

The Oxford Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RETHEL, ME.

S. R. HUTCHINS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RUMFORD, ME.

SMITH W. FIFE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FRYBURGH, ME.

Commissioner for New Hampshire.

F. W. REDLON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

KEAN FALLS, ME.

Will practice in Oxford and York Cos.

B. FISKE & HENRY,

Counsellors at Law,

Buckfield, Me.

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GEO. D. FISKE, O. H. HENRY

S. B. MOISE, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

PARIS, MAINE.

Office at residence of Mrs. A. H. Mason, Paris

DR. EVANS & TILTON,

Physicians & Surgeons, — NORWAY, MAINE.

Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the eye

and throat. Dr. Evans is a specialist in the

diagnosis of the Air Passages, a specialty, by

Dr. Tilton.

Office No. 2 NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

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F. H. PARCARD, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

West Paris, Maine.

L. D. TUST, DENTIST.

MASON'S BLOCK, — NORWAY, MAINE.

A. E. SHAW, DENTIST.

PARIS, MAINE.

Office over POST OFFICE.—REAR ROOM.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Either administered when thought advisable—

all work warranted.

D. R. G. F. JONES, DENTIST.

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or

Vulcanized Rubber.

MAINE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.

WATERFORD, ME.

W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D., Superintendent Physician

and Operating Surgeon. All interests

will please send for Circular.

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,

DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER,

KEAN FALLS, ME.

Business by mail promptly attended to.

C. O. HOLT,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE

—OF ALL KINDS—

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, SPRING-  
BEDS, ETC. BABY CARRIAGES,  
DOLL CARRIAGES, CROQUET  
SETS & JOCKING-CLASSES.

CANTON — MAINE.

ISAAC BAGNALL,

Woolen Manufacturer!

Manufactures CANNED, SATINETT, COTTON  
AND WOOL, AND ALL WOOL FLANNELS, FRINGINGS  
AND YARNS, CUSTOM CLOTH DRESSING AND ROLL  
CUTTING.

HANOVER, ME.

MECHANIC FALLS

MACHINE SHOP,

J. W. PENNEY, Proprietor.

Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting, Hang-  
ers, Pulleys, Gearing, Wood-working Machin-  
ery, Milling, Ironing and Cutting, Steel  
Raws, Arrows, &c.

Special attention given to repairing Steam En-  
gines, and work warranted to be first-class. Yarns  
refined, clothes colored and Patent Adjustable  
Pumps, Parking applied, making an Engine as ef-  
fective as when new.

Estimates given on Mill work, Machinery, &c.  
Over thirty years experience in the business.

Respectfully sent to

Deane & Co. Manufacturing Co., Me. Falls;

Messrs. J. A. Burdett & Co., Me. Falls; Messrs. M. W. Mason  
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Canton.

Norway Cigar Manufactory,

NORWAY, — MAINE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine HAVANA and DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Manufacturers of the celebrated brands,

"ROYAL" and "OX-FORD BEAR."



CANTERBURY SHAKERS' LIFE-INVIGORATING SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier, Kid-  
ney Remedy and Mild  
Laxative.

WE the undersigned, having used DR. COR-  
BETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA SYR-  
UP in our practice, and having examined the  
formula by which it is prepared, would cheerfully  
recommend it to the community as the cheapest,  
safest and most efficacious of all the preparations  
of Sarsaparilla in the market. Its highly concen-  
trated state, (there being in a given amount of Sy-  
rup twice the amount of Vegetable Extract than  
any other contains), the care, skill and cleanli-  
ness of its manufacture, are sure guarantees of  
its purity and effect. T. R. Crosby, M. D., W. D.  
Buck, M. D., S. Banton, M. D., J. S. Elliot, M. D.,  
James Babb, M. D., J. Colburn, M. D., M. G. J.  
Tewksbury, M. D., A. G. French, M. D., Josiah  
Crosby, M. D., A. G. Galle, M. D., James A. Greig,  
M. D.

Those who have failed to be benefited by other  
Sarsaparillas should not fail to make a single trial  
of this Blood Purifying and Life Invigorating  
Compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Danbury,  
Vermont. Look, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Gargol,  
Indian Hemp and the Berries of Juniper and Cu-  
bel, combined with Iodide of Potassium made by  
the Society.

Prepared by the Canterbury Society of S. Shakers,  
Shaker Village, N. H. and signed by Theo. Cor-  
bett, its inventor. Sold everywhere. Inquire for  
Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla.  
See Enclosed Stamp for Shaker Manual.

MALT UNFERMENTED

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.  
Nervousness, Hysteria, Night Sweats, Sleep-  
lessness, Cough, Emaciation and decline are at  
once arrested by MALT BITTERS. This original  
and incomparable Food Medicine is rich in nour-  
ishment and strength. It feeds the body and the  
brain. It regulates the stomach and bowels,  
cleanses the liver and kidneys, increases the ap-  
petite and restores the blood. Health, strength  
and peace of mind are sure to follow its daily  
use. Prepared by the Malt Bitters Company  
from Unfermented Malt and Hops and sold every-  
where.

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,  
OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound,

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists  
of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the  
most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits  
of this compound will be recognized, as it relieves  
nervousness, and when its use is continued, it  
restores the system to its normal state, and gives  
new life and vigor. It removes flatulency, dis-  
tension, and all craving for stimulants, and  
relieves weakness of the stomach.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best  
remedy that has ever been discovered. It perma-  
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new life and vigor. It removes flatulency, dis-  
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Every one had heard of Aunt Sally's  
trial of her last dance, how she wore a  
gown of white with red roses in her hair  
and bosom. How she danced and danced  
in her little scarlet slippers, and how even  
the Squire's new wife who came in a  
satin dress, was nowhere beside her.

"It was long ago," Aunt Sally would  
say, "long ago, poor creature!" and her  
trouble came soon; the next time we  
saw her she was old, old as she is to-  
day.

Doubtless there was sympathy for a  
mother bereaved, and for even a sin-  
cled life among that goodly company;  
but the overruling, underlying, un-  
expressed motive was curiosity. Through-  
out these years this woman's sin had been  
her secret; she had spoken no word, she  
had made no sign; would she bury her  
dead unnamed, or would she at the last  
solve the mystery that had balked them  
so many years?

A range haunted look came over  
her face as she saw the waiting crowd,  
but looking neither to the right or left,  
she crept silent as a shadow behind the  
long dark coffin.

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the  
last words were spoken, and the sexton  
stood ready to shut the white face from  
sight forever.

Then came a moment of silence, a hush  
as of expectation, while the woman  
stooped for one last glance.

AROUND THE YEAR.

HART LYMAN.

Love came to me in the Spring-time,  
With the soft, sweet April showers;  
Her breath was the breath of the woodland,  
And her lap was filled with flowers.

Her step was a song in the silence;  
Its melody rose and fell  
As she danced through the fragrant twilight  
To the bower we knew so well.

And the Spring glided on to the Summer  
With the flame of its fervent darts,  
And the noon of the fleeting season  
Was the noon of our beating hearts.

But the Autumn came with its shadows,  
And the moon was no longer hot;  
And the frost crept into our pulses,  
And Summer and Spring were not.

And Love was alive with the Winter,  
But her beauty and grace had fled;  
Mid the snows of March I left her,  
With a cypress wreath at her head.

—[Harper's Magazine.]

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

BY MRS. CATHERINE JEWETT.

A pallid moon, low hung in a starless  
sky. Gray patches of snowy ground,  
flecked with fantastic shadows of waving  
pines. A cottage old and brown, weird  
with the desolation of decay. Old rose  
bushes, gaunt and untrellised, tapped  
with ghostly fingers, across the rattling  
window frames. Just in front of one a  
candle fluttered in its socket, and from  
a broken window pane a woman's face  
peered forth, out of the gloom within,  
to the deeper gloom without.

A wan face, and worn, and yet with  
an eager one, a wild, miserable, long-  
faced, yet utterly hopeless.  
A sound breaks the stillness; the woman  
leans still further into the night, the  
agony of a great suspense whitening her  
unquiet face.

The candle goes out in darkness; her  
son, her only boy, dying alone unaided,  
moans feebly, once, twice, thrice, and  
quivers into ghastly silence.

