

Newspaper Decisions.

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

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
ALLIANCE—JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT,
ALBANY—J. H. FOSB.

First District—ELISHA H. JEWETT.
Second District—OTIS HAYFORD.
Third District—EDWIN FLYE.
Fourth District—LEWIS H. JOHNSON.
Fifth District—SEWARD B. HUME.

COUNTY REFORM CLUB CONVENTION.

The Oxford County Quarterly Convention of Reform Clubs will be held at Bryant's Pond, at the Town Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1880. The first meeting, for organization and reports of Clubs, will be held at 10:30 a. m. Public meetings at 2 and 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to join us on this occasion.

JOHN F. STANLEY, Sec.
CHAS. O. GOWIN, Com.
HARVEY RIPLEY, Com.

WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR FOR 1881 AND 1882?

These items in the newspapers in relation to the votes cast for the different Divisions and the numerous Plaisanted family may be fun for the editors, and amusing to the readers. The expressions of generosity, that the person who receives one of the most votes shall be declared Governor of Maine, shows a greater kindness of heart, than love of justice, or knowledge of the Constitution of Maine. The people of Maine, the legal voters have rights as well as privileges, and this, talk about declaring the person Governor who has a plurality of votes, or amending the law so all votes intended for a certain person shall be counted for him is not only unconstitutional, but revolutionary.

Our Governor is not elected under State law which may be amended, altered, changed or repealed at the will of the Legislature. But under the Constitution Art. 5, Part 1, Sec. 3, which in order to be changed requires certain things to be done precedent to that change—Art. 10, Sec. 2 and 3.

I cannot ask you to do a greater service to the people of the State than to publish these provisions of the fundamental law of the State—Art. 5, Part First, Sec. 3. "The meetings for election of Governor shall be notified, held, and regulated, and votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared, and recorded in the same manner as those for Senators and Representatives. They shall be sealed and returned into the Secretary's office in the same manner and at the same time as those for Senator. And the Secretary of State for the time being shall on the first Wednesday of January next, lay the lists before the Senate and House of Representatives, and also the lists of votes of citizens in the military service returned into the Secretary's office, to be by them examined, and in case of a choice by a majority of all the votes returned, they shall declare and publish the same. But if no person shall have a majority of votes, the House of Representatives shall by ballot, from the persons having the four highest number of votes on the lists, if so many there be, elect two persons and make returns of their names to the Senate, of whom the Senate shall by ballot elect one, who shall be declared the Governor." Now how can this provision in the Constitution be changed? Art. 10, Schedule Sec. 2. The Legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to the Constitution; and when any amendments shall be passed and sent to the selection of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in the month of September, to give in their votes on the question whether such amendment shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

Art. 3. After the amendment proposed herewith shall have been submitted to the popular vote, the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall arrange the Constitution, as amended, under appropriate titles, and in proper articles, parts, and sections, omitting all sections, clauses, and words not in form, and making no other changes in the provisions or language thereof, and shall submit the same to the Legislature at its next session. And the draft, and arrangement when approved by the Legislature, shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the office of Secretary of State; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to books containing the laws of the State. And the Constitution, with the amendments made thereto shall be the supreme law of the State.

All of these provisions are to be compiled with before the Constitution can be changed. E. W. WOODBURY.

BETHEL, OCT. 16.

—This is a great week for the Robesons, Belknap, Rebozco, Shepherds and Colfaxes to rejoice and be merry in.—*Leveaux Gazette.*

The *Gazette* evidently has not heard that Shepherd has come out as a Hancock man.

—The Portland Press has again been obliged to correct one of its simple quotations. And yet it raves when we suggest that a reference editor would be handy about the establishment.



This Proud Bird Crows Over Republican Victories.

Ohio and Indiana Both Carried by the Republicans.



Union Flags Once More Called For--the Stars and Bars Retire.

25,000 vs. 329!

What Ohio Thinks of GARFIELD.

