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The Oxford Democrat

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The Earl's Fortune.

The Earl rode out of the woodlands,
On his charger gallant and gray,
He had followed the hounds over meadow and moor,
The whole of the livelong day;
And now, in the dusk of the evening,
He had passed by the roadside way.

For he saw by the hawthorn thickets
A dark-eyed maiden stand;
Dismounting, he stood beside her,
And with voice that was low and bland,
"Will you tell me your fortune, oh, girl?"
He said, as he held out his hand.

"Your fortune is what you make it,"
She saw the gold piece there;
But she wrenched it not, and her simple words
Like snow-flakes fell thro' the air,
And somehow she tangled the Earl's great hair,
In her meshes of raven hair.

So he rode away; but he came again
From his old ancestral hall,
And he met the maiden by meadow and stream,
By brooklet and broken wall.
His vows were many, and fond, and true,
But she heeded him not at all.

Until 'neath the radiant starlight,
Which fell like a shower of gold,
He whispered a story so tender
That the girl, listening, answered "Yes,"
And so the Earl's fortune was told.

Colonel Lake's Revenge.

I had been foolish and weak, but not wicked, in my innocent coquetry with Leigh Lake. I say innocent because I had imagined it sport to him as well as to myself.

He had the reputation of being not only the handsomest man in his regiment, but the greatest flirt, and I laughed when he had been presented to me, and said, to myself, "It should in this case be diamond cut diamond."

Somehow my eyes had fallen under his first admiring glance, but I fortified myself with the thought:

"So he always looks. It is the first move in his attack."

I met glance with glance, smile with smile, and pretty speech with sassy retort, or sentimental repartee, accordingly as one or the other could be delivered with more telling effect.

"Are you sincere?" he questioned, one evening. "Answer me frankly. If you are not, tell me so now."

"In other words," I answered, "throw down my weapons, acknowledge my unarmored condition, and smilingly invite you to advance to victory."

"No," he said. "At your hands I prefer defeat. You acknowledge, however, that you hold weapons—in other words, that you wear a mask."

"No," I replied. "I wear no mask. I carry no weapons. Be very merciful, Colonel Lake."

He grew very pale, and opened his lips as if to speak, then, hastily rising, and making a brief adieu, he left me.

For the first time I was a little frightened, a little in doubt as to its being wholly a matter of amusement to him—a little dubious as to how Roger would regard my conduct in the matter, for Roger played a very important part in my life even then, since—although five hundred miles away—he had my promise that on his return I would become his wife, and I determined on the colonel's next visit I would turn the conversation into other channels.

But I had no opportunity to carry my good intentions into effect. His first act, when he entered the room, the next evening, where I sat alone, was to cross directly in front of me, then to stoop and take both my hands in his.

"You asked me last night to be merciful," he began. "God help you if I did not mean those words. They have been ringing in my ears ever since. Child, do you know—do you dream—how I love you? You have raised in me the first passion of my life, though I am to-day thirty-five years of age. What a little, frail thing you are, and yet you hold in these little hands a strong man's destiny. Speak to me, love! Tell me that my wife is here before me!"

In that moment my coquetry took wings and fled away, and in its stead came a dull realization of what I had done.

I strove to draw my hands from his. As well might I have tried to dislodge a stone imbedded for centuries in the mountain-side. My self-possession forsook me. In my fright I blundered out the worst possible thing I could have said:

"I cannot be the wife of two men! I thought you knew I was engaged."

A look of steely, icy contempt flashed into his eyes. He wrung my fingers an instant until I cried out with the pain, then threw them from him and folded his arms across his breast.

"You dare tell me this," he said in low concentrated tones. "Answer me one question. What mean, pitiful motive has made you do this thing?"

"I did not know you were in earnest," I replied, remembering, as I spoke, how hard I had tried to make him so—though never, in my innermost thoughts, to this extent—never, as the Great Father is my judge, to blast his future, or to bring about his mouth the white lines of agony now drawn there.

"I thought, a moment ago," he answered, then, very slowly, "that in life I had no other prayer to make to heaven. I make one now, and that is that I may live to see you suffer through your love, as you have dealt suffering to me through mine."

His words sounded like a curse. They filled the room, and oppressed my very soul with a nameless dread and a haunting presence of the future.

Shivering, I buried my face in my hands. When I lifted it I was alone. Colonel Lake had left me.

"When Roger comes home I will tell him all about it," I whispered to myself.

But somehow, when, three months later, Roger came, I had so much else to think of, in the busy preparations for my marriage, and my sky was so blue, that I could not bear to risk upon it a single cloud.

The colonel's words seemed very idle now. As though any misery could grow out of the deep heart-love Roger and I felt for each other! How small, how unworthy of him

and of myself, had been my idle coquetry of the past. Never mind; I had all my future to atone.

Then came my wedding-day, when the outer world gave me its smiling benison, in bright sunshine and balmy breezes.

I was Roger's now—his very own—and could have defied the universe, in my exquisite happiness.

Six months later my husband entered our little sitting-room, one morning, bearing in his hand a letter stamped with an official seal.

"Be," he said—my name was Beatrice, but I was too undignified for its possession, and so they shortened it to Be—and his voice trembled a little—"it is very soon, darling to remind you that you are a soldier's wife; but I am ordered to report at once to Fort —, under Colonel Lake's command. They anticipate trouble with the Indians. God knows how I hate to leave you, my precious little wife, but there is no alternative. I must start within twenty-four hours."

"Leave me?" I cried, starting to my feet, and throwing myself sobbing on his breast. "You shall not leave me! Take me with you, Roger, or you will break my heart."

"Child, it would be madness for you to undertake the hardships of frontier life. I cannot consent."

But I pleaded so pitifully that at last, reluctantly yet gladly, he promised we should start on the evening of the next day.

When I had time to think it over, I remembered he had said the post was under Colonel Lake's command. I shuddered. He it was, doubtless, whose influence had ordered my husband from my side, since he had not dreamed of my accompanying him.

Oh, what further evil might he not work with me? Was it not my duty to tell Roger all, and warn him against him? My courage failed me—I would wait and watch. At least, he should only strike at him through me.

Our journey lasted three weeks. I was worn and exhausted at its close. The colonel himself met our ambulance on its arrival.

"You have brought your wife?" I heard him say, in amazed tones, in answer to some remarks of Roger's, after the first greeting.

"We will do all we can to make her comfortable, but it is very little. Besides—"

He added something, in a voice so low that I failed to catch it.

A moment later, I caught sight of his face as Roger lifted me down in his arms. I almost cried out in my surprise. His hair, which had been black as a raven's wing one short year ago, was almost white. He looked fully fifty years of age. The sight caused my fear and resentment to vanish, and I held out my hand.

"Won't you welcome me, colonel?" I said.

He bowed without seeming to notice my outstretched hand; murmured some courteous words of greeting, then turned away, to give command to an orderly standing near.

I saw very little of him in the weeks that followed. They were weeks full of excitement, for the Indians were constantly molesting us, and fears were entertained that they were meditating an attack. Indeed, they had expected one on the very night of our arrival, and this was what the colonel had confided to my husband.

Still, spite of all, I was glad to be here. Away from Roger, I should have sickened of suspense. Now I was by his side, to meet and know the worst.

"Why are not you and Lake better friends?" he said to me one day. "I cannot understand it."

Nor could I explain, now that I had kept silence so long; besides, my distrust was wearing away. Although distant and reserved, quietly repulsing all my advances, I felt that Colonel Lake would work Roger no active wrong.

Until one morning my sophistries fled. The Indians had made a sortie. No one knew their numbers or their strength. It was necessary to send out an advance guard from our little garrison, though each man who went well knew that he might never return.

At eleven o'clock, my husband, to my amazement, entered my room in full uniform.

"Good-by, little Be!" he said. "Pray for my safe return, dear. I am ordered to command the advance!"

"You shall not go!" I cried, wildly. "It is his revenge! Fool that I have been to have trusted him!"

"My darling, calm yourself. What do you mean?"

"Wait here a moment!" I exclaimed. Leaving him transfixed with astonishment I flew across to the colonel's room.

He was buckling on his sword as I entered.

"You have done this thing," I began; "you have seen how happy I am, and you must convert it into agony. Rescind your orders—leave me my husband! I throw myself at your feet, at your mercy."

"I would have spared him if I could. He is the only officer at the post capable of just this attack. I accompany him, Mrs. Lee. The danger is divided, and equal for both."

"Go, if it must be, to your death!" I answered, earnestly. "You have no right to drag my husband with you. He shall not go!"

But words were useless, though I fancied, as he turned away, I saw a tear glimmering in his eye.

Still I pleaded, clinging to Roger's neck, when he crossed in search of me. At last they tore him from my senseless form, and when I recovered consciousness they were far beyond the reach of my entreaties, but not my prayers, sent to a higher throne.

"Punish him, oh, God!" I cried in my agony, "but spare my husband, and bring him back to me. He said I should suffer. Ah, what was his suffering to this intolerable torture and suspense?"

The day wore slowly on. At nightfall, when my brain was bursting, we heard the

note of a distant bugle. Some, at least, of the little band had returned.

Like a white statue, I went forth to meet them. They came slowly, bringing with them some shrouded forms. Among the latter I knew that I should find my husband, even as, finding him, I knew I should go mad.

But, no! Leading the van he came, sitting on his horse, though in his eyes there smiled no welcome, and on his face was a ghastly pallor; but he was here, and I was not a widowed wife.

I threw myself on the neck of the horse; I kissed his mane, his forehead. I clung to Roger in my wild joy at seeing him again.

"You are alive—you are alive!" I said, over and over.

"Yes," he answered, "but at what a cost! A man to-day has given up his life for me."