The silence broken by a laugh, a  
woman's happy laugh, the very essence  
of Christmas jollity in its careless mirth;  
the crash of silver bells rung by impatient  
horses, dark shadows, dashing through  
darkness, taking the Squire and his dead  
wife's friend to some Christmas merry-  
making. By like a flash, and the watch-  
ing woman made no sign.

In the house there was no fire, no light,  
no bread, only herself and her dead.  
For twenty years I have held my peace;  
shall I cry out in one night?

After the darkness came daylight, and  
it was Christmas morning. "Peace on  
earth, good will to men," sang the angels  
eighteen hundred years ago, and the  
perfect peace of death had fallen on him  
who had lived and suffered.

From the church to the churchyard  
was a step always taken when any one  
from the village went on their last long  
journey. That narrow space before the  
desk was equal ground; no pride or  
shame of birth or station hung to those  
who rested there. Alone the mother of  
the dead man had robed her son for  
burial, pressing the lids over the eyes  
whose meaningless stare had haunted her  
through life. She had placed a folded  
paper over the quiet breast, where the  
still hands would keep it in place. The  
shadows of imbecility had faded from the  
dead face; a strange new look had settled  
over its frozen calm.

"My boy! my boy! you are crying  
my secret aloud, but who will hear you,  
who would believe?"

Then they took him away. The little  
church was crowded; old men and  
women, young men and maidens came to  
that strange burial. It could hardly be  
to do reverence to the unheeded dead,  
hardly to bring comfort to the heart of  
the mother, to whom this idiot child had  
been for years the badge of an early and  
a deathless shame. She had lived among  
them, yet set apart. Wrapped in her sil-  
ence and her sorrow, she had lived her  
lonely life of work and waiting. There  
were those among the congregation,  
mothers in Israel who remembered her  
fresh and fair as their own bright daugh-  
ters. A laughter-loving girl, with a face  
of light and shade.

Every one had heard of Aunt Sally's  
trial of her last dance, how she wore a  
gown of white with red roses in her hair  
and bosom. How she danced and danced  
in her little scarlet slippers, and how even  
the Squire's new wife who came in a  
satin dress, was nowhere beside her.

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last words were spoken, and the sexton  
stood ready to shut the white face from  
sight forever.

Then came a moment of silence, a hush  
as of expectation, while the woman  
stooped for one last glance.

From his cushioned pew, stepped the  
Squire. Those who noticed him say that  
he walked like an old man. Through  
the people he passed until he stood beside  
the coffin.

"Mary Moreau," said he, his voice  
was low, yet almost fierce in its pen-  
etrating intensity, "before you bury your  
dead have you no word to say, nothing  
to tell all these people here? We are

waiting to hear your story; we have  
waited long; now has come the most fit-  
ting time to do him justice and yourself,  
now and here before it is too late."

The woman turned to him wide eyed  
and ghastly, but her lips never moved.

"Tell them," he continued, "of lying  
words, of broken vows, of a man's coward-  
ly hiding behind a woman's strength. Then  
even now at the eleventh hour the  
proofs of his perjury; take him from his  
high estate, humble him in the dust  
where all these years he has let you lie."

He ceased, a little quiver of breathless  
expectation ran through the audience.  
Silent as the grave the woman gazed at  
him; one, two, three moments passed.

"Mary," the Squire's voice was shak-  
ing, his body swayed like a pine tree  
shaken in a strong wind. "Mary, where  
is that paper?"

Even then she did not speak, only  
pointed toward the coffin and sank upon  
her knees. The Squire bent above the  
dead body for a moment, then handed to  
the pastor a paper taken from beneath  
his folded hands.

"Neighbors, that have been friends,"  
he said, "I have told the woman's story,  
a story that has never passed her lips.  
Deceived, betrayed, forsaken, she has  
kept a promise made to that cowardly  
man, who found in the strength of her  
love for him, his own safety. Years ago  
a father's anger seemed a worse thing  
than the curse of the Lord, and bitterly  
he has punished me for mine iniquity.  
My wife has been taken from me, my  
three darling boys have all gone the way  
that to-day must go my eldest son."

A groan that told the horror of great  
surprise, quivered through the church.

"I am ready; that paper is a marriage  
license; it is twenty years old. I am  
ready now to make this tardy restitution.  
I would go to the grave of my son with  
my wife."

Only a few solemn words, and this man  
and woman, parted by long years of sin,  
shame and suffering, were made one at  
last.

The Squire rose from where, at his  
pastor's feet he had fallen on his knees  
beside the woman, then stooped to lift  
his wife, but started back with a cry of  
horror.

His restitution came all too late. At  
the feet of the sinner, the sinned against,  
lay dead.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The holidays are coming to be more  
and more observed every year in New  
England. In the earliest times our Puritan  
fathers forbade their observance. Within  
twenty-five years, in our rural  
towns at least, Christmas passed with but  
slight observance except the hanging of  
stockings by the children. Now the cus-  
tom of present giving prevails to such  
an extent that there is an immense trade  
in holiday goods all over the land; and  
everybody is disposed to remember all  
their friends. And among the many  
attractive presents from which to select,  
there are none more so than the holiday  
books.

In looking over these one is impressed  
with the great improvements in book  
making, especially of juvenile books;  
those in circulation twenty-five or more  
years ago were of a cheap character and  
poorly illustrated; now they are so bright  
and beautiful as to make all bright eyes  
sparkle with new lustre; and for the ben-  
efit of those who wish to select, we call  
special attention to the following:

"Feet and Wings" is a book to make  
the heart of any child glad for the next  
twelve months, but especially that of a  
boy. It is profusely illustrated with  
beautiful and spirited pictures of all kinds  
of beasts, birds and butterflies. The  
reading matter is of real worth and con-  
tains a rich amount of information in  
regard to the character and habits of the  
animals shown in the pictures. It is  
published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.,  
Philadelphia, and in illuminated covers  
sells at \$1.00.

"The Peterkin Papers," by Lucretia  
P. Hale, published by James R. Osgood  
& Co., price \$1.00, contains a large  
amount of extravagant but delightful  
nonsense, yet with a point in it all, show-  
ing the misfortunes of a family that can-  
not think for themselves, or only think  
in the wrong direction. Its fun from  
beginning to end is inimitable. It is  
made additionally attractive by attractive  
binding and comical etchings.

"William Henry and His Friends," by  
Mrs. A. M. Diaz; J. R. Osgood & Co.;  
price \$1.00, continues the pleasing ac-  
quaintance of the author of the William  
Henry letters. It is brim full of boy  
life. William Henry is a real boy, not  
an ideal one, and is characterized by those  
strange thoughts and follies that make  
the boys in your homes such a study and  
delight.

The Nursery, a monthly magazine,  
published by the Nursery Publishing Co.,  
Boston, at \$1.50 a year, is a fine exam-  
ple of what can be done to interest the  
youngest readers by way of clear type  
and beautiful cuts.

"Young Folks' Rhymes and Stories,"  
published by Lee & Shepard, Boston,  
illustrated boards, 75 cents, is an excel-  
lently pleasing book for younger children.  
It contains a unique alphabet, that  
makes every picture a puzzle picture.

The same publishers issue "Stories  
from the Arabian Nights," in a neat and  
beautifully illustrated volume at 75 cents.  
It contains the cream of the Arabian  
Nights, and all of them that a child need  
ever to read. It contains the stories of  
the Fisherman, the Sisters, Prince Ahmed,  
Aladdin, the Forty Robbers, and Sindbad  
the Sailor—stories that will ever be de-  
lightful to young or old. These have  
been selected by Dr. Samuel Eliot, and  
are printed without abridgement, but the  
text has been revised and simplified for  
this edition which has been adopted for  
use in the Boston public schools.

"The Wandering Jew," Fine Art Pub-  
lishing Co., 535 Pearl St., New York,

with illustrations by Gustave Doré; one  
volume, extra large quarto, \$2.50. This  
is a superb copy of this weird and fasci-  
nating legend that has come down to us  
from the Middle Ages. Its fascination  
is now forever enhanced by the masterly  
delineations of Doré. This unique and  
original production shows the wonderful  
resources of the artist's mind and his  
great facility with the pencil, perhaps in  
almost equal degree.