The Republicans Regain Control of the National House and Tie the Senate.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana, last Tuesday, surprised the country as greatly as the September election in Maine surprised it. Ohio was considered a Republican State, and yet the Democrats made strenuous efforts to carry it. If they could defeat the Republican nominees in Ohio, or even greatly reduce their majorities, it would give the Democrats renewed courage in the national campaign. A practical Republican defeat in the State where our candidate for President resided would have elected Hancock without doubt. But instead of such a result, the Republicans won a great victory in that State. They not only elected their entire State ticket, but raised their majority to nearly 25,000, and made a gain of six members of Congress. This was unlooked for success, and gave good evidence of the regard which his own people have for General Garfield.

Indiana surprised everybody even more than Ohio. This State had been called "doubtful" with Democratic tendencies. It has been uniformly Democratic for eight years, but this year it fell into the Republican line with a majority of 6,000 and a gain of two or three Congressmen. While a defeat in Ohio would have been significant as to the national result, this triumph in Indiana is none the less so. The Democratic candidate for Vice President is an Indiana man. He was nominated with the hope that such a candidate would make Indiana solidly Democratic. Further than this, the Republicans have gained control of the Legislature of Indiana, which ensures the election of a Republican United States Senator, in place of Senator McDonald of that State.

Aside from the effect of these elections on the national election, they have made a great change in the House and Senate. The gain of eight or nine Congressmen gives us control of the National House of Representatives, if the Democrats do not make corresponding gains in the coming November election. With a gain of one Senator from Indiana and the probable gains in other States, which are practically sure of going Republican, the Senate will be a tie politically. General Chester A. Arthur will then be Vice-President, and presiding officer of that body. In that capacity he will have the casting vote, thus giving the Republicans control of the entire legislative and executive departments of the government.

All this will only be accomplished, however, by retaining what we have and what we have gained. The loss of one or two States can easily turn these rejoicings into mourning. It will be necessary for every Republican to supplement his expressions of satisfaction with hearty work for the cause. No effort must be spared to place Maine in the Republican column. We must make a hot campaign for the few days now remaining, and give Garfield and Arthur a rousing majority.

—The Bible Society of Maine found 160 families in the last three towns visited in Oxford County. One hundred and thirty-eight of these families do not attend any place of public worship, and 135 children do not attend any Sabbath School. In the towns the amount contributed to the Bible cause was not sufficient to pay for the cost of making the Bibles given to the destitute.—*Portland Press.*

We don't believe it. One hundred and thirty-eight families out of one hundred and sixty not attending any place of public worship! Only twenty-two families in three towns who attend church! The canvasser must have been more inaccurate than the average census-taker. If true, the society may draw on us for funds to purchase Bibles for the destitute,—not big quarto editions, but small serviceable volumes which farmers can tuck into their boot-legs, and read on the sly while at work in their fields.

—After it has been publicly announced that H. H. Hadley was an insurance wrecker and a dead beat otherwise of the most despicable character, the *New Religion* proceeds to publish his letter to Gen. Garfield. Garfield evidently did not know Hadley's character, or he would have refused to receive his letter of inquiry. It was evidently written for the purpose of getting a chance to reply to Garfield's answer.

BIG CELEBRATION.

The Republicans of Norway got up a big celebration over the Ohio and Indiana victories. Saturday night was not a very favorable time for the exercises, but they nevertheless took place just as advertised. The village was beautifully and tastefully illuminated,—notable in this point was Horne's tannery, every window of which shone with lights. There were also many pretty and suggestive transparencies. A procession of two hundred torches, with Brighton and South Paris Bands, and a large number of transparencies paraded the streets, wet as it was. Guns were fired during the evening, bells were rung, and a regular jollification was indulged in. A grand display of fire-works added to the interest of the occasion. A generous supper was served free to the whole crowd in Concert Hall. Stoneham, which has twice saved this representative district, was well represented, and her people were treated in a handsome manner. The affair throughout was remarkably successful. We trust that these celebrations will serve to arouse Republicans so that they will make unusual efforts at the coming election. It is necessary that every voter should be at the polls, for our opponents have been very active since the September election. We shall not give the State to Garfield and Arthur unless we meet the enemy more than half way.