He sprang from his horse then, and led me to the litter in the rear. The white, dead face of Colonel Lake looked up at us both.

"We have killed him, Be—you and I," my husband said. "He was the noblest man that ever lived."

And then he told me all the story. He had ridden on a little in advance of the command, when he suddenly had been surrounded by the foe. Fought desperately as he would, he would soon have been overpowered, but that the colonel had seen his danger.

Spurring his horse ahead of his men, he had flown to his rescue, charging down in the very midst of a shower of arrows.

"It was a deed worthy a god!" my husband continued. "I thought we were both unhurt, almost miraculously so. We were boating a retreat to our command, when one of the wily savages launched his tomahawk at my breast. The colonel saw it glittering in the air, and throwing himself before me, caught the blow. The next minute we were in safety, but safety gained too late. 'Don't regret it,' he said, pressing my hand. 'Tell her I did it for her sake. I loved her, Roger, my boy. I have not cared much for living since; and now—now that I have spared her the suffering I would once have wished her—I am glad to die. Ask her to forgive me those rash words—I never meant them—and let her future happiness buy my atonement.'"

I have been Roger's wife many happy years now. He was too noble to reproach me, though I told him all; but through my happiness mingles ever my heart's self-reproach, and the wonder if, at the judgment bar of God, Cain's brand will not be upon my brow.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Straw hats show which way the wind blows.

Is a clothing store a coterie, a pantry or a vestry?

In England all the nobility live in their castles.

A sweeping change—Buying a new broom.—Riggs.

The fisherman who catches no fish has no fish to clean.

The sparrows are little thieves, but they don't do the robin.

The present American flag was adopted by Congress in 1777.

The first Sunday-school in New England was established in 1812.

Flour is sold in the Skagit mines at the rate of \$30 for a fifteen-pound sack.

A beautiful young girl is confined in the Vermont State prison for horse stealing.

Two Virginia Baptist ministers have been pastors in the same churches more than forty years.

It is not difficult to do good, for the means are constantly clustering about every man's lips and hands.

Avoid tedious circumlocution in language. Words, like cannon balls, should go straight to their mark.

It is now said that the remains of A. T. Stewart have never yet been found, though a belief to the contrary has prevailed for some time.

The Marchioness Tseng, wife of the Chinese ambassador to England, is a petite, plump, rather pretty person. The marquise is a man forty-two years old, and an accomplished scholar, taking a lively interest in art, science, and literature.

The Church Missionary society, the greatest of all missionary societies, has 408 clergymen in its foreign fields, of whom 218 are Europeans. Its communions number 28,510. Its receipts the past year were \$1,108,615, the largest amount ever received by any missionary society.

Lockjaw is one of the most terrible diseases to which mortals are exposed. A California exchange asserts that no one need be in danger of such an attack from wounds caused by rusty iron. The worst case of inflamed wounds may be cured by smoking the injured part with burning wool or woolen cloth.

Kate Field says that George Eliot is about sixty years old, with sandy hair and blue eyes. She is neither gray nor wrinkled; owing to her high cheekbones, she has an equine look. She has no children, lives a very secluded life, is bashful, abstracted, low-voiced and lovable.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

Whether there are precious metals enough in the rocky hills of dear old Maine to pay for mining them or not, is an open question; but certain it is that English Literature is an inexhaustible mine of precious gems, and whosoever will may gather of them freely.

In the books which have been written by English speaking authors, or which have been translated into English, we have within our reach the stored up wisdom of the ages.

With the vast number of new books constantly coming before the public there is danger of forgetting the old books, some of which are unrivaled in interest. Any of us who have read Walton's Angler, remember with what delight we turned over those fresh and sparkling pages—fresh still though the hand that wrote them has been dust for nearly two hundred years. Rutherford's Letters bear still the fragrance of a heart's pure devotion, and awaken new love and the spirit of sacrifice in all who read them.

Robert Burton forever enriched English literature by that wonderful book of his, the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

There is, perhaps, not an enterprise in the United States that owes something to the energy of its prosecution to some of the sturdy sons of Maine, and of many both in the inception and prosecution they are the main spring. This is illustrated by the book publishing firms—James R. Osgood, of the firm of J. R. Osgood & Co., is a native of Fryeburg.

Mr. J. S. Sanborn, formerly of Portland and son of O. L. Sanborn, an old Portland publisher, is a member of the American Book Exchange company that is doing so much to cheapen standard books.

By using type setting machines, which do the work of four or five men, by selling directly to the public, thereby giving the people the benefit of the profits usually pocketed by the booksellers, they are enabled to furnish the best works at marvelously low prices. Thus, "Gibson's Life of Christ," in many respects the best yet written, is issued by them, bound in cloth, for fifty cents, formerly published at \$3.00. "Gibson's Rome," entire, with notes by Milman, in five handy volumes substantially bound, good clear type, at fifty cents per volume; and other works at equally cheap rates.

All these firms that are publishing good works at low rates are virtually waging war upon the objectionable literature of the day, by making the good so easy of access.

A book has been recently issued by the American Tract Society, Boston, entitled "The Workman, his False Friends and his True Friends," by Rev. J. P. Thompson. It is the last work of the author and discusses with ability and in a common sense way, the questions of capital, labor, property, money, trades unions, strikes; with a review of communism and socialism. It is a timely volume and worthy of careful and extensive reading. It costs but one dollar and every voter should read it.

Those interested in house decoration, or in the preservation of insects, birds or animals should procure Batty's "Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration," published by the Orange Judd Company, N. Y., price \$1.50. It contains directions for skinning, stuffing and mounting animals and fishes, large and small, for collecting and preserving insects and birds' eggs, how to use rocks, leaves, ferns, and other natural forms for the decoration and beautifying of home.

The life of William Ellery Channing will prove a valuable study to all, though they may differ with him on theology. The purity of his life, the high position he took upon slavery, war, temperance, education, the elevation of the masses, makes his life a quickener to the moral life of every one who reads it. Channing was born just one hundred years ago and the American Unitarian Association of Boston, has issued a centenary edition of his life by his nephew, Wm. H. Channing, in one volume of 720 pages, at the very low price of \$1.00.

STATE NEWS.

The State Agricultural Society will erect at Lewiston a building 150 by 25 feet, with two annexes of fifty feet each for its fair in the fall.

The Lockwood Company of Waterville, Me., has purchased of Messrs. Smith & Meader of that place their large sawmill with all the machinery, tools and appurtenances. This is considered as a preliminary step toward the erection of another cotton mill near the present one.

Charles S. Williams of Camden, Me., brings \$20,000 libel suit against Fuller & Jones of Rockland, his former partners and publishers of the Maine Hotel Register and every Journal, who dissolved the firm without his consent during his absence, and printed a card calling him a fraud.

John E. Plinkham made a bet that he could buy all the whisky he wanted in Augusta. He soon procured a sample of the contraband article, but was immediately summoned as a witness against a suspected dealer. He refused to testify against him, and was fined \$20 for contempt of court.

Alderman Little of Portland, Me., recently introduced an order proposing to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Falmouth, now Portland, which occurred Sept. 28, O. S., 1680. It was adopted, and the celebration will probably occur, and the celebration came off.

A Swede who was employed to drive a correspondent of the Salem Register from Caribou to New Sweden, at the time of the decennial celebration at the latter place, spoke five languages, had travelled in Germany, France and Belgium, and yet was contented to settle down in the woods of Northern Maine.—Boston Post.

S. Hanna of Pemaquid, Me., caught a young sea serpent in his boat long and ten inches in diameter in the largest place; shaped like an eel. The head was flat, and the upper part projected over the mouth, which was small, and contained sharp teeth. It was dead when found.

There has been completed a new day beacon on Fidler's Ledge, western entrance of Fox Island, thoroughfare, Rockland, Me., on the site of the old one, destroyed by ice in the winter of 1878-9. The new work is a granite monument with a pyramidal summit thirty-five feet above high water. The southern face of the pyramid is painted black.

A Sheffield, Eng., clergyman has patented an invention lessening the number of deaths by drowning. A chemical preparation is inserted in a portion of the coat, waistcoat or dress. It does not add to the weight or alter the appearance of the garment, and is inserted between the lining and the cloth. The moment a man falls into the water the coat inflates, and he cannot keep his head under the waves. The invention has been practically tested and found to be successful.

IN GENERAL.

A woman cannot become a successful lawyer. She is too fond of giving her opinion without pay.

A man digging claims, says the New Orleans Picayune, hardly knows whether he is fishing or engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, liver complaints, bilis, humors, female complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Somebody advertises for "machine girls." Now we would like to know in what particular a "machine girl" is better than a "hand maid?"

HAVE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY always at hand. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption, and all throat and lung complaints. 50 cts. and \$1 a bottle.

A church organization at Riverside, near New York, was extensively out of its church building for debt last week. The debt was \$37.50 and the creditor was another church.

The following advertisement appears in a Canadian paper: "Will the gentleman who stole my melons last Saturday night be generous enough to return me a few of the seeds, as they are a choice variety?"

What tramp can now have the hardihood to ask at our door for a meal of "wittles," with the plea that he has eaten nothing since yesterday? Can't he profit by the good example? Let him ask at Dr. Tanner's back-door.

It was Elizabeth Stuart Phelps who, being asked if she was not afraid to be on the beach in a storm, when it was deserted, replied that she "preferred the voice of God to that of the summer boarder."

As the result of American enterprise in exhibiting specimens of the work of our machinists at the exhibition at Sidney, New South Wales, a prominent locomotive firm has received orders for twenty-seven machines in addition to the four shown.