In turning over  
the designs of Doré one wonders that the  
artist could have told so much; that he  
could have made each scene tell the story  
in some new and varied form, making  
the very elements suggest, in novel and  
striking ways, the workings of the out-  
cast's mind. The book is handsomely  
bound, and will make a magnificent gift  
book for young or old.

The same firm also issue the "Doré  
Bible Gallery," and Cauterbrand's Ameri-  
can romance of "Atala."

VISIT TO A PIN FACTORY.

A writer in the New York Evening  
Post thus describes the mysteries of pin-  
making: The pin machine is the nearest  
approach that mechanics have ever made  
to the dexterity of the human hand. A  
small machine about the size of a ladies'  
sewing machine, only stronger, stands  
before you. On the back side a light  
bell descends from a long shaft at the  
ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged  
in rows on the floor. On the left side  
of our machine, hangs on a peg a small  
reel of wire that has been straightened  
by running through a compound system  
of rollers.

The wire descends, and the end of it  
enters the machine. It pulls it and bites  
it off by inches incessantly. 140 bites  
to a minute. Just as it seizes each bite,  
a little hammer with a concave face hits  
the end of the wire and upsets it to a  
head, while it grips in a counter-sunk  
hole between its teeth. With an out-<



Newsman Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—must pay for it in advance, or the publisher will not be responsible for its delivery.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher will not be responsible for its delivery.

3. The publisher is not responsible for the loss of papers or for the loss of money sent to him by mail, or for the loss of money sent to him by express, or for the loss of money sent to him by any other means.

Bangor Whig.

"LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS."

In the Representative district composed of the towns of Farmington and Perkins plantations in Franklin County last year 838 votes were cast in Farmington, with a Republican majority of 57, and 27 in Perkins plantation with a Democratic majority of 1. Both elected the Republican majority. Garcelon and his Council upon some pretence that the record was not made in open town meeting disfranchised Farmington, counting out its vote of 838, and issued the certificate to the Democratic candidate, the one and only party in Perkins plantation. The vote standing there 14 Democrats to 13 Republicans. This year Farmington threw 869 in all, 437 Republican, and 432 Democratic, and Perkins 10 Republican, and 20 Democratic, electing the latter by 3 majority. Rejecting Perkins the Republican candidate appeared by attorney before the Governor and Council and asked that the vote of Perkins be rejected from the count, under the provision in substance in our Statutes chap. 4, sec. 77: "If it does not appear by the return of the signatories of the certificate to the assessors and clerk, made to the office of the Secretary of State that the plantation has been duly organized" the votes shall be rejected and not counted by the Governor and Council. The plantation was unquestionably organized in 1858, but no return was ever made to the Secretary's office, signed by the officers as requested by law. The assessors had signed what purported to be a return, although defective in form, but that was not signed by the clerk. For that reason it was claimed that the vote should be rejected, so leaving the Republican candidate the majority. Instead of disfranchising the plantation, however, the Governor and Council unanimously decided they would admit the original record of 1858 as a proof of the organization, and counted the vote of Perkins and issued the certificate to the Democratic candidate.

The case of Judge of Probate for Somerset county was a more marked one still. A Republican lawyer eminently fitted for the place, ran for the office against Albert Moore, not a lawyer, but for twenty years past editor of a most bitter partisan weekly sheet published at Anson in that county. Less able than Pillsbury or Emery he was the peer of either in the malignity of his attacks upon every man or measure favoring the preservation of our Government from the attacks of its enemies and his paper was blatant in the defence of the grand larceny of his Council last winter.

Upon a canvass of the entire vote of the county Moore appeared to be elected by 2 majority. The Republican candidate appeared before the Governor and Council and claimed the certificate on the ground that Highland plantation, in that county, which threw 20 Democrats in majority, never made any return whatever, of the record of its organization, to the Secretary of State, and hence its vote could not be counted. Here was a case that would not only justify, but seemed to demand the rejection of the vote. That would elect the Republican judge for four years, by a majority of 18. Instead of counting it out, however, the Governor and Council admitted the original record of 40 years ago, and the testimony of the town clerk and one of the assessors who were present and took part in the organization, to show the fact, and a copy of the original record filed at the time of leaving the Secretary's office, to answer the requirement of the law, and counted the vote and issued the certificate of election to the Democratic candidate, Mr. Moore.

These are two leading cases out of the many of irregularities, mistakes and imperfections that came up during the official count. In every instance parties have been duly returned, proper corrections have been made in accordance with the law and the facts, and in the entire counting and declaration of votes by the Republican Governor and Council this year, not a citizen of Maine has been disfranchised, not a candidate deprived of any right, not the slightest partiality manifested in giving to every honest ballot its legitimate recognition and full effect.

In the whole work of canvassing the Governor and Council have been earnestly united in the desire to deal with impartial justice, and to the only two lawyers on the Board, Governor and Council, no special credit is due for the patient investigation and broad and equitable decision of all legal points involved.

Our local correspondents are politely requested to send in more items of town news. The political field is now practically clear, and all wish to turn their attention to developing town enterprises. Let those who receive a consideration for furnishing items fulfill their part of the contract.

**POLITICS AND RELIGION.**—At the late election in a Connecticut town a clergyman put his ballot for Representative into his vest pocket with other papers. When the return of the town was made up it read as follows:

John M. Smith (Rep.), 10.  
William Richmond (Dem.), 10.  
Mr. Anderson deposited his ballot in the congregation for her husband, gone to sea.

As to the "golden rule," it is an excellent guide to family and neighborhood and business relations, but there can be no higher or more golden rule for governments and municipalities than the unvarying and sharply defined provisions of the Constitution and the laws.—*Whig.*

The Democrats have always been great biggish concerning the "Constitution and the laws," yet they are and have been the worst enemies of the republic.

We still have doubts, notwithstanding the Lewiston Journal holds that the Legislature can properly make a law, between the balloting and the counting of the vote, that would change the result,—we still have doubts that such a law would be anything but safe as a precedent. If it may rightfully be resorted to, in order to count a candidate in, why may not the same rule work to count one out.—*Both Times.*

We fear that the Bath Times is playing stupid in the above. It certainly sees the difference between perverting the law to do wrong, and so interpreting it that it shall carry into effect the will of the people.

**FARMERS' MEETING.**—There will be a "Farmers' Institute" at Grange Hall, Norway, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, under the auspices of the Maine Board of Agriculture. First meeting at 10:30 a. m. Lectures by Prof. W. H. Jordan of the Maine State College, and Prof. J. W. Sanborn of the New Hampshire State College. All farmers in this vicinity should attend.

—Our Washington letter gives a fair account of the opening of Congress.

S. J. COURT—DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1880.

AT FRYEBURG.

HON. WM. WIRT VIRGIN, Judge.  
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Esq., Clerk.  
PITMAN PULFISTER, Reporter.  
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Sheriff.  
WM. A. BARROWS, Messenger.

Court met at the usual place at Fryeburg, last Tuesday. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the village. The usual preliminary proclamations were made and the jurors called. But sixteen of the panel responded. The full list of jurors was as follows:

Isaac L. French, Porter, Foreman.  
Hosea Allen, Denmark.  
Nathaniel Bean, Brownfield.  
Charles W. Bennett, Sweden.  
Stephen H. Fessenden, Hiram.  
James Flint, Albany.  
David Glover, Hartford.  
Benjamin F. Gupitell, Stow.  
Horace A. Hall, Oxford.  
Alonzo Howe, Bethel.  
Wyman H. Jones, Fryeburg.  
Amos E. McAllister, Stoneham.  
Albert Merrill, Lovell.  
E. A. Morse, Norway.  
Charles N. Porter, Paris.  
Augustus S. Rowe, Woodstock.  
Abel F. Sanborn, Fryeburg.  
George C. Wheeler, Waterford.

The Jury retired, and chose Isaac L. French, of Portland, as foreman.

No cases being presented for trial the jury was discharged Thursday morning.

Court adjourned on Friday. Although there were no trials, quite a large number of cases were disposed of by agreement and otherwise.

So little business has been done at this December term for several years that considerable talk of abolishing the term was heard. The hall in which it is held must be kept in better condition, if it is to hold there. The air is vile, being impregnated with stable and other odors so strongly as to threaten disease. The people of Fryeburg are pleased at being inhabitants of a half-shire, and we should dislike to see them deprived of the honor, but it is useless to ask Judges, Jurors, and Court officers to spend days in such a tainted atmosphere. But for the forbearance of Judge Virgin, the room would have been declared unfit for such use before this time.