THE REBEL CLAIMS.

COL. INGERSOLL ON HANCOCK'S PERJURY.

[From a recent speech in Illinois.]
He certifies to the American people that he will veto any law that the party may pass for the payment of Southern claims. How did he ever come to suspect that his party would pass such a law? [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Garfield has written us a letter that he will veto a law to pay Southern claims. It is not a little strange that the candidate has to certify to his party. [Laughter and cheers.] As a rule, in this country, the party has always certified to the candidate. [Applause.] If General Garfield would certify that he would veto a certain law if it was passed by the republican party the whole party would feel insulted. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and loud applause.] We would say to him: "We will take care of ourselves; when you become President exercise your power as in your discretion you believe you ought. We do not certify to the moral character of the republican party." [Applause.] Why did Hancock think it necessary to certify to his character?—because he knew it was bad. [Laughter.] He really thought the American people had more confidence in him than in the democratic party; for that reason he steps to the front and says that he will veto a law to not allow these rascals behind him. [Laughter.] I will not allow these rebels who placed me in power—I will not allow them to pass a law that I don't want. [Laughter and applause.] He says: "I admit they are bad; look at them." [Renewed laughter.] I admit you cannot trust them; but between this hungry horde and the American people I promise to throw the shield of my veto. He says: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will protect you from this party." [Laughter.] All I want of these men is to make me President, and then I will protect you and let them go to the devil. [Laughter and applause.] General Hancock might die [laughter]; death might visit him. [Roars of laughter.] From the grave he could not carry out his promise, and who comes in then? Mr. English. Death has never elected a good President in the United States, yet death has always made a frightful mistake. [Laughter and applause.] Read the letter of acceptance made by Mr. English, and tell me whether you are willing to trust that man. Read his history—a man who has done nothing but loan money, take deeds of trust on the "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" of the people, and then foreclose the deed.

WHAT FERE TRIBE WILL DO.—Said one of the most prominent manufacturers of Connecticut a day or two since: "I wish all the workingmen in this State could have overheard a conversation which I had yesterday with an English manufacturer. After showing him through our mills I inquired what was the English price for the same class of work. He replied: 'about fifty cents a day.' This is about twelve shillings a week. This is about the workingmen in this State doing the same class of work as much." And nothing but the protective tariff prevents the goods of the English manufacturer coming to this country to undersell the American manufacturer. If the English monopolist can secure in this country the adoption of "a tariff for revenue only," he can drive the American manufacturer out of the field. The manufacturer who pays one or two dollars a day for wages cannot long hold his own against the manufacturer who pays only fifty cents. It would be a profitable thing to English manufacturers to contribute a million dollars to the Democratic campaign in this State, for they could secure the triumph of the Democratic party with "a tariff for revenue only." And it would be a strange sight to see American voters hired by British gold to vote the bread out of their own mouths.—*Hartford Contract.*

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—"It is enough if the returns can be understood, and if understood full effect should be given to their natural and obvious meaning. They are not to be strained by side technicalities nor is their meaning to be distorted by curping and idle criticism. When a meaning is ascertained there should be no hesitation in giving to it full effect."—*Supreme Court of Maine.*

This grand principle, denounced from every fusion platform and in every fusion newspaper in the State, is nevertheless contradicted by side technicalities and by the fact that it reaches down to the very bedrock of political honesty, and should be incorporated in the party creed of all our political organizations. Its effect may be this year to deprive the Republicans of their Governor, and yet we are sure that the rank and file of the party will agree to the proposition that it is very much better to be right than to be in charge of the gubernatorial office. "Honesty is the best policy" with parties no less than individuals.—*Brighton News.*