A new boarder at a West End boarding house split some milk on his coat and was fearful lest it would leave a grease spot. An old stager assured him that there was not the slightest danger, but that he might look for a chalk mark when it dried.

The manufacture of paper bricks is said to be carried on extensively in the West, and especially in California, where the best fibrous material is provided. The quality of the bricks render them well adapted for building purposes. The Chinese make the soles of their shoes of paper similarly prepared.

It is asserted that in St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest dwelling in the United States, built there in 1565 by Philip Melendez, a Spaniard. But in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is an ancient pueblo dwelling still occupied by a number of native families, which a priest reported standing at the time of his visit in 1539.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is said to be a marvel of engineering. It ascends 7600 feet, 4700 in 25 miles. It passes from hot to temperate, and from the latter to the cold country. It spans ravines, scales precipices, and plunges through the bowels of mountains below; then up into the clouds again. To construct this line it took 36 years, 40 Presidents and one Emperor.

Eastern people who have a general idea of the size of Colorado may yet be surprised at the statement of the Denver News that it is the fourth State in the Union in this respect, and is larger than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined.

A New Jersey farmer heard a strange noise among his hens 17 years ago and fired a shot gun at it from his bed-room window. The other day he received \$500 from an unknown man who stated that having his legs withered with rheumatism, he had come to him, and now as he was about to die, he desired to reward the shooter.

The elevator recently built by the Erie Railroad Company on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, has a capacity for 1,500,000 bushels of grain, and is claimed to be the largest and most complete in the country. The machinery is run by two 250-horse power engines, and the elevator can receive and unload forty cars at one time by means of steam shovels, at the rate of five minutes, and can load four ordinary steamers in four hours. Its cost was \$750,000.

Texas promises to show the most phenomenal growth of any State in the Union. No county from which the census returns have been received reports less than 100 per cent. increase in ten years, while many go up to 200, and some even to 500. Denver, Col., has been regarded as the city showing the most marvelous increase, that showing the most marvelous increase, that showing the most marvelous increase.

The small boy has a good friend in the Supreme Court of Kansas. A railroad company was sued for injuries received by a boy while playing upon a turn-table, and the Court held that, as everybody knows that by nature and instinct boys love to ride, and will cling to the rear of wagons, ride upon swings and swinging cars, slide upon cellar doors and stair rails, and even pay to ride upon imitation horses, they should act accordingly. No person has a right to leave dangerous machinery unattended to, without being held liable for damages to guard against all danger, and the person failing to do so is guilty of negligence.

One day our dog Towser was a lynx in the sun to sleep, but the flies were so bad that he couldn't, so he had to catch 'em, and bimby a bee lit on his head and was working about like the dog was his'n. Towser he held his head still, and when the bee was close to his nose, Towser winked at me like he said, you see what this bugger is doing? he thinks I am a fly of the valley which isn't opened yet, but you just wait till I blossom, and opened his mouth very slow so as not to frighten the bee, and the bee went into Towser's mouth. Then Towser shut his eyes and his mouth too, and had begun to make a peaceful snore when the bee stung him, and you never see a fly of the valley act so in your life.

A YOUNG CITY.—Leadville, Col., now has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000 and with regular streets and substantial buildings. The city government was organized April 14, 1878. Already it has established a fire department, introducing a fire-alarm telegraph, and created a good police force. A system of graded schools has been adopted, affording instruction for about 1,500 pupils; and a new school house, to cost \$30,000, is soon to be built. There are thirty-two street lamps lighted by gas, and the principal public and private edifices have the luxury of gaslight. The city, it is thought, has gone on a fly of the valley to principle. The rate of taxation has been two cents on a dollar.

A GRAND RALLY AT MECHANIC FALLS.—There was a grand rally at Mechanic Falls, Tuesday evening, to listen to the speech of Gen. Kilpatrick, a special train was run from Canton, which brought down a large number of people, and the Canton Band, the General made an able speech arousing the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. There was a torch-light procession, with two bands of music. A brigadier-general's salute was fired. A large number of democrats and green-backers were present. It was the largest demonstration ever held in that village. A large team load of voters from this village attended the meeting.

MUTILATED COIN.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, says the Chicago Times, to caution the public against taking bored and clipped fractional coins. The Treasury does not redeem coins thus mutilated at their face value. It simply buys them as bullion. Take these coins to the amount of \$20, and if they are not mutilated the government will redeem them at par, though their actual value does not exceed \$16.50. But if they are all mutilated, so as to deprive in the aggregate of 5 per cent of their value, the government will only take them as bullion and give about \$15.70 for them. Of course people will not sell these coins to the government at a discount of 20 per cent or more from their face value, so long as they can pass them at par. But it is to their interest to keep this portion of the currency in such a condition that it may be redeemed without loss at any time. It is, therefore, to their interest to refuse bored and clipped fractional coins, when tendered, as they have a perfect right to do. If those whose business involves an extensive use of fractional coins will make it an invariable rule to refuse the mutilated pieces, their example will be generally followed, and the practice of stealing silver by boring or mutilating coins will be stopped because it will no longer pay, but be a losing business, and this portion of the currency will be kept in a good redeemable condition.

THE TREASURY KEYS.—In the office of the Treasurer of the United States is a glass case which contains the keys which were used in the old times to lock the treasury vaults. Mr. Giffilian says that in the old times the Treasurer, when the vaults were locked up, carried the keys home with him, and several times the house of the Treasurer, who had the keys in custody, has been broken into by thieves to get these open sesame. Under the present system the vaults are locked by time and combination locks. There are inner and outer doors to the vaults. The officer who knows the combination to open the outer door does not know the combination which opens the inner, and vice versa. When the combination is changed the changes are noted by different clerks and handed to Treas. Giffilian in a sealed envelope.

SPECULATING IN GOLD.—It is reported that Wall street speculators have paid one-half of one per cent. for the right to call for gold in the autumn. Under the present conditions there can be no premium upon gold during this year, and if Congress had a particle of discernment on this subject there would be no such premium for many years. The silver policy of Congress is the only danger, and that may be averted if Congress should, by chance, have a season of ordinary sagacity. At the present time the flow of gold is toward the United States. If this is the case, after a period of such remarkably large imports, there is little danger of a drain upon our gold stock in the immediate future.—Bath Journal.

The fashions of London and Paris have little in common just now. The English tendency to abolish distinctions of sex in respect to costume finds but little favor in France. The English press is beginning to criticize the masculine fashions now prevalent in female apparel.

Notice of Foreclosure.

ESTHER K. GIBBS of Paris, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, married woman, by her deed dated April 12, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 182, Page 151, conveyed to my undersigned in mortgage a certain parcel of Real Estate situated in the town of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and bounded as follows:—It being the farm formerly owned and occupied by Benjamin Allen, being the same and all that was conveyed to the said Esther K. W. Gibbs by Jas. Barrows and James A. Barrows, by their warranty deed, dated April 12, A. D. 1879, and bearing reference to a deed for a more particular description of said premises, and the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I, the undersigned, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

RAMSEY HOLMES.

Dixfield, August 10, A. D. 1880.

THE New York Sun

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary to all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Believing that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, the Sun earnestly urges the people to elect a President, Hancock and English.

In order that all those who sympathize with our cause may most efficiently co-operate with us, we will send the Weekly SUN to clubs, or single subscribers, 100 paid, for twenty-five cents, for the next three months.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

MARK THESE FACTS.

Holloway's Pills

AND OINTMENT.

To the Stomach we can trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility; such liver, bile, jaundice and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, piles and fistula; to the lungs, cough, asthma, consumption, scrofula, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and vital fluid pure and healthy, we can prevent the most serious diseases, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they cleanse the seat of the disease, and, extinguishing its cause, destroy its effect.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HOLLOWAY, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

DEPOT, 38 PLATT ST.

NORWAY HIGH SCHOOL

The FALL TERM of the Norway High, Grammar and Intermediate Schools, will begin

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1880,

AND CONTINUE TEN WEEKS.

O. W. Collins, A. M. Prin.

Miss S. ALMA FENDEKTER,

Miss JULIA HALL,

Miss BELLE GRAY,

Assistants.

Mr. CHAS. E. WILSON, Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping.

No better advantages can be offered for a thorough, practical education than in these schools.

A TEACHER'S CLASS will be formed for the benefit of those intending to teach.

Students sitting for College will find no better place than this for the instruction will be thorough in every branch.

RATES OF TUITION.

To all pupils outside the limits of District No. 7:

LANGUAGES, \$2.00.

ENGLISH, \$1.00.

COMMON, .50.

N. B.—No deduction will be made for students who are absent the last two weeks of the term.

AN EVENING SCHOOL, for the benefit of those unable to attend the day school, will be opened

Friday Eve'g, Sept. 17,

at 7:30 p. m.

App-Board, or rooms for self-board, can be had at reasonable rates. For further information, apply to

W. H. WILKINS, NORWAY, MAINE.

GRIST-MILL

I wish to inform the farmers of BETHEL and vicinity that I have purchased the mill on the farm known as the

JAMES WALKER MILL, and have thoroughly remodeled and repaired it by adding new rollers and gears, and am now prepared to make first-quality FLOUR. Also on hand and for sale, FLOUR, CORN and MEAL.

R. J. VIRGIN.

So. Bethel, Aug. 1, 1880.

HOME SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES

WATERFORD, ME.

Year commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

Fall term twelve weeks. Classical and Scientific course of study, arranged for three years. Also preparatory course. Terms \$125 per year. Designed to bring the school within reach of those aiming to help themselves. A limited number of day scholars admitted. For circulars and admission, apply to

Miss H. E. Douglass, Prin.