SENATORIAL NOTES.

—Hon. Eugene Hale was in Portland Tuesday looking after the interests of his Senatorial candidacy. Congressman Frye is in Washington, where he understands he will remain during the session, leaving his Senatorial interests to the care of his friends.

—The Belfast Journal thinks Hale ought to be made Senator because, in case Frye should succeed, that portion of Maine lying East of the Penobscot River would be without a Republican Representative in either branch of Congress. Correct. And there are those who think that the same political management which has been in vogue in Eastern Maine extended to other sections would very soon deprive the entire State of Republican representation in Congress.—*Bridgton News.*

—The Senatorial contest is now squarely between Hon. W. P. Frye and Hon. Eugene Hale, with the chances, so far as we have been able to learn, in favor of the former. Without any desire to detract from Mr. Hale, who is an able and honorable man, we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Frye as the successor to the seat in the Senate which is to be made vacant by the retirement of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. We have no doubt that such is the feeling almost unanimously among the Republicans of this county, which ought and undoubtedly will find expression through the delegation in the Legislature.—*Farmington Chronicle.*

—There are few more popular men in Maine than William P. Frye. He has always carried his district for good majorities no matter how strong the opposition. He has been duly returned to Congress with the six militia men. The allusions to Whittier's former calling, to his religious views, and to Gen. Jackson, in the above quotation, will be readily understood; but the reference to "the six militia men" we do not comprehend, unless it is connected with some order by Gen. Jackson, which was made partly in 1814, and partly in 1815, or in 1814 or '45, Mr. Whittier was residing in Lowell, in charge of a weekly newspaper, from which it will be seen he was not "crushed" by the Mercury.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

**CONGRESSMAN'S CLAIM.**—The Republicans of Maine have a claim on credit, and will claim none, for doing their plain duty as honest men. But it will cause their opponents no moral harm to be reminded more than once of the situation in which they would find themselves if the Republicans should only follow the precedent set by the Maine Legislature, where he served three terms. He was Mayor of Lewiston in 1867, 1868 and 1869. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880. He has been a member of the National Republican Committee since 1872. There is no man in the State better fitted by experience in Legislation none more unswerving in the place who would discharge the duties of the office with more dignity.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**HOLIDAY GOODS.**—We call the attention of our readers to Gerry's holiday sale, advertised in another portion of this paper. A look through their store will convince you that Solomon was not wise when he said that there is nothing new under the sun, and that all things are vanity. Every year we see new toys on these counters, new designs of toilet articles, new styles of confectionery, new brands of cigars, new books with reduced prices, new and beautiful albums, and Bibles containing the words which their covers disprove; and we also see new children and new customers examining the goods and making purchases. If you want to see these new goods, go early in the day and avoid the rush, as there are so many goods, people are obliged to crowd in order to get a view of them. We note also that prices are still falling on holiday wares.

A STATEMENT WANTING VERIFICATION.

By a recent canvass of the towns of Oxford County, Maine, it was found that in half (16) of them there were no Protestants. In these same towns there are 1,361 Protestant children, from four to twenty years of age, who attend no Sabbath School.—*Congressionalist.*

"We do not know the authority for the above statement. But if true, there is need of Christian work at the East as well as the West. For Oxford County is in as good a religious condition as other counties in Maine; and Maine is at least full up with other Eastern States.—*Lewiston Journal.*

We picked this item up, a few weeks since, and made a flattering offer concerning the same; but no one seems ready to father the statements which it contains. We are aware that church going is not very fashionable; but doubt if this state of affairs exists.

LITERARY NOTES.

—An exchange says: "Below his neck Mr. T. was as personable and respectable as above. The terror is all in his head. And such a head! A little way off he has the appearance of a Hungarian grenadier, and reminds one of a thistle in bloom. Detached from the rest of him, what a window-washer his head would make!"

—The Congressionalist, noticed on another page, with such contributors as Prof. Austin Phelps, Rose Terry Cooke, Susan Coolidge, President Bartlett, Marion Harland, Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mary Clementine, and others, cannot fail to be enjoyed in the family. We cordially commend it to our readers.

—Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes writes a note to Mr. C. B. Peaslee, correcting an error in his patriotic hymn "Union and Liberty," which appeared in an early edition of his poems, and has been difficult to overtake. The verse as it is as follows:

"Yet if, by madness and treachery blighted,  
Dawns the dark hour when the sword thou must draw,  
Then the millions of the millions united,  
Smite the bold traitors to Freedom and Law."

—Of the success of Scribner's in England, Mr. Jennings writes as follows to the New York World: "What I was going to tell you about was the wonderful way in which American magazines are getting on in London. Scribner's has had a very large sale here for some years past, and its circulation must now be, I think, fully as great as that of any English magazine, and it would not surprise me to hear that it is greater. Its illustrations have made its way easy for it. A very distinguished wood-engraver once told me that no work done in England is finer nowadays is worthy to be compared with what he saw every month in Scribner. If I mentioned his name, there is no one on either side of the Atlantic who would dispute his fitness to pronounce an opinion on such a subject. The rapid advance of Scribner's is easily accounted for, and is thoroughly well deserved. The price of Scribner's Monthly is \$4.00 a year, and new subscribers who begin with the November number may secure, by the payment of \$1.00 additional, nine back numbers, containing all of Part I. of 'Schuyler's' now famous 'soldier's story,' 'The Great,' of which Rev. Edward Eggleston recently wrote: 'It is indeed a wonderful story, needing no aid to the imagination to make it one of the most curious in human history.' For \$2.50 extra, the two richly bound volumes of last year may be had in connection with the new subscription. Book-sellers everywhere, or the publishers, Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York, will supply the numbers and volumes."

—It seems that the distinguished poet, John G. Whittier, fifty years ago was editing a paper in Boston; and being a Whig he must have occasionally expressed his opposition to Gen. Jackson in terms not to be mistaken. After quitting the farm he earned a living until something more congenial to his taste was offered, at last; in short he was a shoemaker—a calling from which have arisen others no less distinguished than himself. Mr. Whittier's first experience as a well known business man of Lowell, and whose death took place only about one year ago. The Mercury of December 25, 1830, "sat down" on Mr. Whittier in this manner:—"We follow copy" in making this quotation—"J. G. Whittier's politics are a Poetry. He calls the President the foolish old gentleman." He raves about the merits of Henry Clay, as a love-sick swain does about the charms of his mistress;—and in all his ravings he ceases the thread of his discourses, till it is difficult to say whether his sole be his own or the Orator's. O. Whittier, thou art beside thyself. O, thou who on long nights, upon the ghosts of old Hickory's real or imaginary errors, at this rate, thou wilt not last long. Remember that thou shouldst not revile the rulers of the land. Thou oughtest to humble thyself before the Old Man—and take off thy hat and bow thyself before the white locks. Peradventure thou wilt follow the foolish old gentleman. The allusions to Whittier's former calling, to his religious views, and to Gen. Jackson, in the above quotation, will be readily understood; but the reference to "the six militia men" we do not comprehend, unless it is connected with some order by Gen. Jackson, which was made partly in 1814, and partly in 1815, or in 1814 or '45, Mr. Whittier was residing in Lowell, in charge of a weekly newspaper, from which it will be seen he was not "crushed" by the Mercury.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

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IN GENERAL.

—Sensationalism in the pulpit is again receiving the attention of the religious papers, and some pointed things are said against it. "Gospel Chalk Talks" and "Sermons in Oil" lead one of these papers to suggest that we are coming to a variety of religious exercises in colors and may yet find the Baptists running to water colors and missionary societies to Indian ink."

—Iowa is just now the resort of people who seek divorces. As it is stated the Legislature of that State will soon repeal the laws under which they are easily secured, parties who are tired of marital life will find the Maine divorce laws as favorable to them as any now existing in Iowa or Indiana. We venture to say that the proportion of divorces to marriages in Maine for the past year, was as great as in any State in the Union.

—The tils which flesh is heir to are more often due to impurities in the blood than to general supposition. The purification of this vital fluid enables the system to ward off its worst enemies. There is no doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best blood purifiers in the world, and we feel confident that those who give it a trial will not be disappointed.