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—The Vermont Democrats wanted a Southern orator. They got him. They secured General Martin of Mississippi, but after he had delivered a few expressions like the following, they concluded to withdraw him. "We are charged with stealing the negro vote. Well, are we to blame for it? Those who gave the negro a vote forgot the Lord's prayer, if they ever knew it, especially the clause which says 'lead us not into temptation.' They gave the right to vote to the negro. By so doing they gave to the South forty-six additional electoral votes and forty-six additional Members of Congress. Now, we determined to get those electoral votes and those members of Congress, and we got them. Are we to blame for it? Now that we have them, we propose to keep them."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Since Maine the democrats have plucked up confidence in some quarters amazingly. Here is one queer sign of it. In the column of financial advertisements in the *New York Herald* of Sept. 22 appears the following:
ANYONE HAVING CONFEDERATE BONDS may find a customer by addressing CONFEDERATE, box 19 Herald office.

Well, if the democrats have anything like the reason for hopefulness they pretend, why isn't this man right? Is not the whole, merely showing that shrewdness and foresight out of which the greatest fortunes have been made?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The inhabitants of the towns in the Northern part of Oxford County are requested to meet at the Trotting Park, Rumford Corner, on Thursday, Oct. 21st, 1880; and in the event of rain, on the next fair day, for the purpose of holding a Cattle Show and Fair.

Officers: President, Elias S. Bartlett of Bethel; Secretaries, S. R. Hutchins and E. H. Hutchins of Rumford; Treasurer and Collector, C. V. Martin of Bethel; Marshal, Henry Abbott of Rumford.

Committees: Committee in charge of grounds, C. V. Martin, S. L. Moody and J. H. Barker; committee to arrange classes in trials of speed, Chas. A. Kimball and D. Kimball of Rumford, and J. M. Brown of Hanover; committee to appoint awarding committees and estimate amount of premiums to be awarded, S. L. Moody, S. R. Hutchins, and E. H. Hutchins.

There will be accommodations to show fancy articles.

Rules and regulations: All articles to be entered and in their places before 9 o'clock a. m., if possible. Premiums will be awarded on stock, draft oxen and trials of speed according to the means obtained; but no premiums will be awarded to animals not entered before 10 o'clock a. m., except trotting, entries for which may be made up to 12 o'clock noon. All articles or animals for exhibition must have cards attached giving owners name, and the age, pedigree, and breeding, &c. of animals.

The Marshal will announce the day's programme from the Judges Stand at 10 o'clock a. m., immediately after roll-call of committees.

Committees will make reports to secretaries as early as possible, and before the close of the meeting.

There will be an admission fee of ten cents to the grounds, for all persons over ten years of age, to defray expenses and pay premiums.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.—An epidemic of disasters has broken out on the railroads. Friday night a passenger and freight train collided on the New York and New England road, near Williamsville, and five men were killed. Saturday night a freight train struck a passenger train on the Pennsylvania road, loaded with passengers who had taken part in a great Democratic demonstration. The heavy train was divided into two sections, each with a locomotive, and before they got out of the city the rear section crashed into the one in advance, killing 24 persons and fatally injuring 19. Sunday morning a passenger train ran through an open switch at Nokomis, Illinois, smashed into a freight train, burst an oil car, and of course the oil took fire. Nobody was killed, but the entire passenger train was consumed when it lay. Sunday afternoon a gravel train near Elgin, Illinois, plunged into a drove of cattle. Ten cars were ditched, 14 men killed, and a number more wounded. Monday morning a brakeman on the Boston and Maine railroad was killed by an overhead bridge near Salmon Falls. Monday, also, a train on the elevated railroad in New York, plunging through the thick fog, into the tracks of a freight train, and the freight train was killed. It is to be hoped that the list of accidents of this class is complete for the present.—*Portland Advertiser.*

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—At the late session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of a new work was adopted, which will largely increase the interest of the members in the work of the order. The degrees in the sub-division were reduced from five to three and a ritual provided for them that will compare with that of any order in the country. Scarlet degree members will see the importance of this change. The work in the encampment of the order was changed and will be pronounced very fine. The new ritual will be used after January 1, 1881.—*Press.*

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows has confirmed the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine, by which Belfast Lodge is expelled from the order.