Notice of Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for Oxford County, I shall sell at public auction on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest, which Simon P. Grover, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, had, in and to the following described real estate, viz:—The homestead of said Grover, situated in said Lovell, and being the easterly half of lot numbered forty five (45), in the fifth (5th) division of lots in said Lovell. Dated this 12th day of August, A. D. 1880.

EDWARD C. WALKER, Adm'r of said Grover's estate.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for Oxford County, Commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims against the estate of Simon P. Grover, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, represented hereunder, hereby appoint the store of Marshall Walk'r, in said Lovell, as the place, and especially the thirty-first day of August, now current, and the thirtieth day of September next, as the times, when and where said claims may be presented and decided upon. Our warrant bears date the third day of July, A. D. 1880.

Dated this third day of August, A. D. 1880.

E. C. WALKER, Commissioner of Insolvency.

HEBRON ACADEMY

(FOUNDED A. D. 1812)

THE FALL TERM OF

HEBRON ACADEMY

—WILL COMMENCE—

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880,

—AND CONTINUE TWELVE WEEKS.—

Board of Teachers:

EDWIN A. DANIELS, A. B. Principal.

Teacher of Latin and Greek.

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

GEORGE M. ATWOOD, Principal Commercial Department.

Miss ABBIE C. RUSSELL, Preceptress.

Miss HATTIE P. BAILEY, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. W. B. BUCKNAM, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Such other assistance will be employed as the interest of the School may require.

TAILORING ANNOUNCEMENT

I take pleasure in announcing to the people of Norway and vicinity, that I have purchased the entire stock and business interest of

LEWIS O'BRIEN,

and shall open at once a full line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS,

which I am prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles. Also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, and

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

of the latest and most fashionable styles. I shall be prepared to do all kinds of custom work in the best manner and at the lowest prices. I have retained Mr. Harry Lane, as foreman of my custom department. Mr. Lane is too well known to need further mention.

Call and examine my stock, etc., at Lewis O'Brien's old stand,

Main Street, Norway.

A. F. McACHORN.

Card to the Public.

HAVING sold my entire stock of goods and business interest recently conducted by me in Norway, I would earnestly recommend him to the patronage of my friends and former patrons.

I would request all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment.

LEWIS O'BRIEN.

Semi-Annual Statement of the Robinson Manufacturing Co., June 30, 1880.

Existing Capital Stock, \$100,000 00

Amount paid in, 100,000 00

Amount invested in Real Estate and machinery, 100,000 00

Debits due from the Company, 38,000 00

Debits due from company, about 38,000 00

Valuation of property by Assessors, unknown to me.

H. J. LIBBY, Treas.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—July 29, 1880.

Personally appeared, H. J. Libby, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

WM. E. GULLIP, Justice Peace.

Semi-Annual Statement of the Harper Manufacturing Co., June 30, 1880.

Existing Capital Stock, \$50,000 00

Amount paid in, 42,000 00

Amount invested in Real Estate and Machinery, 45,000 00

Debits due from company, about 11,000 00

Debits due from company, about 11,000 00

H. J. LIBBY, Treas.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—July 29, 1880.

Personally appeared, H. J. Libby, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

WM. E. GULLIP, Justice Peace.

WANTED.

\$800 or \$1000.

LOAN. Real Estate Security, insured for \$2000. The security is ample. Wanted for one or more years. For further particulars, address

HENRY W. FARR, MEXICO, MAINE.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

North Bridgton, Maine.

—THE FALL TERM of twelve weeks,—

—will commence—

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1880.

PON'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND
INFLAMMATION AND
ORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
No other preparation has ever been so
effective in the treatment of these
affections. It is a sure cure for
all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, etc.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the
nose, throat, lungs, stomach,
uterus, or any other source, is
checked by the use of this Extract.
It is a sure cure for all cases of
hemorrhage.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat.
Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure
cure for all cases of Diphtheria and
Sore Throat.

Catarth. The Extract is the only
specific for this disease. It is a
sure cure for all cases of Catarth,
whether it be of the bladder or of the
bowels.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds,
Sprains and Bruises. The Extract
is a sure cure for all cases of
sores, ulcers, wounds, sprains and
bruises.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying
the pain and promoting the healing
of burns and scalds, use the
Extract.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. The
Extract is a sure cure for all
cases of inflamed or sore eyes.

Eacache, Toothache and
Faceache. When the Extract is
used according to directions, its
effect is instantly wonderful.

Piles. Blind, bleeding, or itching,
the Extract is a sure cure for all
cases of piles.

For Broken Breast and
Sore Nipples. The Extract is a
sure cure for all cases of broken
breast and sore nipples.

Female Complaints. No physician
can afford to neglect this Extract. It
is a sure cure for all cases of
female complaints.

CAUTION. Has been imitated.
Fond's Extract. The genuine has
the name of FOND'S EXTRACT on
the wrapper. Beware of cheap
imitations.

Price of Ponds and Specialties.
FOND'S EXTRACT, 50c. 10c. and 25c.
FOND'S EXTRACT, 50c. 10c. and 25c.
FOND'S EXTRACT, 50c. 10c. and 25c.

Prepared by FOND'S EXTRACT CO.,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Beware of cheap imitations.

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Beware of cheap imitations.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Teachers, authors and others of
solitary habits highly prize Malt Bitters.
A street always runs in one direction
or another, but its side-walks.

There is no such medicine so
adapted to the young as Dr. N. G. White's
Pulmonary Bitters. It relieves cough
instantly.

Take a close inventory of a man's size
before you pass him. Look before you lip.

KEEP IT ON HAND.—No farmer or
teamster should be without Henry & John's
Africa and Oil Liniment. It is invaluable
in cases of hurts either on man or beast.

Salaries always have a hard time of
it. They are always in a mess.

A BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION.—C. B. Dorr,
of Toledo, O., says he has used Dr. N. G. White's
Kidney Pills in his family with results
superior to all other treatments that he
regards them as the best kidney doctor in
the world.

"That's where your head is level," as
the Indian said when he pulled off the
scalp.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile
Pills are prepared expressly to cure
sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic
headache, neuralgia and nervousness,
and will cure any case. Price, 50 cents,
postage free. Parsons, Bangs & Co., Port-
land, General Agents.

The next week after Cane killed Abel he
went to work in a chair factory. Cane-
seated chairs, you know.

GOOD HEALTH SECURED.—A strong and
vigorous constitution is something that
all people desire and nothing is so sure
to bring about the desired result as the
People's Favorite Tonic Bitters. Try them
now and do not wait. Delays are dangerous.
See other columns.

Why is fashionable society like a warm-
ing pan? Because it is highly polished,
but very hollow.

THE REV. CHAS. E. PIERCE, formerly of
Pittsfield, N. H., but now of Wakefield,
R. I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Man-
drake Bitters in my family for over two
years, and as a result have not called a
physician in the whole time. My wife has
been in bed for years, but these Bitters
have cured her."

The old maid who exclaimed, "My life
has been a deserted waist," can readily be
believed.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT ADVISES
that one of the most valuable remedial
agents ever introduced into this city is the
famous Wyeth's, or Nerve Food, produc-
ing, as it has, many of the most remark-
able cures on record in nervous diseases,
such as, hysteria, broken-down constitu-
tions, etc., etc. Sold by all druggists at
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

People who never borrow trouble some-
times have a good deal of it stored away
in the house.

F. W. KINSMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir: Adams-
son's Botanic Balm seems to give
universal satisfaction, both as to quality
and price. We sell more of it than of all
other cough medicines put together, and
have yet to hear of the first infirmation in
which it has failed to give satisfaction.

Yours truly, RUST BROS. & BROS.,
Boston, Jan. 3, 1879.

The Eliza Jane Press says that Charles
Reade is not sufficiently converted to retire
any of his books from circulation.

To those who are so unfortunate as to
become prematurely gray, or whose hair
exhibits a tendency to fall out, we recom-
mend a trial of Hall's Hair Renewer. We
do so with the utmost confidence because
it is everywhere received with marked
favor, and has built upon its own merits
such a reputation that it is known and
used in all civilized countries. It is known
and used in all civilized countries. It is known
and used in all civilized countries.

The hotel porter whose business it is to
wake people for the early trains has a
rousing time.

ARRESTED.—Charles A. Dalley was ar-
rested last evening for stealing from the
drug store of Sullivan, a bottle of Sulphur
Bitters. Before the court this morning,
upon being asked why he should steal, he
stated that his mother was troubled with
rheumatism, and that it was the only
medicine that helped her, and being out of
money and work was the cause of his
stealing. As this was his first offense he
was put on probation.—Newark News.

The boy who "takes the cake," now-
days, is the boy who eats green apples; he
takes the stomach ache.

THE LARGEST ORGAN in the human sys-
tem is the liver. It not only secretes bile,
but regulates its distribution. When it
becomes dormant the entire body suffers,
the stomach grows dyspeptic, the bowels
are obstructed, the blood becomes con-
taminated and the nervous system de-
ranged. Dr. Cassen's Liver and Kidney
Remedy rectifies every irregularity of this
great secretory organ. Piles, sick head-
ache, skin diseases, constipation, acidity
of the stomach, are speedily eradicated by
it. It is safe, prompt and thorough.

Amundah says a tall, slim man going
through the street the other day, and called
his maiden aunt out to see the walking
match.

HASTY READING.—Do not read hastily.
Hasty what you read. Do not read too
long at a time. A little food digested is
better than a great deal gorged. Do not,
however, lay down this paper without
digesting and understanding this paragraph.

The life of yourself, or some one dear to
you, may depend upon it. There is a medi-
cine for kidney, bladder, liver and urinary
complaints which cures the worst cases—
ever Bright's disease. It is called *Bright's
Remedy*, the Great Kidney and Liver Medi-
cine. Get the name in your mind, and
remember it. Sold by all druggists. Trial
size, 75 cents.