—A remarkable family of fat children live in Barren county, Ky. The father, Smithland Chamber, weighs 130 pounds, and his wife only 112, but a six-year-old daughter weighs 230 pounds. The latter is about as tall as other girls of her age, but measures eighty-four inches about the waist. A son died when about five years old weighing 300 pounds, and some younger members of the family are growing fat rapidly.

—John Cornelius, of Plumstead, England, who was one of the light brigades making the charge of the "noble six hundred," fell dead recently. He was employed in breaking stones on the highway, though his services to his country merited an easier life in his old age.—*Philadelphia American.* Now see, here, don't ask too much of England, she has pensioned over 30,000 of her best men, and the rest ought to shift for themselves.

—The newspaper advertisement, an exchange truthfully says, is a never tiring worker in the interest of its employer. When the bill-distributor has disappeared from the streets, and the bills tramped into pulp, the advertisement is performing its silent mission in the family circles. It appears to be in the proportion of a greater number than the actual sale of the paper, for there are few newspapers that do not pass from hand to hand among three or four persons with every issue.

—Two women saved a train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad from destruction about a week ago. Train-wreckers had opened a switch and blocked the track by a loading flat car. This being discovered by Mr. Howell they took a lamp and stood on the track to warn the approaching train. The wind blew hard enough to extinguish the light on ordinary conditions; so one of the brave women held her hand over the chimney of the lamp until it was burnt and blistered. But the engineer saw the beacon in season.

—The most remarkable and unexpected feature of the population returns of Philadelphia is the fact that the native-born population has increased in a greater proportion than the foreign-born—in short, that in spite of immigration, always greatest in manufacturing centres, the Americans have multiplied faster than the foreigners. In 1870 they were 72.7 per cent. of the whole, but now they constitute more than three-fourths, or 75.8. There has also been a small increase in the proportion of negroes, who then constituted 4.5 per cent. of the whole and then 4.8 per cent. now.

—A curious story about the Irish land troubles comes from Carlow. The owner of a large property in that county received a memorial signed by seventy of his tenants stating that they would not any pay rent after Griffith's valuation. When the agent came to collect the rent he asked each tenant as he came in if he had signed the memorial and if he were willing to abide the consequences. In each case the answer was in the affirmative. Accordingly he announced, that from that day forth their rent was increased twenty per cent., it being that amount under Griffith's valuation.

—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, in a sermon at New York on a recent Sunday, told a story of Abraham Lincoln as follows: "At the close of a scientific convention held in Washington, the members called in a body to see the White House. Mr. Lincoln, as they were waiting in the east room, the President entered. A member addressed him, and after some fulsome remarks said: 'Mr. President, we trust during this time of trial in which the Nation is engaged, God is on our side, and will give us victory.' To this Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Sir, my concern is not whether God is on our side, my great concern is to be on God's side. My God is always right.'"

—An idiot, 27 years, who was recently examined before the students of one of the leading medical schools of St. Petersburg, showed that he had lost all the mental faculties except memory and mathematical calculation, but possessed these in a remarkable degree. The professor requested him to square numbers containing five and six figures; to extract the square root of like number and so on, all of which questions were correctly answered in the space of a few seconds. None of the mathematicians present could do anything like what the Professor requested some one to read poetry aloud for a few minutes, and the patient repeated it as literally as a phonograph.

—The turkey is not only popular in New England, but in France it is a popular dish, where it is served with truffles. In England the turkey is roasted with sausages tucked under his wings to give the meat a richer flavor. Henry IV. of France was a great lover of turkeys, and it is related that during the reign of Henry, the Archbishop of Bordeaux won on a wager a turkey with truffles. He reminded the loser of the bet, who replied, "My dear Archbishop, the truffles this year are not good." "Bah," responded the Archbishop, "that is a story started by the turkeys." It is said that during the reign of Henry, the Archbishop of Bordeaux won on a wager a turkey with truffles, which cost about \$5 each. Rhode Island can beat this all to pieces.

—There is a judicious movement among the Buffalo teachers looking toward the establishment in the public schools of that city of juvenile societies for the protection of animals. The meetings are to be occupied by the reading of interesting extracts or compositions upon the subject, the recitals of appropriate selections in poetry or prose; the relating of anecdotes and stories of the sagacity of animals, or the calling of attention to beautiful pictures of animals, and the singing of songs appropriate to the occasion. The President may offer prizes for humorous as well as for scholarship. Any plan which provides for teaching kindness and consideration to children is a wise one, and cruelty is quite as common a vice with boys as with men.

**CANVASSERS.**—Mr. W. E. Kneeland is canvassing Albany, Stoneham, and parts of Lovell and Waterford, for the Oxford Democrat and Russell's Map of Maine. Mr. Tho's S. McIntire will begin to canvass the town of Fryeburg this week. We want active men in every section of this County. The work must be pushed vigorously at this time. We need more names on our list, and must have them. The people of Oxford County can better afford to spend three cents per week to help their County paper than they can to send their money out of the State for cheap story papers. We commend our canvassers to the friends of the DEMOCRAT, and will appreciate any kindness shown to them.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

**ALBANY, Dec. 9.**—There is quite a large lumbering business carried on at Albany this winter. The Lynch lots are to be cleared of two million of pine and about five hundred cords of oak and birch. E. M. McKeen has taken the pine job which he lets out to different individuals to be hauled to the Kezar Pond. The birch and oak is to be sawed at Lynchville, where the oak staves will be manufactured into shooks and the birch strips go to Eliott and Bartlett's spool mill which does a large business manufacturing spools. This mill uses about four hundred thousand feet of spool timber yearly, which is manufactured by several mills thus giving a great number of men employment.

Chesley Fernald's new mill will be completed in about a week, when he will saw oak staves, spool strips and shingles. Stephen Libby is building a new mill situated on Crooked River about three miles from Sango Pond.

William Kilbourn and Joshua Saunders have purchased Daniel Warren's great oak lots, situated in the western part of this town. They will commence business on them this winter.

Cyrus Kneeland is busily at work making last-bucks. He will make thirty thousand this winter. W. E. K.

**FRYEBURG,** like most Maine towns, is beautiful in summer, but very bleak in winter. Thursday morning Dr. Lamson's thermometer registered 14 below. That is cold enough, but it is not so bad, after all, as it would be in some places, subject to high winds. Fryeburg village lies between the hills in such a position that the cold winds pass over or around it to a great extent, thus rendering the lowest temperature endurable. Every year the popularity of Fryeburg grows as a summer resort. Increasing numbers of visitors from the cities locate at the hotels and private boarding houses for the season. The Oxford House, kept by the Messrs. Pike, is the largest hotel in Fryeburg, and is one of the oldest in this section. It has large rooms and splendid accommodations for summer travel. A large stable, bowling alley, &c., are connected, and the city gent. who cannot enjoy himself here during the summer is too fastidious for this life. Near by is the store of John Locke, one of the solid citizens of Fryeburg. He has been town treasurer for many years, and is one of the oldest traders. He keeps a general country store, and carries a large stock.

R. C. Harmon, Druggist, is also something of a taxidermist. One of his store windows is filled with birds of his own mounting, while in various parts of the store are eagles—probably intended to scare the small boy's fingers out of the candy case. The birds make fine ornaments for store, office or residence.

Mrs. E. G. Fife & Co., are doing a rushing business in dress making, millinery and fancy goods. Seth runs the express in addition to his other cares of the law, insurance, and general supervision of the store, and thus keeps his hands running over full. Such industrious people as Mr. and Mrs. Fife should get along well in this life, and lay up a store of worldly goods.

We found our genial literary friend, A. F. Lewis, thinking up some new idea for the reading and listening public. Our readers will be glad to hear more frequently from Mr. L. He should not devote all his talents to people outside of Oxford County. His partner, Mr. Shirley, is very popular in town, being well stocked with a line of stories and events in the history of Webster and other great men whose memories are worshipped in Fryeburg. They run a general line of goods and are special agents for the Lazarus spectacles.

We saw slips of paper tacked about the stores with notices of meetings written on them. If these notices were sent to the Oxford Democrat, they would be published and thus receive a wider and more valuable circulation. We are always glad to notice meetings and gatherings of all kinds. Parties sending such notices should also order their job printing at this office when there is time to get the bills around in season. A large amount of Fryeburg printing goes to Portland, but our friends should try to remember their county paper as frequently as they can, and thus keep their money circulating in County limits.

