pledge their best efforts to the support and success of the principles therein laid down—principles breathing the spirit by which the Republican party has always been actuated and through the ascendancy of which the Nation has been honored and prospered.

Resolved, That the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, as Vice President of the United States, meet our hearty approbation, though we hoped for the nomination of Maine's distinguished Senator, James G. Blaine, as the candidate for President, we accept the result of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to labor loyally for the noble candidates selected at Chicago to lead the Republicans in this campaign.

Resolved, That the Fusion party of this State has made for itself a record so infamous that every honest man of every party, should pray and work for its speedy and complete overthrow. It came into power with loud professions upon its lips of reform and superior honesty, and it was driven out of power for giving to the State the most dishonest and corrupt administration ever known to our people. It robbed the State of treasure and then attempted to steal the State Government. It was not content with being voted out of power by the people at the polls, but tried to continue itself in control of the Government by most outrageous frauds and forgeries, and other acts subversive of the rights of the people and the destruction of popular government. It placed an armed mob in the State House, and brought us to the brink of civil war. Our most honorable citizens were spurned with contempt from the door of the Council Chamber, when they sought their redress of their grievances. Men who were not elected were counted-in to seats in the Legislature, and men who were elected were counted-out. Instead of endeavoring to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by the ballot, a systematic, deliberate, wicked conspiracy was entered into to set aside the result of the popular election and create a fraudulent government. The Governor whom they elected paid out thousands of dollars of the public money while in office, without authority, and after his term had expired he still kept thousands of dollars in his possession, to distribute to the tools who aided him in his nefarious operations. These infamous acts are known to all citizens of the State, and should be a disgrace to the Republic wherever they travel in other States. Unless we desire to have them repeated and the disgrace of them being repeated, we must stand up at this election and stamp the party responsible for them with overwhelming defeat and reprobation at the polls.

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition, as auxiliary to the temperance reform, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the people, and that we will be successful in the Republican party of Maine.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the amendment of the Constitution providing for the election of Governor by plurality vote, and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the second nomination of Daniel F. Davis as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. He has proved himself honest, incorruptible, able and popular; and we again place the standard of the Republican party in his hands, feeling assured that he will give his best efforts to carry it to victory and it will be successful by an old time Republican majority.

—The affidavit of two of the selectmen of Stonham proved that the returns were signed by them in blank and that the clerk took them home with him and filled them up, the selectmen having no knowledge of what they contained. This rejection caused the election of O. N. Bradbury in place of the Republican candidate. —*Manifesto of District Committee in Fogg's Chronicle*.

It did not cause the election of O. N. Bradbury. Nothing but votes can cause the election of anybody. It did cause the certification of O. N. Bradbury. The affidavit referred to was an ex-parte affair, and one of the parties knew nothing of it till after it had been acted upon by the Governor and Council. The Republican candidate was not notified to appear nor was he given a hearing in the case. These Fusion selectmen were allowed to swear away their first certificate simply and solely for the purpose of counting out A. P. Andrews, who was elected by three majority.

—We should judge from the appearance in the last *Irish World* that farmers in Ireland raised oysters on their land.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.



FOR PRESIDENT:  
JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:  
At Large.—JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT.  
Second District.—OTIS HAYFORD.  
Third District.—JAMES FLYE.  
Fourth District.—LEWIS B. JOHNSON.  
Fifth District.—SEWARD B. HUME.

State Election, Monday, September 13th.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
DANIEL F. DAVIS,  
OF COVENTRY.

FOR CONGRESS:  
WILLIAM P. FRYE,  
OF LEWISTON.

FOR SENATORS:  
AUGUSTUS H. WALKER, of Lovell.  
GEORGE D. BISBEE, of Buckfield.

FOR PROBATE REGISTER:  
HERRICK C. DAVIS, of Paris.

FOR COMMISSIONER:  
WALDO PETTINGILL, of Rumford.

FOR SHERIFF:  
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Waterford.

FOR TREASURER:  
GEORGE H. WATKINS, of Paris.