"Bill, spill cat, rat, hat, with only one
letter for each word." "It can't be did!"
"Can't, eh? Just look here: c s o cat, r s o
rat, h s o hat."

The name Jenner means a drawn lancet
putting to flight a loathsome disease, and
the name Harvey signifies the circulation
of the blood. And the time is coming
when the name of Dr. David Kennedy will
be indissolubly connected in the public
mind with the purification of the blood; a
deed only less important than the discov-
ery of its motion through the human body.
This Dr. Kennedy accomplishes by means
of his new medicine called "Favorable Ken-
edy," the pleasant and popular title of a
preparation which cleanses and sweetens
the river of life within our veins, as an
influx of oxygen does vitiated air. All
druggists, \$1.00 a bottle.

The only way to keep a boy from going
in swimming is to convince him in some
way that swimming is a duty he owes to
his mother.

HYDE PARK, MINN., April 23, 1880.
I have taken nearly a package of Kid-
ney-Wort and it has made me so much
better that I wish to recommend it to all
that may need such a remedy. I am sixty
years old, and have raised a large family
of children. I have not been able to do
my housework for many years, but now I
have sent my girls all off and am doing
my work alone, which surprises all the
people that knew me.

MRS. P. MORSE.
EVANS, CONN., Jan. 28, '80.
Dear Sirs:—The Kidney-Wort I got of
you is the best medicine I ever used.
I shall recommend it to all my friends.
I thank you and kind Providence for con-
veying it to me, it is a great temporal blessing.
Very respectfully,
WM. ELLIS.

Science Will A Splendid Surgical Operation Successful Result and Won- derful Recovery.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of lith-
otomy (removal of stone from the bladder), one
of the most severe and critical operations known
to the science of surgery, was successfully per-
formed on Tuesday upon Mr. Henry H. Pitts, a
merchant of this city, by Dr. David Kennedy.
Several friends of the patient witnessed the op-
eration. Mr. Pitts has suffered several years from
this difficulty, but it was only a week before the
operation that he was made aware of the real
cause of his complaint.

RECOVERY.—Mr. Henry H. Pitts has recovered
from the effects of the operation. The closing
of the wound being completed on the 15th day.
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THE POOR MAN'S PARTY—A STATE HOUSE WITH ARMED CONVICTS.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE.

At the meeting in Lewiston, to form a campaign club, Hon. Wm. P. Frye spoke substantially as follows:

I am more than glad to see so many young men here to-night, because it is evident that they are buckling on the armor for the fight.

The side that the young man espouses always wins. I delight to see the young men of Lewiston taking this interest in politics. Now I have always taken a great pride in the State of Maine. I know it has turned out some of the best men that ever lived in this country. I know that it is an earnest, studious, energetic population. I know that it was the earliest of any State in the Union, while it was yet a district of Massachusetts—to adopt a system of free schools. I know that Thomas Jefferson wrote the article in your constitution relating to free schools. I have always boasted of Maine men. I have found that the most prominent men in the Western States are Maine men. But my pride has suffered a terrible falling. It commenced winter before last. When I learned that the suit money frenzy had carried the State of Maine, I never experienced a more bitter mortification. Well, we beat them last fall, and my pride had commenced to increase again when I was summoned home from Washington with the astounding information that

LOUISIANA TACTICS had been attempted in Maine; that a Fusion Governor and Council had stolen the State. I came home and spent a couple of weeks at Augusta. I saw your State House with armed ex-convicts in it. And such a sight was never before seen north of Mason's and Dixon's line. I say to you my friends, that there is some palliation for such things in the South, where the aristocrats had suddenly been reduced from power and wealth. But there was no palliation for that crime at Augusta. Bold men stole the State from the hands into which it was committed, and put it in their own nefarious hands. Now, the State of Maine, this fall, will either endorse or put its foot upon that crime. And it is the most mortifying thing of all that more men cannot be found in the ranks of the Fusion party, who will recoil from approving that crime and say "No, in God's name, no, I can't uphold such villainy!"

We are supposed to live in a republic in this State. Can you, intelligent laboring men, do without a republic? I ask you, working men who came over here to avoid a monarchy, can you live under another monarchy in this land? No! Mr. Frye gave an eloquent, soul-stirring account of

early life; his unfavorable surroundings and hard work when a boy; his laborious career on the canal boats; his hard application to study and success as a college president; his rapid rise in the volunteer army; his brave service in the field; his splendid services in Congress, and triumphant nomination to the Presidency at Chicago. Tell me, young man, said he, under a limited monarchy, where you can find a parallel to this? [Applause.]

THE REAL POOR MAN'S PARTY.

There are two great parties in this country. The Democratic party has always claimed to be a friend of the poor man. I know it kept millions of men in slavery, but it has always claimed to be the friend of the laboring man. Who have they nominated for the presidency? Not a man whom has ever used a shovel, worked a canal boat, or ever went barefooted. They have nominated a gentleman and a soldier, I admit. He received a salary of \$700 per year when he was sixteen years old, and has received from \$700 to \$9,000 per year every minute since. In order to get at Hancock, at his magnificent government house, you have to pass a sentinel armed and uniformed; you might meet an orderly with his coat buttoned up to his throat, and he extends a silver platter on which you must place your card. After waiting fifteen minutes, perhaps the general will see you. Now, if you happen to call on Garfield, you will probably find him out on his farm in his shirt sleeves. "Halloo, come in!" he will sing out, the moment he sees you, and will grab you by the hand. Yet he is the candidate of the aristocratic Republican party for president! [Laughter.]

Garfield is a statesman, has had a hand in shaping the legislature of the country for eighteen years. Hancock, like any other army officer, is a perfect child in anything except military matters. The regular army officer is always a blue-blooded aristocrat. This has been illustrated at West Point. Here are the two candidates. It makes little difference about candidates. Gen. Hancock, if elected, will do the will and wishes of the party that elects him. If General Garfield is elected, he will do the will and pleasure of the party that elects him. You are then virtually to decide into the hands of which party you will commit the country.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Well, gentlemen, I should think you would be long deciding that question. The Democratic party counts on 138 solid electoral votes from the South, proposes to gain New York's 35 electoral votes by carrying the city of New York, and to carry Indiana by colonizing the border with voters from the neighboring state of Kentucky. The South controls the Democratic party just as much as it did in the barbarous days of the Slave Power. Isn't there danger in this? The Democratic party claims to be a money party, but here it is in Maine flirting with the greenback delusionists, setting up pins with them and swamping offices with them. The South will

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:



Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:



CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW-YORK.

always have the controlling influence in a democratic Congress, and they never vote for hard money.

They will vote for any infamous plan to repudiate the nation's obligations. Every Southern democrat will vote to abolish your national banking system, the best banking system you ever had, and for building on its ruins the old state banking system.

Mr. Frye concluded his speech with a review of the prospects for carrying the November presidential election. He said the republicans would certainly carry Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Ohio, and would give the democrats a hard run in West Virginia, No. Carolina and Florida, with a probability of carrying those states.

[From the Boston Herald (Independent) August 7, 1880.]

Whatever may be thought of the political campaign elsewhere, every lover of good government and common honesty should hope for the defeat of the unholy political combination in Maine, which brought disgrace upon that reputable State last year. We have heard prominent Democrats express the same sentiment, their disgust for the folly of the Garcelon crowd overcoming all party feeling. If the people of Maine do not rise up and rebuke the political cut-throats whose infamous record caused every son of Maine to blush, we shall lose our faith in natural law.

THE BOOM.

The "boom" is not all for Hancock, after all. Here are a few items from our exchanges that tell how the "tidal wave" is sweeping:

—Hon. E. A. Ferguson, of Cincinnati, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio and a lifelong member of the Democratic party is out for Garfield and Arthur.

—Judge P. A. Orton, an old Wisconsin banker, and prominent Democratic manager, is out in a letter supporting the Chicago nominees.

—The names of fifteen well-known Democrats in New Albany, Indiana, are published as members of the Garfield Club. A prominent Greenbacker in that city, who was a delegate to the National Greenback Convention, has come out for Garfield.

—We have already announced several notable desertions from the Democratic party, and "still they come." Among the latest is A. R. Lamberton, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Lamberton was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the last election.

—The Wheeling, West Va., Intelligencer, says that Wm. C. Gaston, of Lancaster, Ohio, known as "the silver tongued Gaston," a title gained by his mastery of oratorical power, will take the stump for Garfield and Arthur. He is a popular lawyer, and has been an active Democrat all his life.

—Mr. N. K. Sawyer, of Florida, formerly of Maine, reporter to the National Committee that the Republicans in that State are more active than they have been before, and that they will be able to carry it for Garfield. In 1876 Mr. Sawyer sympathized with the Tilden Democracy, but since that time he has had his eyes opened to the purposes of the Southern leaders.

—The Democrats of Michigan are worried by the fact that ex-Gov. Austin Blair, the ablest and most conspicuous of the Liberals of the State, has decided to throw his great influence in favor of Garfield and Arthur. One of their papers says that the principal reason of his changing at this particular time is that he is dissatisfied with the work of a Democratic Congress.

—Judge J. D. Platt of Warren, Ill., who has of late years affiliated with the Democratic party, has written the following letter to Hon. P. A. Orton, of Wisconsin, who recently wrote a letter denouncing his renunciation of Democracy:

MY DEAR SENATOR AND FRIEND:—Let us shake on Garfield. Let us have decided to support the Republican ticket. My position heretofore has not been wholly Democratic, but more of the Independent order since Greeley's day, but now I take the Republican side, and shall do all I can for the ticket. Glad to know you have left the uncertain element called Democracy and joined the party representing the true Democracy of the day. Very truly,
J. D. PLATT.