**HAFTFORD, Dec. 6.**—On the 24, in the forenoon, some sixty, including neighbors, friends, three brothers from four living, Demus, from Hartford, with his wife, Albion and Elbridge, with their wives, Mrs. Turner, two sisters from three living, Mrs. Julius King, of Paris, and her husband, Mrs. Daniel Robinson, of Sumner, and her husband, nephews, nieces, &c., met at De Cyrus Ricker's, of Hartford, where five generations of Rickers have lived, to celebrate his fiftieth wedding anniversary. He and Miss Nancy Keen, of Buckfield, of the same school district, the Line, were married by Elder C. Philney, of Buckfield, in the presence of many, of whom Edward Irish and two brothers were present, Saturday, with their wives. Their family has increased to three children. Mrs. Thomas Stevens, of Sumner, was present with her husband and children; Miss Sarah R., preceptress at the Classical Institute, Waterville, was present with Mrs. Day, of Lewiston, a former classmate, and Henry, who resides at the old homestead, was present with his wife, two sons and two daughters. After hours of congratulations, interspersed with extra vocal and instrumental music, and viewing the presents of gold and silver, splendid autumn album from his brother James' widow, of Massachusetts, a beautiful arm chair, with other useful and ornamental souvenirs of affection, and postal cards too numerous to name, fifteen of the oldest couples were invited to the dining room, and seated at a table loaded with choice food. After a blessing invoked, a warm welcome by Mr. Ricker, with a request to help and enjoy ourselves was gratefully appreciated. After which the following exercises took place: Prayer; a letter from Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of Illinois; a poem written for the occasion by Wm. Bicknell; an address by the bridegroom, and closing prayer by Daniel Robinson, of Sumner. All then retired to the reception rooms where gospel songs were sung. Mrs. Jason Farrar, of Buckfield, at the organ, culminated the time until the others were called to the dining room, where they sang the tunes of y. olden times, with Mrs. Carol Fields, of Sumner, organist, drew the attention of old and

young. Capt. Lewis Bisbee and wife, of Sumner, and Wm. Bicknell and wife, of Hartford, seated near together at the table, knew by experience the sunshine of a golden wedding, which we hope Mr. Ricker and wife will live long to enjoy.

**HAFTFORD.**  
**HEBROX.**—The Pettengill farm recently advertised in the Oxford Democrat, has been sold to L. Goodwin & Son for \$1,200.00.

**PARIS.**—A. E. Shaw, dentist, has moved into the large south room over the Oxford Democrat office. He is now fully settled in comfortable quarters and will be glad to see all who need any operations upon the teeth.

Next Sunday being designated as a National Temperance day, Dr. H. C. Estes will deliver a discourse on the subject at the Baptist church in the evening. Temperance services will be held very generally throughout this country at that time. All friends of the cause and others are invited to attend our Sabbath service.

The Universalist Sabbath School, of this village, will hold appropriate Christmas exercises at their church on Christmas eve (Friday, the 24th). A Christmas tree will be one of the prominent features of the evening to which all whether members of the schools or not are cordially invited to contribute.

One of J. C. Marble's valuable horses took fright in the stable, last week, while the sleigh was being unloaded, and ran away. She smashed the shaft and dasher but escaped without further injury.

The Ladies' Social Circle will meet with Mrs. Geo. F. Hammond, Thursday evening, Dec. 16. All are cordially invited.

**SNOW'S FALLS.**—Mr. Charles Felton and wife celebrated the anniversary of their marriage by a variety wedding last Wednesday evening. The large gathering of friends at an early hour, and the table laden with presents, were tokens of the kind feelings with which they were regarded by their large circle of acquaintances. The evening was spent in social enjoyment, and after partaking of a bountiful supper they all returned home well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

**EAST SUMNER, Dec. 11.**—We are enjoying sharp winter weather, and excellent sledding which is being improved generally by our farmers in getting up a year's stock of wood. On Saturday morning the mercury indicated 22° below zero, the lowest point thus far.

The great query just now is what shall we do for water for our stock. Many wells have entirely failed, and there is but little water in the streams. Some are obliged to melt snow for family use, and others have postponed killing their pigs on account of the scarcity of water. One man proposes to skin his pig as he cannot procure sufficient water to scald.

Our schools have generally commenced with encouraging prospects. E. A. Austin, of Buckfield, and E. F. Thompson, of Portland, both from Colby University, are teaching in this vicinity. Geo. L. Dunham, of Paris, from the same institution, is teaching in Buckfield village.

**WEST PARIS, Dec. 10.**—The people of this place are intending to hold their usual Christmas festival at the M. E. Chapel. We understand that all are invited to participate.

Those desirous of purchasing Holiday goods will do well to make Mrs. M. G. Bradbury a call as she has lately received an assortment of goods from Boston and New York. Mrs. Bradbury has sold her old stand to Mrs. M. E. Curtis, where the Curtis Bros. are doing an extensive business, but the many friends and customers of Mrs. B. will be glad to learn that she intends to continue trade in the store which she has recently erected. We trust that her former business capacity and honesty will insure her a large share of patronage.

There has been some change in the employees of the G. T. R. at this station. Mr. J. G. Dexter, who for sometime has been agent at this depot, has resigned and accepted a situation on the Fitchburg railroad and goes highly recommended by the Superintendent and other officials of the G. T. R. The citizens are sorry to lose the services of one so faithful and correct in business and whose kindness to all was so much appreciated.

The Steam Mill occupied by J. H. Barrows, is not in operation now but will start again soon.

**WEST STONEHAM.**—Joseph Gammon started for Florida last Monday for his health.

Ephraim Durgin who has lately bought the Goodrich mill, will saw this winter two hundred cords of oak and birch, and three hundred thousand spruce logs.

**W. E. K.**  
—J. Pierce, Jeweller, South Paris, wishes all to understand that he has just returned from Boston with a large and valuable stock of jewelry and silver goods. He will sell goods suitable for holiday presents at low prices.

A brakeman on the R. F. & B. R. R. lost one of his hands, last week while shuffling cars at Buckfield. He placed his hand on the iron bunter while the next car was approaching. The iron being frosty his hand adhered, and he could not remove it before it was struck and crushed. Drs. Caldwell and Bridgman of Buckfield performed the surgical operation, and saved the poor fellow his thumb and fore finger.

**A NATIONAL WORK OF ART.**—The frieze of the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, which Costigini is completing, is sixty feet above the floor of the rotunda, 300 feet in circumference and 10 feet high. Brumidi's designs are being carried out. They are divided into fifteen groups to portray the following subjects: The Landing of Columbus, Cortez and Montezuma entering the Temple of the Sun, Pizarro with his Horse Progressing in the Conquest of Peru, The burial of De Soto in the Mississippi River, The Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas, The Disembarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers, William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, The Industrial Colonization of the New England States, General Oglethorpe and Muscogee Chief, Incident of the Colonization of Georgia, Battle of Lexington, Declaration of Independence, The Surrender of Cornwallis, The Battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh, The American Army Entering Mexico, and the Labors in the Gold Min. s of



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# President's Message

## SUPPLEMENT.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed, during the past year, with wealth, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for our people, and with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations.

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of chief magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a sufficient example of the power and authority of government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-chosen successors. The example is a fair one to impress profoundly thoughtful people in other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford. The immediate, general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election, gives gratifying assurance to our country, and to its friends throughout the world, that a government based on the free consent of intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, stability and permanency not found in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Constitution, still prevails in several of the late slaveholding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right of suffrage, which the Constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear.

They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the Constitution, is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political life. The same selfishness of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the Constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believed them to be wise and necessary, will continue to stand together and insist that they should be obeyed. The paramount question still is, as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of its chief political evil of the past; bygone will indeed be bygone; and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance and other important subjects will be reduced to their proper proportions, and resistance to nullification of the results of the war, will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. The inalienability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principle of our government. The Union is the expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained, does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives, and the Senate, which have the right to judge the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unflinchingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which belongs only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommended that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriating from the treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage or appointment for personal or partisan considerations have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the government. Abuses so

serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and places to be filled.