### Republican Meetings.

HON. EUGENE HALE, of Ellsworth, will address the citizens of Oxford County at the following times and places:

LOVELL VILLAGE,  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 12.  
WATERFORD FLAT,  
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.  
BRYANT'S POND,  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13.  
RUMFORD CENTRE,  
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.  
DIXFIELD,  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 14.  
CANTON,  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

Hon. A. H. WALKER, of Lovell, will speak with Mr. Hale at WATERFORD FLAT, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

Afternoon meetings at 1:30; evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

MORE FUSION.—The Democrats of the first Congressional District have nominated Gen. S. J. Anderson as their candidate. The Greenback convention endorsed the nomination. There was a Greenback bolt.

The Greenbackers of the third District have nominated William Philbrick, of Skowhegan, and the Democrats have endorsed the nomination.

In the fifth District, the Democrats have endorsed the nomination of Murch, the Greenback Representative of last term.

—The New Haven Union, in apologizing for deserting the Greenback cause, says, by way of justification, that its editors years ago advocated Greenbackism, when many eminent Greenbackers of today were then preaching hard money. Even Judas was a follower of the true doctrine while Saul was on his way to Damascus. —*Solon Chase*.

Like most Fusionists, Uncle Solon is a little rusty on Scripture. We had understood that Judas went out and hanged himself before Christ was crucified, and that Saul's journey to Damascus was not begun until some time after the resurrection.

STATE ELECTIONS.—State elections will occur this year as follows: Alabama, first Monday of August; Arkansas, first Monday of September; Vermont, first Tuesday of September; Maine, second Monday of September; Colorado, first Tuesday of October; Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, second Tuesday of October; California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, Nov. 2; Georgia, Nov. 3.

—We know of \$2005 that won't be used for purchasing voters this fall. —*Levinston Gazette*.

No, Swan has paid back the \$1,000.00 which he borrowed from the town treasury, and no one ever saw the \$1,005.00 claimed to be the price of Harriman's treachery.

—"I hope the Democrats will nominate a straight candidate for Congress. It's just what I want them to do. I don't want any inkerman support. I want those fellows either to stand up or sit down. They must show their colors." —*F. M. Ross*.

We are inclined to think they will. —*Levinston Gazette*.



The three paramount issues that are to be fought out in the campaign in Maine this year are, first, whether the revolutionized state government shall stand or fall; second, whether the banks must go or stay; and third, whether the bonds shall be paid, or made over into a perpetual debt.—Fogg's Chronicle.

By forgeries in three towns the Council certified a full board of Fusioid County Officers in Oxford County. The forgeries were in the returns from Hebron, Brownfield, and Buckfield.

# HEBRON.

The Hale Committee report as follows, on the Hebron case.

In the return of the town of Hebron for county officers of Oxford County, the name of Henry C. Walker, Fusion candidate for Commissioner, was originally written Henry C. Walker, but it appears that the letter C has been changed to G, by the addition of a curved line or stem passing down through the C, and below the line, and enabling the county voters to count for him, and they were so tabulated by the Governor and Council. It is evident upon inspection that this addition has been made by a different hand and with different ink from the original letter. As late as December 8th, 1879, the county returns were examined by prominent gentlemen from Oxford County, and it was discovered that the return was for Henry C. Walker, and the attention of John B. Foster, one of the Council, was called to it. It also appeared that the return was not published in the Oxford Democrat. After this date it was changed from C to G, the vote tabulated for Henry C. Walker instead of Henry C. Walker. The tremor of the hand of the person making the change is plainly visible under the magnifying glass, and discloses the agitation which would naturally attend such a glaring forgery. The certificate of election was given to Henry C. Walker, the Fusion candidate.