A PARABLE.

In a little log church in the State of Virginia, some negroes had gathered to worship the Lord.

And after the service they had a class meeting. That each for the Master might utter a word. Their leader exhorted, and spoke of the warfare which Christians should wage against error.

And finished by asking the following question: "Which way is your musket a pintin' today?"

One after another they gave their experience. Some brothers were happy, some lukewarm or cold.

One saw his way clear to the portals of glory. Another had strayed like a lamb from the fold.

At last Brother Barkis—a renegade member, and Satan's companion for many a day—arose, cleared his throat, though visibly nervous.

He folded his arms and proceeded to say: "Dear brethren and sisters, I once was a Christian, I once was as happy as any one here; I fit for the church like a battle-scarred soldier. And stood by her banners when traitors were near."

"Hold on, dar," the leader excitedly shouted; "Please answer de question I axed you, I say: I've given you credit for all you fit den, sir—Which way is your musket a pintin' today?"

.....

The Democrats talk of the glory of Hancock. And boast of the record of English as well; Then give them due honor, for Judas was loyal.

Till money was offered; he took it and fell. I would like their blood to the boast of old Barkis.

And then with the class leader, honestly say: "Hold on, dar, my brudder, dat is n't de question; Which way is your musket a pintin' today?"

.....

Shall men who are training with Brigadier Gray, Who fought to destroy our national flag, And rise from their seats in the Forty-sixth Congress,

To enslave traitors like Davis or Bragg? Shall men who bow down in Confederate camps, And worship the masters they humbly obey, Shall they rule the nation by Washington founded?

.....

Which way is their musket a pintin' today? The question, my friends, is of vital importance; The nation is waiting in anxious suspense; Each voter can wield a political musket. Then wield it, I ask, in your country's defense. The issue before us is clear and unclouded; Shall the nation be ruled by the Blue or the Grey?

.....

Which way is your musket a pintin' today?"

.....

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE.

[Detroit Post.]

When the Republicans came into control of the government they were confronted by an armed rebellion; the authority of the nation was defied in nearly one-half the Union; they were oppressed by a hostile and rebel government; the army and navy of the Union were dispersed; the arsenals were depleted; the treasury was beggared; the credit of the government was destroyed, and all this was the work of the Democratic party. The Republican party proved equal to the perilous situation.

They denounced Southern nullification. They declared secession impossible. They affirmed the supremacy of the nation.

They called out the militia to sustain the laws.

They raised enormous armies and navies to suppress the rebellion.

They encouraged enlistments.

They raised money to sustain the war.

They emancipated the slaves.

They found slavery and restored freedom.

They abolished the "wild cat" currency of the States.

They gave the people the best secured currency in the world.

They have saved the people millions of dollars each year by making the currency of equal value in every part of the country.

They have restored the credit of the government.

They have reduced the interest bearing debt of the nation \$627,337,194.

They have reduced the annual interest charges from \$150,977,607 to \$79,633,981, a saving of \$71,343,716 a year.

They have maintained the national faith and honor.

They passed the Resumption Act.

They defeated inflation and opposed "fiat money."

They made the greenback worth 100 cents on the dollar.

They have fostered American industries.

They have protected American mechanics.

They have collected the public revenues at a less percentage of cost than ever before.

They have secured peace for the country at home and abroad.

They have handled the moneys of the government at a less percentage of loss than ever before.

They have made the name American respected in all quarters of the world.

They have secured for the Union a foremost place among the nations of the earth.

And all this the Republicans have done in the face of Democratic obstruction and hostility.

Why should a party with this record be set aside to give place to a party that opposed and resisted these measures every step, and would, if possible, have defeated every one of these Republican acts of wisdom, to which the country today owes its unity and prosperity?

FUSION WON'T WORK.

[From Chase's Enquirer.]

The Greenback State Convention did not trade with the Democratic Convention, and the State committees cannot trade away the people and make a division of the offices.

The people of each County and Congressional district must make their nominations in their own way, without any dictation from State committees. Whatever the people do in their conventions, committees and candidates must accept.

The State committees cannot make a fusion electoral ticket. The Greenback electoral ticket must be elected by the people in State convention. On the above line, the Greenback party will march to the polls in solid phalanx. If committees assume to step beyond that line, there will be discord.

We want no political jockies—no trading stock on our list. We want men like the negro color sergeant, who, when ordered by his colonel to bring his colors back to the men, said: "Bring your men up to the colors, kernal, dese colors neber go back."

The cowhide boots must now do the work. The State committee is now tied hand and foot, and can work with no heart. They must now please the Bourbons or not work at all. The cause in which the cowhide boots have tramped the last five years is too dear to be sold out by any dozen men. The cause is more dear to them than Bourbons or State committees, and they must go to work speaking, distributing documents and through local committees work up their own section. Or better still, let two or three active men, or even one, pass the hat to pay the expenses of good and true Greenback speakers. No Fusionists, hard-money-Greenbackers, or men who had not only cheerfully signed it, but had given the movement his hearty co-operation. Furthermore the Governor had met Gen. Garfield upon social occasions in Washington from

Was It Revolution or Justice?

It is easier oftentimes to make statements than to prove them. For instance, the *Argus* of Thursday reiterates a charge which has been unsuccessfully made before, that the Supreme Court last winter by its edict accomplished a revolution of the State government. This statement is remarkably reckless in the face of the undeniable fact that the only revolution was that previously made by the outgoing State government itself in December, when by its fiat it reversed the notorious result of the State election by juggling a Republican majority of 36 in the Legislature into a minority of 26. The revolution lies at the door of Garcelon and Council with their aiders and abettors. The Supreme Court simply stood on the side of the people, of law and order. It can be assailed for partisan purposes, but the rightness of its two great decisions can never be successfully attacked. In our fall election we had a full vote and a free ballot. The fair count we did not get, and the State would have been revolutionized in fact, but for the influence of the court's decisions.—Portland Advertiser.

FOGG'S METHOD.—Fogg took up "Hale's Picture Book," as he calls the Hale report, at his recent speech in So. Paris, and undertook to show what a harmless book it was. Why, look at here, he says, they have published a letter from E. F. Pillsbury to B. Emery Pratt, and I will read you the letter. Here it is.

AGUSTA, Nov. 7, 1879.

Bro. Pratt: Yours received. I think if the Clerk does not make his record in open town meeting, it is fatal.

Now says Fogg, you see this is simply the opinion of one lawyer given to another lawyer. There is nothing to that. Thus he intended to deceive the people by trying to make them believe he had read the whole letter, which he had not. He omitted the vital paragraph, which reads as follows:

Let me know what town it is, so that I can calculate upon results. Have you found any other irregularities?

In haste,
E. F. PILLSBURY.

This letter was published by the Hale committee, to show that as early as Nov. 7, 1879, Pillsbury, Pratt and others were "calculating on results," when it had been declared that the returns were still unopened, and that no one knew of any defects which existed in them. Fogg's method of deception will win nothing for his cause in the long run.

FLAG RAISING.—The Republicans of Paris Hill raised a beautiful Garfield and Arthur flag last Monday night. The Democrats don't want us to say how many people there were here, so we will only remark that the crowd was big enough to astonish every mother's son of them, and they had to whistle and talk of November to keep up their courage. The Norway brass band headed a large delegation from that village, and the villages of Paris were all well represented by an enthusiastic crowd. After the flag was up Mr. L. H. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, addressed the people for an hour or more on State issues. He was a member of several investigating committees last winter, so he put the hard facts down by authority. Owing to the heat and numbers, his address was delivered from the steps of the Universalist church, while the company stood about the common. Excellent music was furnished by the Norway and Paris Hall bands. Altogether, the occasion was the largest political demonstration held on Paris Hill for at least ten years.

GARFIELD AND TEMPERANCE.—Ex-Gov. Perham stated in a temperance address at the Sebago meeting, Friday, that while in Washington and serving as secretary of the Congressional Temperance Society, he (Gov. Perham) had taken the temperance pledge to Gen. Garfield, who had not only cheerfully signed it, but had given the movement his hearty co-operation. Furthermore the Governor had met Gen. Garfield upon social occasions in Washington from

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

—Another Republican boom: the public debt was reduced over five and a half millions of dollars during the month of July.

—There are twenty letters in "Winfield Scott Hancock" in "James Abraham Garfield," and in "Chester Abelsam Arthur." The next President will be the twentieth.

—At a Democratic Convention in Mississippi an orator, who was eulogizing Gen. Hancock, was interrupted by a delegate with the suggestion, "Suppose you give us a little less Hancock and more Robert E. Lee."

—Glad to hear from General Hancock that the bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of free men. Does he think the shot-gun a fit instrument to collect the votes of freedom?

—The farmer Greenbacker will doubtless pause a moment when he learns that General Weaver has written the Socialists a letter declaring his approval of their resolution relating to the use of land—that it is not a thing that can be owned by any man.

—The average Democratic voter who was made to vote the Fifteenth Amendment "revolutionary, null and void" in 1868 must have a high appreciation of the sagacity of his leaders, who now require him to vote it to be inviolable.

—It is said that Mr. Weaver returns from the South fully satisfied that there can be no such thing as a fair election there. He heard democrats openly discuss plans for ballot-box frauds, and comes to the conclusion that Mr. Tilden never was elected by a fair vote—a point upon which he has previously been in doubt.

—One illustration of the "ruin" which Republican administration has brought upon the affairs of the country is that during the last year of Democratic administration at Washington, 1860, money was borrowed at 12 per cent interest to meet the current expenses of Government, while at the present time the United States four per cent bonds are selling at a premium of from eight to nine cents on a dollar.