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions and removals, establishing a uniform method having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business.

Competitive examinations in aid of impartial appointments and promotions have been conducted for some years in some of the executive departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom houses and postoffices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over two thousand positions in the civil service have been subject, in their appointments and promotions, to the operations of published rules for this purpose during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subject to the same tests, and the result is free from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants. It is an effective protection from the pressure of improper influences, and the pressure of patronage, largely exacts the time and attention of appointing officers, to their great detriment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of private or party purposes, and leaving the employee of the government, freed from obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement.

These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the office where the rule for appointment by competitive examination have been applied.

A method which has so approved itself by experimental tests at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive, should be extended to all subordinate positions under the government, and the system of competitive examinations should be extended to the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the experience referred to in the improvement of these civil measures.

The examinations in the custom houses and postoffices have been held under many embarrassments and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable efforts in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and without an appropriation by Congress for compensation, it is not practicable to extend the systems of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1753 of the revised statutes authorizes the President to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, legal character, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; but the law is practically inoperative for want of the requisite appropriation.

I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to investigate the duties of the various sections of the civil service, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the government. The commission should be authorized to hold such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of departments, but it will also tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the legislative and executive departments. The most effectual check upon the pernicious competition of individuals for official positions, is the bestowal of office, will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as will leave every citizen as free as any other citizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his services for political purposes. A law which should guarantee free liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise contain contingent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired. An improvement of the civil service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal, has been found to be the practice under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the civil service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that the patronage of the spoils is inseparable from Congressional patronage is the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that Representatives and Senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective districts and States. It is not necessary to recite at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office, as stated in the national conventions of the leading parties of the country, have

again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question in any quarter. These authentic expressions of public opinion upon this all-important subject, are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the government.

Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions have been made by the United States, and that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. To this end the co-operation of the legislative department of the government is required alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion. Members of Congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them by reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden.

It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with respect to appointments to office by the President, and I also recommend that the provisions of section 1767, and of the sections following, of the revised statutes, comprising the tenure of office act, of March 3, 1867, be repealed. Believing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the co-operation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, I again commend the whole subject to your consideration.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to compel what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petty juries, its large influence over the administration of justice, exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the Territory, they are able to make effective their hostility to the law of Congress on the subject of polygamy, and to do so in a manner which is a constant menace to the public safety.

Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect, which encourages and sustains it. The power of Congress to extend suitable laws to protect the Territories is ample. It is not a case for halfway measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it controls one of our wealthiest and most populous Territories. It is a constant menace to the public safety. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and the family relation are the corner stone of our American society and civilization. Religious freedom, the separation of church and State, are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. To re-establish the interests and principles which polygamy and Mormonism have imperiled, and to fully reopen to intelligent and honest emigrants of all creeds and of all colors the right of settlement in a Territory which has been, in a great degree, closed to general emigration by intolerant and immoral institutions, it is recommended that the government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized.

I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges, and commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the Territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1807. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah, be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and that this Territory will in good time become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new States of the Union.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance.

My anticipation of an early reply from the British government to the demand for compensation for the injuries suffered by that industry at Fortuue bay, in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual message, was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April in the present year, and when received, exhibited a failure of good faith on the part of the British government, as to the measure of the fishery fishing privilege secured to our fishermen by the treaty of Washington, of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communication to Congress, in which I recommended the adoption of measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this government in maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen under the treaty, and toward securing an indemnity for the injury these interests had suffered. A bill to carry out these recommendations was introduced in the House of Representatives at the time of the adjournment of Congress in June last.

Within a few weeks I have received a communication from her majesty's government, renewing the consideration of the subject, both of the indemnity of the injuries at Fortuue bay, and of the interpretation of the treaty in which the previous correspondence had shown the two governments to be at variance. Upon both these topics the disposition toward a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortuue bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this government, presented in the previous correspondence, that the regulation of fishing interests of the shore-fishery of the provincial sea coasts, and the vessel fishery of our fishermen, should be

made the subject of conference and the current arrangement between the two governments.

I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two governments stood at the close of the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

In the important exhibition of arts and industries, which was held last year at Sydney, New South Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorably represented. The exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments, and the participation of the United States was recognized by Members of Congress. In the exhibition at Melbourne, the share taken by our country is no less notable, and an equal degree of success is confidently expected.

The state of peace and tranquillity now enjoyed in the nations of the continent of Europe has its favorable influence upon our diplomatic and commercial relations with them. We have concluded and ratified a convention with the French republic for the settlement of claims of the citizens of either country against the other. Under this convention a commission, presided over by a distinguished publicist, appointed in pursuance of the request of both nations, has been organized and has begun its sessions in this city. A congress to consider means for the protection of industrial property has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have appointed the ministers of the United States in France and Belgium as delegates. The international commission upon weights and measures also continues its work in Paris, and the congress of the nations of the world, which was held in Vienna, has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have appointed the ministers of the United States in France and Belgium as delegates. The international commission upon weights and measures also continues its work in Paris, and the congress of the nations of the world, which was held in Vienna, has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have appointed the ministers of the United States in France and Belgium as delegates.

Our friendly relations with the German empire continue without interruption. At the recent international exhibition, our fish and fisheries at Berlin, the participation of the United States, notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make its preparations, was extremely successful and meritorious, winning for private citizens of this country several of the high prizes, and for the country at large the principal prize of honor offered by his majesty the emperor. The results of this great success cannot but be advantageous to this important and growing industry. There is not a doubt that the co-operation of the two governments as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of naturalization, but recent dispatches from our minister at Berlin show that favorable progress is making toward an understanding in accordance with the views of this government, which makes and admits no distinction whatever between the rights of a native and a naturalized citizen of the United States. In practice, the complaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens abroad have never been fewer than at present.

It is not a case for halfway measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it controls one of our wealthiest and most populous Territories. It is a constant menace to the public safety. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and the family relation are the corner stone of our American society and civilization. Religious freedom, the separation of church and State, are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. To re-establish the interests and principles which polygamy and Mormonism have imperiled, and to fully reopen to intelligent and honest emigrants of all creeds and of all colors the right of settlement in a Territory which has been, in a great degree, closed to general emigration by intolerant and immoral institutions, it is recommended that the government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized.

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will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon Congress the propriety of making provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American legation, and the courthouse and jail connected with it. The Japanese government, with great generosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose an eligible piece of land.

In my last annual message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I renews the recommendation then made, that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promptly paid, and the residue returned to the nations, respectively, to which they justly and equitably belong.

The extradition treaty with the kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been for some time in course of negotiation, and during the past year, been concluded and duly ratified.

Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest, and have concluded a convention with that country, who has been charged by his royal highness Prince Charles, to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania. We hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quiet on the border between this country and Mexico would soon become so assured as to justify the modification of the orders, then in force, to our military commanders, in regard to crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries. Events moved in accordance with these expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of our own servants and the Mexican government. Subsequently the peace of the border was again disturbed by a savage raid, under the command of the Chief Victorio, but, by the combined and harmonious action of the military forces of both countries his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways, are on the point of disappearing, and that the great enterprise of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

New envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua, have recently arrived at this capital, whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

The relations between this government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian government for that purpose. The treaty obligations subsisting between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit of the canal across the isthmus of Panama, make it necessary that the conditions under which so stupendous a change in the region embrace d in this canal, should be effected—transforming, as it would, this isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and thoroughfare between them, for the navies and merchant ships of the world—should receive the approval of this government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations on our part, and consistent with our interests as the principal commercial power of the Western hemisphere. The views which I expressed in a special message to Congress in March last, in relation to this project, demand my reiterated expression of your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion "that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest."

The war between the republic of Chili on the one hand, and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other, still continues. This government has not felt called upon to interfere in a contest that is within the beligerent rights of the parties as independent States. We have, however, always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their difference, and have at times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices in this direction were recently accepted by all the belligerents, and it was hoped they would prove efficacious; but I regret to announce that the measures which the ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorized to take, with the view to bringing about a peace, were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights; in all of these the ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in protection of American interests.

The relations of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial, and their commercial intercourse steadily increases, to their mutual advantage.