The Council in their "defense" offer the following explanation of the case:

The return for county officers from the town of Hebron furnishes a rich field for the Hale Committee. It appears that Henry C. Walker, Fusion candidate in Oxford County for County Commissioner. But it is claimed that the Republican town clerk of Hebron saw fit to write his name Henry C. Walker. What reason this clerk assigned for sending in a false return and thus depriving Mr. Walker of the benefit of the votes thrown for him in that town does not appear. But the claim is made that for some reason satisfactory to himself, he saw fit to do it. The report informs the public that this wicked attempt of this Republican clerk to cheat Walker out of his votes in that town has been defeated, and by some one who has added a line, and changed it to a truthful G. If this be so, then the attempted fraud has been defeated, and this clerk must feel very badly about it. The question is, who wrote that "different ink" on that letter? The fact about that Hebron return is this: When the return was opened for tabulation the attention of several persons was called to this very middle initial. Then the letter was all in the same hand writing and the same shade of ink, but the peculiarity about it was that the last downward stroke in the curve of the C, (if it was to be called C), passed down across the lower portion of the curve, so that it was difficult to determine whether it was intended for a C or a G.

The name of the candidate was not known to any member of the Council, and for the purpose of determining what the letter was intended for, resort was had to the returns from other towns in the county, where it clearly appeared to be a G. The Council therefore entertained no doubt that it was intended for a G, and so tabulated it. They made no change in the letter but let it remain as it was when they first saw it. Of course the "different ink" now visible covers up the original line, and all that can be seen is the "different ink" and the "different hand" so much utilized by the Hale Committee.

As first evidence to show the falsity of this defense and the correctness of the Hale Report, we offer the following cut:

Henry C. Walker

This is a fac simile of the return as it now stands and is altered. The forgery can be easily detected. It consists of the lower line or loop which is added to the original C, and which makes a fair G of it.

This clearly shows that an alteration has been made in the return. But the Council declare that the alteration, if any, was made before it came into their hands. They wish it to be understood that this tail to the C was made before they opened the return. The following letter from the Town Clerk of Hebron proves that this plea is false, for he made out the return, and the tail was not made by him; but he declares it to be a forgery:

EAST HEBRON, July 28, 1880.

Geo. D. FISKE, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I received by mail a copy of Report of the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Election Returns of Sept. 8, 1879, &c.—for which please accept my thanks. I was much amused on examining the fac simile of the return from the town of Hebron, as found in "Exhibit Y", where the letter C, erroneously written by mistake, had been changed to G in the name of Henry C. Walker. I immediately recognized that return to be in my hand-writing, and am able to say most emphatically and unequivocally that the alteration was not made by me, affecting it in any way. If so, state it to the committee.

I do not know of anything now.

A—4 have not.

By Mr. Ingalls:

Q—Did you call the attention of any

other member of the Council to the "C" in that name? A—No, I did not.

Q—Where was this? A—In the Council Room.

Q—Any others of the Council present? A—There were two or three; I think Mr. Brown was present and I think Mr. Monroe was present. They were not doing any thing. It was not a session of the Council; but there were two or three Councilors aside from Mr. Foster; I do not know but Mr. Chase was in the Council Room a part of the time.

Q—Were they within hearing, and listening to your conversation? A—I do not know that they were; Mr. Foster and I sat down at the Council table, and he got these returns and sat down by me and we examined them together, he passing them to me.

Q—Do the same remarks apply to the return from Brownfield? did you call any body's attention to that return except Mr. Foster's? A—No, I do not think I did.

Q—To any person outside of the Council?

A—I mentioned the fact outside.

Q—I mean there was no other person to whom you showed it?

A—I think not.

By Mr. Hill:

Q—What time in the season was it you were there?

A—The eighth of December, Monday evening.

By Mr. Ingalls:

Q—Was the Governor present?

A—No; I should say not.

BUCKFIELD AND BROWNFIELD.