THE STRAIGHT GREENBACK.—The Greenback Club of this city has now a membership of 52, and the fight for a straight ticket is to be pressed. The Fusion programme will not be carried out. Gen. Hancock will not carry Maine if the followers of Salton Chase are prevented. The Democratic attempt to prove Gen. Weaver a Republican in disguise, will add many hundred votes it is claimed, to the "Straight" ticket. The indications certainly are that Chase, Turner, Eaton, and others, will make a good fight and a hard one, and will save the Governor in this State.—*Portland City Item.*

WEAVER'S LATEST.—Following is a circular letter addressed to the Greenbackers' Union by their candidate for President:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.
To Greenback Labor men throughout the United States:
I urgently request that you have struck off by thousands for circulation in each county, circulars denouncing as an infamous traitor to our holy cause any man, with out regard to his former standing in our party, who attempts to transfer our voters to either of the old parties.

(Signed.) J. B. WEAVER.

STATE NEWS.

—Rich tin mines have been discovered in Kennebec County.

—John B. Brown is the heaviest tax payer in Portland, paying this year \$32,278.35.

—Post office established: Dixville, Oxford County, John E. Wyman, Jr., postmaster.

—The bodies of Hooper and Addison, drowned in Greene, on Sunday Oct. 3, were recovered Thursday afternoon.

—Twelve hundred barrels of potatoes were hauled to the starch factory in Fort Fairfield, in one day last week.

—Mr. E. C. Allen of Augusta, has contracted for and will store in his new building, five hundred tons of paper, which will cost some seventy thousand dollars.

—Mrs. Joseph Miller, wife of Judge Miller of Lincolnville, suicided Sunday, by hanging to a bed post. She left a note saying she feared trouble if she lived. She was aged 75.

—In the Superior Court at Portland, James M. Lord, who murdered his brother at Cumberland, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Sally Morrissey was also sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing her illegitimate child two years ago.

—A clerk in one of the departments at Washington, whose home is in Farmington, decided not to return home to vote, arguing that the Republican majority would be ample. The Unionists carried Farmington by one majority and got their member of the legislature.

—A death occurred at Rockland last week under rather remarkable circumstances. Mr. C. V. R. Boyon, city undertaker, while seated on his horse and driving to the cemetery the remains of a person, fell insensible from his seat, expiring almost instantly.

—Our Leadville letter will be found on the first page of this issue.

—Harpers' Young People, advertised in another column, is a true, pure, juvenile paper. It should take the place of much trashy matter which is now found in the hands of children.

WEST OXFORD FAIR.

FRYEBURG, Oct. 13.
A beautiful autumnal sky, tempered by a light frost—almost the first of the season—constrained the not unwilling crowd of people to attend this holiday festival. Probably the general good temper of the masses, and the air of satisfaction on every countenance, may be attributed to the change of the political skies which brings an assurance of peace and prosperity to the nation.

CATTLE SHOW.

Although this department of the fair was hardly up to the average standard, it was not inferior in the quality of the majority of the animals exhibited. A. R. Jenness of Fryeburg entered a fine Durham heifer with a two weeks old calf by her side; also an imported Berkshire sow with pigs two weeks old, and a pure blood boar. The president of the society, G. R. Bean of Denmark, exhibited an entire herd of cattle. G. W. Moulton, of the same town, entered a fine bull two years old and a cow and calf. We also noticed a Durham bull and cow from C. D. Fessenden of Brownfield, Oxford Down lambs from E. Pingree of Denmark, a flock of Merino sheep from James Walker of Fryeburg, steers from C. Chandler of Stow, a Durham bull from C. P. Goldthwait of Denmark, a cow from T. I. Pingree of Denmark. Several other animals worthy of mention must be omitted as neither the owner's name nor the breed of the animal was to be found on card or label.