—Col. Thomas Rafferty of the seventy-first New York Volunteers complains that the New York Herald refrains to correct its statement to the effect that a large majority of the officers of the Third Corps Association declared for General Hancock at a recent meeting. Col. Rafferty says that no vote was taken, but on the next day there was an expression of opinion showing that but four of the members of the association present voted for General Hancock.

—The *North American* says: Twenty years ago it was the custom among southern orators to declare that one southerner was equal to a dozen Yankees in a scrimmage. The war changed all that. Now a southern paper comes out with the declaration that the votes of a thousand Democrats will be found equal to the votes of five thousand radicals. No doubt of it. The Democrats are equal to counting five votes for every one cast, but that can hardly be called reform, can it?

—It is the quiet vote which is going to elect Garfield. Men who think for themselves and make no proclamation of their purpose, are the ones whose votes make the majorities. They are business men and farmers, who are saying quietly among themselves: "Well, business is good now, and the country is prosperous. I think we had better vote in favor of keeping business good and increasing the general prosperity." The country is full of this kind of voters, and the louder the Democrats demand a change, the stronger becomes the public opposition to one.—N.Y. Tribune.

—Hancock's letter of acceptance says: "It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rise in fact as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls." Exactly, and it is for these things that the Republicans of Maine are fighting to-day against the Tabulators who manipulated election returns and the second vote of our Government. Whoever honestly believes in these words of General Hancock will vote for Daniel F. Davis.

—The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.) reports rather sharply to General Hancock's declaration that the Constitutional amendments are "inviolable," and that "neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people," by informing him that the amendments of 1860, by which the disfranchisement of colored voters when they are sufficiently numerous to effect the result of elections, and that the terror of the whip and pistol will give General Hancock's party electoral votes which he would not receive if those amendments were enforced.

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,
IRA H. POSS.
Second District—OTIS HAYFORD.
Third District—EDWIN FLYE.
Fourth District—LEWIS E. JOHNSON.
Fifth District—EDWARD B. HUME.

State Election, Monday, September 13th.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL F. DAVIS,
OF CORNETH.

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 speak at
BRYANT'S POINT.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13,
RUMFORD CENTRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13,
DIXFIELD.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 14,
CANTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14,
BUCKFIELD.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16,
Afternoon meetings at 1:30; evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

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

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 1:30 o'clock; Evening Meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

HON. THOS. B. REED, of Portland,
will address the citizens of Oxford County at the following times and places:

WEST PARIS,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

BETHEL,
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

ANDOVER,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

OXFORD TOWN HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

Meetings will begin at 7:20 o'clock.

A. R. SAVAGE, of Lewiston, and
A. S. AUSTIN, of Dixfield,
will speak at
EAST DIXFIELD.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16,
MEXICO CORNER.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 17,
WEST PERU.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17,
EAST SUMNER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 18,
EAST BUCKFIELD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18,
MEXICO TOWN HOUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

THE ISSUE.

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 not, and third, whether the bonds shall be paid, or made over into a perpetual debt—Fogg's Chronicle.

Oliver B. Bragdon

Above we present a fac-simile of the name of Oliver P. Bragdon as it now stands on the Gouldsboro return. This return has been altered, and was so altered as to count out Bragdon, Republican, and to count in Flye, fusionist, in the last Legislature. Here is the report of the Hale Committee in this case:

The Representative return from the town of Gouldsboro, in the county of Hancock, disclosed upon its face that the initial letter P in the name of Oliver P. Bragdon, the Republican candidate for Representative, had been tampered with and changed. The Republican vote in this town was 207, and the majority 82. S. W. Libbey, the town clerk of Gouldsboro, appeared before the committee and testified that the name of Oliver P. Bragdon was written by himself; that he was well acquainted with the name, and that he never wrote it Oliver B. Bragdon; that he saw the return sealed up, and that when it left Gouldsboro for the office of the Secretary of State, the name of Oliver P. Bragdon, and that the erasure and addition to the letter P were made after it left the town where it was so sealed up. He produced the town record, and upon inspection it appeared that the name was invariably written Oliver P. Bragdon, and that the letter P was uniformly made in the same manner, the form forming the top of the letter resting against the body of the letter without any addition. It is perfectly evident to the committee upon inspection, that the letter P found in the return was originally made in this way, but since it was written, an attempt had been made to change it to the letter B by adding in different ink the lower loop. It is also evident, that for some reason, the party making the alteration, scratched out the lower half of the added curved line, as if to leave the question in doubt whether it was the letter P or B. It has occurred to your committee that this erasure may have been made in order that the letter could be read B for the purpose of counting out the vote, and could be read P in case the forger should be detected and indicted for his crime.

The tabulation shows that the vote was originally tabulated for Oliver P. Bragdon, and that his name was carried out as the person who appeared to be elected, but that afterwards the name was erased; that the vote of Gouldsboro was tabulated for Oliver B. Bragdon; that the name of James Flye, the fusion candidate, was substituted for that of Bragdon, and a certificate issued to Flye. The committee entertain no reasonable doubt that the alterations and erasures were made after the returns came to Augusta, for the purpose of counting out Oliver P. Bragdon, and counting in James Flye.

We desire to be fair in this investigation, and so we have, and shall continue to give full and free defense of the Governor and Council in all these cases. Here is what they say about the Gouldsboro return:

The Hale Committee have much to say in regard to the Representative return from the town of Gouldsboro. Of course no one can tell the present appearance of Mr. Bragdon's name on that return without seeing it. The claim is made that the original middle initial P has been changed to a B.

The report says that the present appearance of this middle initial shows that some one has scratched it. It is currently reported that a certain Republican lawyer was overheard to say that his son's penknife had been at work on that letter.

However that may be, there is no scratching on that letter when it left the hands of the Council. If any now appears it is the work of some other person and the Council were not responsible for it. When the return left the hands of the Council the middle initial in Bragdon's name was an unscratched B.

It is claimed that the lower curve of the B is in different ink from the balance of the letter. We are told in the report that the letters claimed to have been altered in other returns present the same appearance of "different ink," and the argument is made from this fact that the Council made the changes. Did you ever see Mr. Hale's committee, that any one could take a pen and cover up a part or the whole of a letter with ink of a different color from the original and in a heavier line? How easy it would then be to hold up before the eyes of the unsuspecting the letter thus changed and make it appear that the surface now covered with this "different ink" had no letter or line thereon till this "different ink" was spread upon it. It is a trick known to all experts and one easily practiced. This "different ink" theory has no force in it.

On the contrary it is weak of such a fact and able to swear to it with such positiveness five months after the returns left his hands is quite difficult to understand. But we do not know what his testimony was; neither do we care. The condition of that letter now as described in the report of the committee is entirely different from what it was when it left the hands of the Council, and they are in no sense responsible for its present appearance.

We wish first to call attention to their statement that although it has been changed that the return was erased by a penknife, the defense declares positively that when the return left their hands it "was an unscratched B." F. M. Fogg of my knowledge, it was written "Oliver P. Bragdon."

Q. Do you know Mr. Bragdon very well? A. I am not personally acquainted with him; I have done considerable business with him.

Q. Do you produce here the Town Clerk's record book of the town of Gouldsboro? A. I do. (Witness opens record book.)

Q. Have you before you the book opened at the September election eighteen hundred and seventy-nine? A. I have.

Q. In whose hand writing is that? A. To mine.

Q. Is it all in yours? A. Yes, every word on that page.

Q. No doubt about it? A. No.

Q. Does that record embrace the record of the votes cast for Representative? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does the record read covering that vote? A. "Oliver P. Bragdon, two hundred and seven; James Flye, one hundred and twenty-five."

Q. How is the name Bragdon there written? A. "Oliver P. Bragdon."

Q. Any doubt about it? A. No, not the least.

Q. Written by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Written in the way in which you ordinarily write? A. Yes.

Q. Look at the return again, and see whether, to the best of your knowledge and belief, you left the "P" in Bragdon's name in the same way as you have described, bringing the loop of the P around and leaving it near the line of the downward stroke, without any dash or addition? A. It is in my opinion and the best of my knowledge that I did.

Q. Did you add anything to that loop, to the best of your knowledge, making it a letter "B"? A. No.

Q. Examine it closely with the naked eye and with the glass, and state whether, to the best of your judgment and belief, there has been an addition to that letter "P" since it left your hand? A. I should think there had been an addition since the letter was made.

Q. State what that addition is? A. There is a small mark attached to the curve of the "P" a short distance from where I stopped in making the turn of the "P."

Q. Which tends to make it a letter "B"? A. I should say nearer an "H," stopping where it does.

Q. Look at that again, with the glass, and see if it bears the appearance of that added stroke which you speak of, having been continued further down and having been partly erased since? A. There seems to be a little mark attached to the end, looking as though there might have been something there sometime; perhaps it is not the mark of a pen; it might have been some other mark.

Q. Did you make any erasure? A. Not to my knowledge; I have no doubt about that.

Q. You have no doubt you intended to write and did write "P. Bragdon." A. I have no doubt of it in my own mind.

To sum up the case, the town clerk swears that he made out his return "Oliver P. Bragdon;" that some person has altered the middle initial, and made a B of it, and that he made no such alteration. The fact that this name was tabulated for Oliver P. Bragdon is corroborative testimony, as is also the appearance of this fac-simile. The "defense," disputed by Mr. Moody in his testimony, and now by Fogg in his speeches, is of no value, and is entitled to no credence. The evidence is sufficient to establish the fact that this return was altered while in the hands of the Council for the sole purpose of counting out Oliver P. Bragdon. And this is a part of the conduct we are asked to endorse by our votes in September.