In relation to these two towns, the Hale Committee report as follows:

The forgery in the return for county officers of the town of Brownfield, in Oxford County, seems to be a matter of greater skill and premeditation. On the eighth day of December this return was examined in the presence of John B. Foster of Fryburg, and the discovery was made that neither the name of the return, nor the name of the town of Brownfield, nor the name of the county of Oxford, appeared anywhere upon the face of the return, all the blanks left for this purpose remaining unfilled. The attention of the Council was expressly called to this defect, and the fact that it existed appeared in the Oxford Democrat of the 15th of December, 1879. It now appears that the names of the town and county have been written in since that time, in a hand designed to imitate the body of the return. The assistance of an expert in handwriting was called in, who pronounced it a forgery, executed with delicate and too closely done to deceive any one. The Committee wished to place the matter before question, and summoned E. B. Bean, Esq., chairman of the Selectmen of Brownfield, and who testified without hesitation that the writing, but ten years ago, was his hand writing. Your Committee cannot state whose hand inserted these words, but it is clear that the forgery was done while the return was in the hands of the Governor and Council, because the votes shown by the return were tabulated as if no defect existed. The fusion majority in Brownfield was six to four.

The return of the town of Buckfield in Oxford County, for county officers, was another instance of the fraudulent addition of the name of the town in a case where the blanks for town and county were unfilled, so that nothing on the face of the return showed from whom the return came, and stating all the testimony, your Committee believe it to be conclusive that this addition was fraudulently made after the return came to Augusta, and the result was that the Fusion majority of more than one hundred and thirty votes was counted.

The two returns of Brownfield and Buckfield were necessary to the election of the Fusion county officers of that county. In these cases also the magnifying glass discloses the trembling writing which usually accompanies cases of forgery.

The Council's pretended "defense" in this matter is as follows:

The Hale Committee claim that in the returns for county officers from the towns of Buckfield and Brownfield the names of the towns have been written in by some one since they were received at Augusta, and that now they are returned to the town and that before this change was made there was nothing to show where the papers came from. What possible motive any member of the Council could have had to make these corrections, it is difficult to understand. In the first place each one of the returns came enclosed in an official envelope which contained on their face a certificate signed by the municipal officers, telling what the return was, and what town it came from. Then there was a filing written on the back of the return by one of the municipal officers showing what town it came from. In the next place the Governor and Council considered all the returns for county officers, whose elections were regulated by statute to be correctable under the law of 1877. In no single instance did they refuse to allow these corrections to be made when there was a return properly signed, and under this law they corrected the returns for several Republican candidates for county officers, when, if such corrections had not been made, they would have been defeated. We have no recollection about the returns from these two towns. If we could see them we might be able to form some opinion as to whether any work has been done in connection with the returns, or if they were the original returns, and if the town officers did their duty and properly filled up these blanks.

It will be seen that they do not deny that these additions have been made, but first question what motive could have induced them to make such forgeries, declaring that "the Governor and Council considered all returns for County Officers \* \* \* correctable under the law of 1877." On page 13 of this same "defense" they say: "In the county of Lincoln the Fusionists lost a county officer by reason of a defect in one of the returns." Herein we find a motive in their own testimony for the forgeries. They just counted out one of their own men in Lincoln County, and did not want to repeat the operation in Oxford.

They close with the remark that there being no testimony to the contrary they shall consider that the returns were properly filled out by the town officers. There is no lack of evidence and testimony to prove that the returns were not so filled out when they were opened by the Council for tabulation.

Refer to the DEMOCRAT article of Dec. 16, 1879, above quoted, and you will see that these defects in the returns from Buckfield and Brownfield are both noted. Before Mr. Farrington made his notes for publication, Mr. Geo. D. Bisbee had been to Augusta and noted the defect in Buckfield return. He told of it to a number of persons among whom was the publisher of this paper. It was a notorious fact in this section that the Buckfield and Brownfield returns had been sent in without being properly filled, in that the names of both towns had been omitted from the face of the returns.

The unsupported word of these two gentlemen would outweigh this negative testimony of the council, if we had nothing more to offer. But we have. The Hale Committee summoned Mr. C. C. Spaulding, town clerk of Buckfield, and asked him about the matter. Mr. Spaulding is a Democrat or was a Democrat at that time. Here is his testimony in full.

By Mr. Stoughton:

Q—Where do you reside? A—Buckfield.

Q—Whether or not during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, you were Town Clerk of the town of Buckfield? A—Yes.