Town teams of excellent quality, both of oxen and steers, were displayed by Fryeburg and Denmark, and were marched around the trotting course, preceded by the East Fryeburg brass band.

More coops of poultry were exhibited than ever before, and this department was especially interesting as the entries were made by young men and boys who thus display their growing interest in agricultural pursuits. R. M. Howe of Fryeburg, exhibited coops of Silver duck wing game, black breasted red game and golden spangled bantams and several kinds of pigeons: A. S. Shirley, Fryeburg, one coop of Guinea chickens, one of Brown Leghorns; E. Baker, Fryeburg, Brown Leghorns; W. I. Kelley, Fryeburg, Brama chickens; S. Richardson, Fryeburg, Light Bramas; John S. Barrows, Fryeburg, Plymouth Rocks; Master Harry Harmon, family of rabbits.

FRUIT AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

In the upper hall seventy-five plates of apples were distributed over the tables, and also fine displays in boxes, baskets and measures—besides plates of winter-pears, large and solid, and samples of Concord and Delaware grapes. The principal exhibitors were E. Weeks of Chatham, N. H.; J. Swan of Brownfield, T. I. Pingree of Denmark, A. F. Sanborn of Fryeburg. Twenty-five traces of corn covered the walls of the lower hall, including the usual farm varieties; also the standard sweet kinds used for canning, and the best apple for popping. The monstrous pumpkins, squashes and cabbages, too large for table use, covered the tables and were spread around the floor. A. O. Pike and Master Phil Perry of Fryeburg, exhibited some large onions; T. Day of Fryeburg, Burbank potatoes, a favorite kind in this region; Geo. B. Barrows of Fryeburg, seventeen varieties of seedlings, including the second and third generations from the potato balls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, BREAD, &c.

This exhibition was excellent and for the first time protected from injury by a capacious case covered with glass. The samples of butter from the dairy of Mr. Charles Perry of Fryeburg, were on their way to Boston, where a ready market is found through the season at a high price. Fourteen entries of cheese and butter were made in this department. The wheat bread, brown bread and cake from fifteen householders were all of good quality. We noticed not far distant on the table, although belonging to another division, a tempting array of table luxuries, including preserves, jellies, &c., of more than thirty kinds, flanked by samples of pickles, bees' honey and maple sugar. Further mention of these branches of the ladies' exhibition must be omitted, as well as the reports from the committees, on account of early departure of the mails.

Mild and pleasant weather continued through the fair. The exhibition in all its departments may be regarded as respectable and successful. Much credit is due to the efficient marshal and his aids for the order and quiet of each day. Several persons undertaking to climb over fences with out paying came to grief and were obliged to pay roundly for their release. It was to be regretted that several announcements in the programme were neglected or omitted.

All reports from the committees are here subjoined save that of horses still in the hands of the committee.

NEAT STOCK.

C. P. Goldthwait, Denmark, best bull, \$3; G. W. Moulton, Denmark, 2d do, same; best cow, 3; T. I. Pingree, Denmark, 2d do, same; J. A. R. Jenness, Fryeburg, two year old milk heifer, 2; C. Perry, Fryeburg, 2d do, 1; same, best two year heifer calf, 1; G. W. Moulton, Denmark, bull calf, 1; C. D. Fessenden, Brownfield, best Durham bull, 3; same, two year old do, 3; same Durham cow, 3; C. Perry, Fryeburg, Jersey bull, 3; J. A. R. Jenness, Fryeburg, three year old steers, 2; A. Jones, Sweden, 2d do, 1; S. Chandler, Stow, best year steers, 2; A. W. McKen, Fryeburg, steer calves, 2; S. Chandler, Fryeburg, 2d do, 1; G. R. Bean, Denmark, best herd cattle, 8; E. Pingree, Denmark, 2d do, 6; S. Chandler, Stow, trained steers, 2.

TOWN TEAMS, OXEN AND BEEF CATTLE.