THREATENED REBELLION.

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FOGG AND BLOOD FOR WAR.

GOOD REASON WHY GOVERNOR DAVIS CALLED OUT THE MILITIA.

AUGUSTA, March 19th, 1880.

By Mr. Hutchinson:

FREDERIC R. GUERNEY, sworn, testified:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Boston.

Q. And what is your business?

A. Editorial writer and correspondent on the Herald.

Q. And were you in this State at any time during the early part of the year or the last part of the year 1879?

A. Yes, about the last two weeks in January in the city of Augusta representing the Herald.

Q. Do you know Joseph L. Smith of Oldtown?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at the time when you were here did you meet him?

A. I met him several times, obtained interviews with him.

Q. And at those several times when you met him did you have conversation with him about various matters?

A. Yes, sir, regarding the political situation and especially with regard to this enlistment of troops which interested me more than anything else, of course.

Q. And will you please state the conversation you had with him and the information you derived from him in reference to the enlistment of troops or the use of any force?

A. Yes; I will particularize one special evening, because that was more important than any I think. That was the evening, I think, of Tuesday, the 27th of January, when the news first came of the decision of the supreme court, the second decision.

Q. That was really the third decision, the answer to the Fusion Committee, wasn't it?

A. Yes, perhaps it was. That was the very last decision.

Q. It was really the third. Gov. Garcelon had one?

A. Oh, yes, I had forgotten that. On that evening Major Smith said in substance: "Some day the secret history of this thing will come out, and it will be seen that I have acted like a conservative man." (These are just his words.)

"Only to-day I was visited by a delegation from a neighboring county and asked to authorize the bringing of a thousand armed men to this city for the purpose of capturing the state house. And this very night (Tuesday the 27th of January) I was laboring with by certain men to consent to a plan which hardly could have failed to put us in the state house before Thursday night," the 29th of January, two days later. "I refused to entertain the plan. Had the court recognized our government as the legal one I should have taken the necessary steps to enforce its authority." Maj. Smith then said that he thought he was entitled to the respect of conservative men, for he had resisted the intense pressure upon him by the radical men of his party, and had been censured by them for the conservative course which he had pursued. He also said if he hadn't held back the reckless adventurers, whom he named as Fogg and Blood, men who had no stake in the community, no property, who were simply adventurers—he spoke of them twice as adventurers.

Q. And he mentioned Fogg and Blood?

A. Yes, he mentioned Fogg and Blood.

We talked about them, and he said it to me. Of course I knew him, as an old citizen of Bangor, living in Bangor, and he talked rather freely with me about it.

Q. [By Mr. Lord] You had lived in Bangor.

A. Yes. I was born and reared there.

In previous interviews Maj. Smith told me that the fusionists had several thousand men armed and equipped, who had been enlisted throughout the state and organized into companies. And he said that he could throw into Augusta within 24 hours certainly 2,000 men, provided with ammunition for several days and rations. He also stated he had received tenders of troops from other states amounting in number from three to five thousand men, and that these men were armed and equipped. He would not state definitely what organizations they were. I tried to find out from him whether he meant the 9th Mass. Regt., which is known as an Irish regiment; but he would not say. And I asked him if they were socialists, and he would not commit himself on that point, was rather ambiguous. He was especially emphatic when he stated to me the fact that he had been pursuing a conservative policy trying to gain his ends by methods of law, and not by force; but he said there was a large and dangerous faction, characterized them as a dangerous faction in his party, who would be willing to precipitate civil war. And as for himself he said he was going home and mind his own business and leave politics. That is about the substance what he told me. If I amplified it would not be any more to the point.

Q. [By Mr. Hutchinson] That is the substance you now recollect of what he told you of the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And very much of it almost in his own words?

A. Almost his own words.

Q. You took it down at the time?

A. Yes, sir; by the way, he authorized me to interview him as much as was necessary, because he wanted to know what he said out with some authority.

That is, he wanted to have one of his own men talk, and then he would know it would be all right, and he would tell the paper to him most every day when there was anything in it, and never found any fault.

Q. Did you cause this statement to be published in the Boston Herald?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Substantially as you have stated?

STATE POLITICS.

—Solon Chase is not alone in his fusion. There are a good many Democrats who will never cast a ballot for any other greenback.

—A well known citizen of this town votes the Republican ticket for the State by 10,000 majority.

—The Greenback committee second Congressional district last columns in the Greenback Labor to explain the miscout. It will then that to explain it away.

—E. J. Perry is the Secretary of the Young Men's Central Club, which has its head at 1314 F Street, Washington, D. C. The object of the association is to organize public clubs among the young men of the country.

—The Greenback-Labor Chronicle tends to support Weaver, but in its issue commends to its readers a "General Hancock," and says he is brilliant soldier who is soon to be referred to the White House.

—When a Democratic convention to ratify the nominations of another before they are made, in order to "pull the pill at one mouthful," there can be greater self-abasement for that party refer to the Penobscot (Me.) Democratic Convention.—Boston Journal.

—A Corinna man who says he is what he is talking about, declares there are fourteen voters in that town who were last year in the greenback but this year can positively be counted on by the Republicans. The steal was that they were prepared to endorse, port Times.

—"Why," pertinently asks the Lowell Courier Journal, (Democratic) "Democrats compromise themselves mainly consolidating with Greenback. Thus far we have lost by Maine foolish (Garcelon) was bad enough. We can no more do such blundering."

—Much told a democrat, Tuesday last, that "Hancock, of course, and Westcott, if elected, would be a disaster to the Presidency. When asked why he did not say so at the Castle Convention, he replied, "I should not do so, I should too many greenback votes." Playing and losing seems to be Murch's strong point. —Ellsworth American.

—On account of the infamous attempt to steal the State by the false count of Governor and Council, Daniel F. Davis has elected this year by ten thousand votes, every district will elect a Republican Congressman, and we shall have legislation by our old-fashioned major. —Kennebec Journal.

—Fogg says that the corpse he is report to have killed by over-driving had been over-fallen on cracked road, which swell and caused his death. Fogg himself is apparently been over-fallen on cracked road, he is certainly swollen with something and his political death may be looked for September next.—Simpson.

—The Belfast Age says of Solon Chase and those greenbackers who agree with him, that they prefer defeat, but they can have a realization of their chimerical ideas of a breaking up of the democratic party and the establishment of a successful greenback party upon its ruins with themselves as leaders at the head, and adds: "That consummation is entirely too far distant, but too ridiculous to enlist the efforts of the practical people."

—Frank P. Merrill who has just been unanimously chosen Captain of the Auburn Light Infantry, was a Greenbacker last year. He was foreman on the Fogg-Blood Chronicle in Auburn; and last winter, in his military capacity, an attempt was made to induce him to recognize Smith as commander-in-chief. He refused, though they held out to him glittering promises. He has since renounced the republicans and will this fall vote the straight Republican ticket.

—Ex-Councillor Fogg is reported as saying in his speech at Farmington, that the fusionists have been deceived and counted out last winter. Considering that 37 republicans and representatives elected by the people were counted out, and not one democrat or greenbacker, such an assertion is about as cheeky as anything we ever saw. The single statement of the fact that the members counted out numbered 37 on one side, and none on the other, is enough to satisfy every honest man that the proceeding was unjust and fraudulent.

—Whatever may be thought of the political campaign elsewhere, every lover of good government and common honesty should hope for the defeat of the unholy political combination in Maine, which has brought disgrace upon the republicans last year. We have heard prominent Democrats express the same sentiment, their disgust for the folly of the Garcelon crowd overcoming all party feeling. If the people of Maine do not rise up and rebuke the political cut-throats, whose infamous record is a disgrace to every son of a gun, we shall lose our faith in natural law.—Boston Herald.

—Another malignantly fiendish Republican outrage is reported by the Camden Herald. A man goes about Camden town, says the Herald, who "marks every name in some manner. When he knows the politics of a man, he puts it down, but when he doesn't he finds out the best way he can even if he has to ask. Soon after he has asked a man his politics he goes off a rod or two, pulls out his notebook and makes his entry." The Herald indignantly adds, "A mean business for a man to be engaged in, and it is a matter of great surprise that men who profess to preach the Gospel should uphold it." It is indeed fearful, and the people of Maine are slaves if they do not rise in their might and overthrow the tyranny of the man with the notebook.

GOVE ON FUSION.

Ex-Secretary Gove writes a column and a half letter to Chase's Enquirer, in which he refuses to support fusion and his candidate for Congress in the first District, Gen. S. J. Anderson. Among other reasons for his action he gives the following:

If the Greenbackers all over the country stand aloof from the Democratic party, this is the last national campaign. Now, to vote with it, and to step between it and death, is unpatriotic and criminal.

It should rest in the grave, together with its old allies—slavery and rebellion. With its departure the vital spark would pass out of old issues. It would no longer exist to divert attention from the Republican party. That party, whose leaders, under the plea of "strengthening the public credit," and "honest money," have paraded in the garb of patriots, would come to an immediate trial. Its financial directors would soon stand revealed to popular intelligence in their true character: traitors coming money from the blood and misery of the nation.

It becomes us, then, to stand aloof: a new party bearing aloft a new standard, and not the standard and traitor ensign of Democracy.

—It is only necessary to add that Gov. Garcelon and his Council distinctly declare over their own signatures that any evidence showing that the letter in question has been tampered with, has been given up since the return left their hands.—Argus on Bragdon matter.

Yes, that is just what they say in their printed defense. Now look at what Mr. Fogg says in his speeches. "I saw Orville D. Baker sit down with the Gouldsboro' return and with pen-knife in his hand, and before God, I believe he scratched the return."

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