Q—Please examine the return for County Officers from the town of Buckfield, marked "Exhibit P, G. D. B., Clerk of Committee," and state whether or not the signature therein as Town Clerk is your own? A—Yes, it is.

Q—Were you present when that return was made up? A—Yes.

Q—Where was it made up? A—Made up at the Town House in our town.

Q—And signed by all the Selectmen? A—Yes.

Q—Did you see their signatures? A—Yes.

Q—I now call your attention to the word "Buckfield" written opposite the signature of the three Selectmen, and ask you if that is in your hand writing? A—No, sir.

Q—Is it in the hand writing of either of the Town Officers of the town of Buckfield? A—I should say with which you were acquainted? A—No, sir.

Q—Please examine that return and state, from your knowledge of the several hand writings that appear there, whether or not the word "Buckfield" was written upon it by any officer of the town of Buckfield, when it was sent forward to the office of Secretary of State? A—I should say not.

Q—Whether or not it has been added since it left your hands? A—I should suppose it had; it shows there.

Q—State whether you sent forward the return, you say? A—I did.

Q—They were sealed up in open town meeting? A—Yes.

Q—They were sealed up and forwarded to the Secretary of State's office? A—Yes.

Q—After those returns were sealed up in open town meeting did any person open the return? A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—Did they remain in your possession till you deposited them in the mail? A—Yes.

Q—Was there any opportunity to tamper with the returns after they were sealed up by the town officers before they were deposited into the Secretary of State's office? A—No.

Q—I call your attention to the other returns made from the town of Buckfield at that time; were those returns also sealed up and sent forward by you? A—Yes.

Q—Do you recognize them as the original returns? A—I do.

Q—You find that those returns have the town and county properly written in, in the heading? A—Yes.

Q—Whether or not this return with the word "Buckfield" written off against the Selectmen differs in that respect from what is usual in making up your returns? A—Yes.

Q—I call your attention to the first return shown you, for County Officers, to an attempt to fill one of the blanks; what do you find there? A—I find a part of an "O"; I should say some one began to write "Oxford."

Q—Commenced to write and then gave it up? A—Yes.

Q—Is that your writing? A—No, sir.

Q—Is it the hand writing of any of the Town Officers in your town? A—I should say not; I cannot tell, but I should say not.

Q—What are your politics? A—I am a Democrat.

Q—And the gentleman who last testified? A—He calls himself a Republican.

Q—Have you any doubt that the return last shown you has been changed, by adding the word "Buckfield" of Buckfield? A—Yes, I should say it had; I should say that that word had been written in since it left my hands.

They also summoned Mr. Albion P. Bonney, Chairman of the Selectmen of Buckfield. It seems that Mr. Bonney made up most of this return himself. Here is his testimony, so far as it relates to the forgery.

Question. Whether or not you assisted in making up the returns? Answer. I did.

Q—Please examine the return that is shown you and marked "Exhibit P, G. D. B., Clerk of Committee," and state whether or not it is the return for county officers from the town of Buckfield? A—I should say I had seen that before; and it is the return, I should call it.

Q—Whether or not any part of it is in your handwriting? A—The best of it is in my handwriting, and there is my signature.

Q—Do you mean the body of the return? A—Yes; the body of the return is in my handwriting.

Q—That was made out by you? A—Yes, it is my writing.

Q—The signature "Albion P. Bonney" is your signature? A—Yes.

Q—Whether or not the signatures of the remaining Selectmen are original signatures? A—Yes; I saw them sign.

Q—Where was the return made up? A—At the Town House in Buckfield.

Q—I call your attention to the heading of the return; ask you to state whether or not you find the name of the town and the county therein written? A—No, it is not written.

Q—Whether or not you find any attempt to write any part of the name of the town or county, and if so state what it is? A—In the place of the county here it seems that some one commenced and made an "O"; but it is not my doings.

Q—Whether or not that is either in your handwriting or any one of the Selectmen of Buckfield for that year? A—I should say it was not.