Town of Fryeburg, best team, \$16; Town of Denmark, do, 12; same, best team steers, 12; A. F. Bradbury, Denmark, working oxen, 3; James Walker, Fryeburg, 2d do, 2; J. A. R. Jenness, Fryeburg, best full blood pair, 3; same, best breeding sow, 2; same, best pigs, 2; J. S. Barrows, Fryeburg, Plymouth Rocks, 1; W. I. Kelley, Fryeburg, Brama, 50c; S. M. Richardson, Fryeburg, Brama, 1; A. L. Shirley, Fryeburg, barrow Leghorns, 50c; R. Howe, Fryeburg, barrow Leghorns, 50c; S. Bennett, Denmark, best fleece wool, 1.

CROPS.

T. Day, Fryeburg, best seed corn, \$1; T. I. Pingree, Denmark, 2d do, 75c; J. S. Walker, Fryeburg, best eight rowed do, 1; A. W. McKen, Fryeburg, 2d do, 75c; J. S. Walker, Fryeburg, best crop oats, 2; S. Chandler, Stow, crop beets, 1; H. H.

Wiley, Fryeburg, best seed wheat, 1.50; G. W. Moulton, Denmark, 2d do, 75c; C. Heath, Conway, N. H., seed corn, gratuity 15c; J. C. Pillsbury, Fryeburg, do; G. W. Moulton, Denmark, do; C. E. Smith, do; J. W. Colby, do, do.

FRUIT AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

J. G. Swan, Denmark, best winter apples, \$1; T. I. Pingree, do, best fall apples, 1; Abel F. Sanborn, Fryeburg, best seedling apples, 1; O. P. Saunders, Sweden, best variety of apples, 2; J. G. Swan, Denmark, 2d do, 1; J. S. Colby, Fryeburg, best grapes, 1; E. Weeks, Chatham, N. H., 40 varieties apples, gratuity 2; Thos. Day, Fryeburg, best cultivated cranberries, 1; same, best variety of vegetables, 2; A. O. Pike, Fryeburg, best onions, 25c; same, best cabbages, 25c; Chas. E. Smith, Denmark, best pumpkins, 25c; Geo. B. Barrows, Fryeburg, 10 varieties potatoes, 1; same, 17 do seedling potatoes, 1; S. M. Richardson, Fryeburg, best turnips; H. R. Allen, Hiram, best squashes, 25c; Thos. Day, Fryeburg, best garden seeds, 1; A. S. Bennett, Denmark, best peaches, 1; S. Chandler, Fryeburg, garden products, gratuity 1; C. Heath, Conway, N. H., do, 75c; A. L. Shirley, Fryeburg, pop corn, gratuity 25c; G. K. Randall, Fryeburg, do.

BREAD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Mrs. G. R. Bean, Denmark, best cheese, \$2; Florence M. Day, Fryeburg, 2d do, 1; Mrs. W. H. Wiswell, Fryeburg, June butter, 2; Mrs. C. E. Smith, Denmark 2d do, 1; Mrs. Isaac Walker, Stowe, fall butter, 1; Mrs. M. Colby, Denmark, brown bread, 50c; Anna Barrows, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; E. M. Chandler, Fryeburg, wheat bread, 50c; Anna Barrows, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; Mrs. T. S. Pike, Fryeburg, loaf cake, 50c; Anna Barrows, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; Mrs. A. R. Jenness, Fryeburg, mince pie, gratuity, 25c.

HONEY, SUGAR, PRESERVES AND PICKLES.

George A. Day, Fryeburg, pickles, 50c; Mrs. T. S. Pike, Fryeburg, jelly, 25c; Mrs. M. Howe, Fryeburg, sauces, 25c; Mrs. A. R. Jenness, Fryeburg, preserves, &c., 75c; Mrs. G. R. Bean, Denmark, apple jelly, 40c; Mrs. H. C. Abbott, Fryeburg, canned fruit, 75c; Mrs. Kate Randall, Fryeburg, peaches, 25c; Mrs. M. A. Howe, Fryeburg, pickles, 25c; Mrs. M. S. Chandler, Fryeburg, wine, 50c; A. C. Stevens, Fryeburg, maple sugar, 1; A. F. Sanborn, Fryeburg, best honey, 1.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. E. I. Fessenden, Fryeburg, woolen blanket, \$1; Mrs. C. E. Smith, woolen blankets, 1; Mrs. James Walker, Fryeburg, woolen yarn, 1; Mr. E. I. Fessenden, Fryeburg 2d do, 50c; Mrs. W. Jordan, Denmark, gratuity 25c; Mrs. Jos. Goldthwait, Denmark, gratuity, 25c; Ann Atwood, Fryeburg, woolen yarn, 1; S. B. Chandler, Fryeburg, 2d do, 1; Mrs. Ira Smart, Fryeburg, woolen yarn, 50c; Mrs. H. Wiswell, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; Mrs. D. McIntire, Fryeburg, woolen stockings, 50c; Mrs. E. I. Fessenden, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; Mrs. Ira Smart, Fryeburg, woolen mittens, 50c; Mrs. C. E. Smith, Denmark, 2d do, 25c; Anna F. Smith, Denmark, ladies' hose, 50c; Mrs. J. Chandler, Fryeburg, 2d do, 25c; Mrs. Betsey Smith, Denmark, gratuity, 25c.

NEEDLE WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES.

E. M. Chandler, Fryeburg, needle work, \$1; Mrs. L. D. Cook, Porter, 2d do, 75c; Mrs. W. Wiswell, Fryeburg, bed quilt, 1; Mr. L. D. Cook, Porter, 2d do, 75c; Mrs. E. G. Fife & Co., Fryeburg, drawn rug, 1; Mrs. Gardner Walker, Fryeburg, 2d do, 75c; Mrs. A. McKen, Fryeburg, woven rug, 1; Mrs. L. S. Pike, Fryeburg, braided rug, 1; Mrs. M. B. Barker, Fryeburg, oil painting, 1; R. S. Howe, Fryeburg, mechanical drawing, 75c; E. M. Chandler, Fryeburg, pot plants, 2; Mrs. W. Stephen, Fryeburg, 2d do, 1; same, cut flowers, 1; Mrs. G. S. Barrows, Fryeburg, 2d do, 75c; Mrs. H. Wiswell, Fryeburg, drawn rug, 15c; Mrs. J. S. Ames, Sweden, rugs, 25c; Mrs. D. A. Charles, Fryeburg, rugs, 15c; Mrs. T. J. Haley, Fryeburg, rugs, 25c; Mrs. T. S. Pike, Fryeburg, rugs, 25c; Mrs. J. Walker, Fryeburg, rugs, 15c; Mrs. E. W. Johnson, Fryeburg, quilts, 15c; Mrs. S. Chandler, Fryeburg, quilts, 15c; Mrs. S. Charles, Fryeburg, quilts, 15c; Mrs. W. Walker, Fryeburg, quilts, 15c; E. Richardson, Fryeburg, pot plants, 10c; E. M. Chandler, Fryeburg, cut flowers, 15c; E. M. Day, Fryeburg, penmanship, 30c; John S. Barrows, Fryeburg, charcoal drawing, 15c; Hattie Pike, Fryeburg, crayon head, 30c; Mrs. G. A. Day, Fryeburg, penmanship, 15c; Mrs. A. J. Barker, Fryeburg, pictures, 15c; Mrs. L. Johnson, Fryeburg, buttons, 10c; Mrs. Jos. Colby, Denmark, quilt, 10c; Mrs. G. A. Day, Fryeburg, split basket, 10c; E. M. Chandler, Fryeburg, card vase, 15c; Amette Fessenden, Fryeburg, hair-work, 12c; Mrs. S. Charles, Fryeburg, pillowcase,

LEVI MCALLISTER, Treasurer
of Stoneham.
Stoneham, September 20, 1880,