Q—I now call your attention to the signature of the Selectmen and of the Town Clerk, "C. C. Spaulding," and the word "Buckfield" which is written under the printed word "Selectmen," by which the return would read, as signed, "Albion P. Bonney, Merritt Farrar, A. E. Mason, Selectmen of Buckfield." I call your attention to the word "Buckfield" written there.

Witness examines return. A. That I should say was not put in there.

Q—That was not put in at the time the return was made up? A—No, it was not.

Q—Is that in your handwriting? A—It is not.

Q—Is it in the handwriting of C. C. Spaulding, Town Clerk? A—I should say it was not.

Q—Is it in the handwriting of Merritt Farrar or A. E. Mason? A—I should say it was not.

Q—Did you ever see that word written there before? A—No.

Q—With the exception of that word, which you say was not written by yourself or the other town officers, was there anything upon the face of the return to show for what town the return was made, on the face of the return? A—No, not on the face.

They also summoned Mr. Geo. D. Bisbee of Buckfield, who testified thus positively in regard to the forgery:

Question. State whether or not, after the September election, you were employed by any persons to come to Augusta for the purpose of examining the returns from Oxford County; and if so, by whom, and what did you come, and what did you do? State fully. A—I was employed by a portion of the county officers,—I recollect by the Republican candidates for Judge of Probate and County Treasurer; and I was also employed by the Republican candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Q—Did you come to Augusta? A—I came to Augusta on the first day of December, I think; it was Monday before the first Tuesday of December, and I think it was the night of Monday, the first day of December, and I saw some members of the Council; I saw Mr. Foster, of Bangor, and Mr. Moody; and Mr. Fogg, perhaps. It was late in the afternoon; they had

other business, and they told me if I would call in the morning I should see the returns from Oxford County. I did call in the morning, Tuesday morning, and I saw the returns from the Council Chamber; and, after some consultation, they decided to allow me to see the returns for county officers from Oxford County, such as I had certified copies of the records of. There are some thirty-seven towns in Oxford County, and I only had with me some eighteen towns; among them I had a certified copy of the record of my own town of Buckfield. Mr. Moody, and I think Mr. Chase, of Portland—one of the Council—showed me those returns, and among them, I saw the return from the town of Buckfield. Q—Is the return you hold in your hand the return marked "Exhibit P, G. D. B., Clerk of Committee"? A—Yes.

Q—The same one Mr. Bonney and Mr. Spaulding testified about? A—Yes; I saw that return that day, and examined it carefully, and nowhere on the face of the return did the name of the town or county appear.

Q—I call your attention to the blank in the printed heading of the return, left for writing in the name of the county, and ask you to state whether there was any writing there, or any attempt to write; or whether there was a blank when you saw it? A—I examined it very carefully, and discovered nothing there.

Q—I call your attention to the word "Buckfield," which was written against the signatures of the town officers? A—It was not there that day.

Q—You are positive? A—I know it, because I opened the return. I went in the first time and saw the return, and noticed that defect or omission; and there was a query in my mind whether I would call the attention of the Council to that fact, because, as I understood the law, I supposed if the town was notified of the fact the return could be amended by substituting the record; it was a Democratic town, and would count in a portion of the Republican county officers if thrown out, and I decided then not to call their attention to the fact. I retired to the ante-room and had a consultation with Judge Wing, of Auburn, and then decided that I would call their attention to the fact. I then went back into the Council Chamber and called for this return, and showed it to Mr. Moody. He said, "I cannot name it—I cannot name who they were. I think Mr. Brown saw it, but I would not say positively that he did; Mr. Brown was a stranger to me. I called Mr. Moody's attention to the fact that the name of the town or county did not appear in the return, except the filing on the back of it."

Q—Did you look especially at the signatures when you were there? A—Yes.

Q—You would have been likely to have seen that? A—I know I should, because I opened it. The first time I was in the Council Chamber I did not discover the filing on the back of the return, and it was a question with me how the Council knew what return to hand out to me when I called for the return of Buckfield. The mode they proceeded in this was: I took my certified copies and arranged them in alphabetical order; when I got to the town of Buckfield, I found them in that order, and they immediately got this return. The second time when I went into the Council Chamber I examined it with more care, and discovered the filing on the back, and that satisfied me that was the way they knew which town it was a return from.

Q—Is there any other fact within your knowledge affecting that return? A—I cannot say how I heard it, but just about the time the Governor and Council were issuing certificates to county officers, a rumor came to our town, both ways—that this return was to be counted, and that it was not to be counted, and I was in suspense about it—and I was down here, I think, the first week the Legislature met, which met the first Wednesday in January,—and I went to Mr. Fogg and asked to see the returns again; I then had not seen the Representative and Senatorial returns; but they did not allow me to do it, and I saw the returns again till they were placed in my hands as Clerk of this Committee. I then found this word "Buckfield" written in.

Q—Whether or not it is precisely in the condition now that it was when it came into your hands as Clerk of the Committee? A—It is.

WITNESS.—There is one more statement I wish to make in regard to the Buckfield returns. On or about the thirteenth of December, I sent by mail, directed to the Governor and Council, a written statement of the errors in the returns as I found them. I was there, calling the Governor's and Council's attention particularly to the fact that the name of the town or county did not appear in the return for county officers from the town of Buckfield; I sent it by mail directed to the Governor and Council. Since coming here, among other papers that have been found, and turned over to me, was that statement or protest that I filed with the Governor and Council; it was found among other papers and turned over to me; I think it bore date the thirteenth of December or the fifteenth; at any rate it was dated Friday before I left the next week about the seventeenth. In that paper I called attention to the fact that the name of the town or county did not appear in the return from Buckfield for county officers, and to certain other matters.

Mr. Farrington was also summoned and after speaking first of his visit to Augusta, as quoted in the Hebron case above, he proceeded as follows:

Answer. I came here on Monday, Dec. eighth, for the purpose of examining some of the returns from Oxford County.

Q—What was the cause of your coming? A—There had been a good deal of controversy in regard to throwing out some returns, and Mr. Bisbee had come to my town to talk to the Council, and he had found some of them in; that he had not examined them fully, and so I concluded to come down and give them a critical examination if I could have access to them. I left the following Monday for that purpose, and came here.

Q—Did you go to the office of the Secretary of State and to the Council Chamber? A—Yes.

Q—Before the Governor and Council? A—No; I came to Augusta, and saw some members of the Council at the Augusta House. I told John B. Foster, of Bangor, and he told me if I would come up in the evening he would come up with me and show me the returns for County Officers. I came up to the Council room in the evening with him, and he laid the returns for County Officers before me and allowed me to examine them.

Q—Had your attention been particularly called, a few days before, to the return for County Officers from the town of Buckfield? A—It had.

Q—By Mr. Bisbee? A—Yes.

Q—Did you examine that return; and, if you did, how thoroughly? A—I examined it very carefully.

Q—I hand you "Exhibit P, G. D. B., Clerk of Committee," which purports to be the return for County Officers, and ask you to examine it and state whether or not that is the return which you examined here at Augusta on the eighth of December? A—It has the appearance of being the same return so far as that is concerned, although I doubt if I would want to swear that I could identify those signatures of the Selectmen.

Q—State what its condition was at that time so far as containing any of its face other than the town of "Buckfield" or the county of "Oxford"? A—Neither was up on the face of the return.

Q—Are you sure of that fact? A—I so swear, Mr. Chairman.

Q—You took special notice, at the time,

other business, and they told me if I would call in the morning I should see the returns from Oxford County. I did call in the morning, Tuesday morning, and I saw the returns from the Council Chamber; and, after some consultation, they decided to allow me to see the returns for county officers from Oxford County, such as I had certified copies of the records of. There are some thirty-seven towns in Oxford County, and I only had with me some eighteen towns; among them I had a certified copy of the record of my own town of Buckfield. Mr. Moody, and I think Mr. Chase, of Portland—one of the Council—showed me those returns, and among them, I saw the return from the town of Buckfield. Q—Is the return you hold in your hand the return marked "Exhibit P, G. D. B., Clerk of Committee"? A—Yes.

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