The territorial disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for some time been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit of the foreign commerce of that Republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In Samoa, the government of King Mafua, under the support and recognition of the consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, seems to have given peace and tranquillity to the islands. While it does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government, which has been proposed, the common interests of the three great treaty powers require harmony in their relations to the native frame of government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them, and it is expected that they

will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

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There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways, are on the point of disappearing, and that the great enterprise of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

New envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua, have recently arrived at this capital, whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

The relations between this government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian government for that purpose. The treaty obligations subsisting between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit of the canal across the isthmus of Panama, make it necessary that the conditions under which so stupendous a change in the region embrace d in this canal, should be effected—transforming, as it would, this isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and thoroughfare between them, for the navies and merchant ships of the world—should receive the approval of this government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations on our part, and consistent with our interests as the principal commercial power of the Western hemisphere. The views which I expressed in a special message to Congress in March last, in relation to this project, demand my reiterated expression of your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion "that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest."

The war between the republic of Chili on the one hand, and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other, still continues. This government has not felt called upon to interfere in a contest that is within the beligerent rights of the parties as independent States. We have, however, always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their difference, and have at times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices in this direction were recently accepted by all the belligerents, and it was hoped they would prove efficacious; but I regret to announce that the measures which the ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorized to take, with the view to bringing about a peace, were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights; in all of these the ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in protection of American interests.

The relations of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial, and their commercial intercourse steadily increases, to their mutual advantage.

The territorial disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for some time been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit of the foreign commerce of that Republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In Samoa, the government of King Mafua, under the support and recognition of the consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, seems to have given peace and tranquillity to the islands. While it does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government, which has been proposed, the common interests of the three great treaty powers require harmony in their relations to the native frame of government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them, and it is expected that they

The condition of the financial affairs of the government, as shown by the report of the secretary of the treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast emigration is increasing our population, capital and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress; and our commercial relations with other countries are improving.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| From customs   | \$156,322,064 40 |
| From internal revenue  | 124,009,373 20   |
| From sales of public lands                                   | 1,016,906 02     |
| From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks       | 7,914,971 44     |
| From repurchase of bonds issued by Pacific railway companies | 1,707,307 18     |
| From sinking fund for Pacific railway companies              | 786,621 22       |
| From customs sea fines                                       | 1,145,800 16     |
| Penalties, etc.  | 1,537,029 00     |
| From less—consular, letters, patent, and lands               | 252,616 50       |
| From proceeds of sale of government property                 | 2,792,186 78     |
| From profits on coinage, etc.                                | 1,899,469 70     |
| From revenues of the District of Columbia                    | 4,099,663 98     |
| From miscellaneous sources                                   |                  |
| Total ordinary receipts                                      | \$343,526,610 98 |

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| The civil expenses  | \$15,693,963 55  |
| For foreign intercourse   | 221,459 29       |
| For Indian  | 4,945,457 09     |
| For pensions, including \$19,341,025 20 arrears of pensions                               | 66,777,174 44    |
| For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and armaments     | 58,116,916 22    |
| For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards | 13,636,984       |
| For miscellaneous expenditures—public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue | 34,636,591 00    |
| For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia                                   | 3,273,384 63     |
| For interest on the public debt   | 95,707,575 11    |
| For premium on bonds purchased readily as possible  | 2,795,320 42     |
| Total ordinary expenditures   | \$267,642,957 78 |

Leaving a surplus revenue of \$95,883,653 20

Which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in treasury, of \$8,984,434 21

Making \$104,868,087 41

Was applied to the redemption:

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Of bonds for the sinking fund | \$73,652,900 00 |
| Of fractional currency        | 231,717 41      |
| Of the loan of 1855           | 40,000 00       |
| Temporary loan                | 100 00          |
| Of county land scrip          | 25 00           |
| Of compound interest notes    | 16,500 00       |
| Of 30 notes of 1864           | 225 00          |
| Of one and two year notes     | 3,700 00        |
| Of old demand notes           | 495 00          |
| Total                         | \$73,968,087 41 |

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was \$37,931,643 55. There was applied toward the sum of \$73,968,087 41, being \$35,972,973 56 in excess of the actual requirements of the year.

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was \$343,526,610 98, an increase over the preceding year of \$39,694,438 52. Of the principal of the debt, \$104,868,087 41, being \$35,972,973 56 in excess of the actual requirements of the year, was sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year, and leave a surplus of \$95,883,653 20.

It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon to be redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of \$759,431,571 43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to \$188,609,644 65. Of the principal of the debt, \$104,868,087 41, being \$35,972,973 56 in excess of the actual requirements of the year, was sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year, and leave a surplus of \$95,883,653 20.

Within a short period over \$600,000 of five and six per cent. bonds will become redeemable. The present very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this subject by the secretary of the treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation, to enable the treasury department to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature.

The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. The fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proven groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since January 1, 1879, is estimated at \$27,590,438.

There are still in existence, unaccounted for, \$346,681,016 of United States legal-tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required in the judgment of Congress an issue of legal-tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of the notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment



of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they are issued. These notes long since became the property of the government, and a debt to be paid, and when paid, to be cancelled as evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore repeat what was said in the annual message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal-tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them legal-tender character, it was believed by many of the supporters of the measure that the silver dollar, which it authorized, would speedily become, under the operations of the law, of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill, who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage, if experience authorized by the bill the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar.

The coinage of silver dollars, under the act referred to, began in March, 1878, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate of coinage, the present amount, and the amount to be coined, are as follows: On November last was \$72,847,750. Of this amount \$47,084,450 remain in the treasury, and only \$25,763,300 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and to prevent its accumulation, but it has been necessary to incur for this purpose, but its return to the treasury is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar, containing 413 grains of silver, has not increased, but has fallen to the point of the passage of the act authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been eighty-eight and a half cents.

It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of the legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring, as it does, the coinage of a nominal dollar which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this single metal will be forced to the standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized market of the world.

The Constitution of the United States sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal-tender money, both gold and silver, of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The Constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal-tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to destroy the medium of exchange, and to disorganize the system of commerce. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the standard of the world. It will in my judgment contribute to this result if Congress will repeal as much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars containing only 413 grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the secretary of the treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value as bullion, with gold dollars. This will defend no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations is established.

The secretary of war reports that the expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$24,773,031. The appropriations for this department for the current fiscal year, amount to \$41,993,630.40.

With respect to the law, the secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (section 1,115, revised statutes) to not more than \$3,000 in interest, but that provision contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased.

The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi river, and the great tide of settlers which has flowed upon new territory, impose upon the military an entire change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer a necessity. Permanent quarters at points served by a more substantial character of travel, therefore, have been constructed, will be required. Under existing laws, permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized, the moneys received have reverted to the treasury, and could only become available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provision be made, by a general statute, for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, and for the application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country, their occupation is continued at great expense and inconvenience, because they afford the only available shelter for troops.

The absence of a large number of officers of the line in active duty, from their regiments, is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. The constant demand for small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various duties of officers for necessary services away from their regiments, occasions a scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent it is recommended that the law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list

as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities, be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the army.

Attention is called to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming, and disciplining the active militia of the country, and for the preparation of the militia in this respect. The reports of the adjutant-general of the army and the chief of ordnance touching this subject fully set forth its importance.

The report of the officer in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventy-eight thousand men now in operation in the army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The secretary recommends the enlistment of one hundred and fifty schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of commissary-sergeants. An appropriation is needed to supply the necessary equipment of the actual deficiencies of the law, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed on the same footing, as to promotion, with the other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws, the bureau of military justice consists of one officer, the judge advocate general, and the corps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the bureau of military justice, consisting of judge advocates upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

Special attention is called to the report of the chief of engineers upon the condition of the actual deficiencies of the law, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed on the same footing, as to promotion, with the other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws, the bureau of military justice consists of one officer, the judge advocate general, and the corps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the bureau of military justice, consisting of judge advocates upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

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gress the great services of the commander-in-chief, our army during the war for the Union, whose valor, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed on the same footing, as to promotion, with the other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws, the bureau of military justice consists of one officer, the judge advocate general, and the corps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the bureau of military justice, consisting of judge advocates upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

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The report of the commissioner asks attention particularly to the continued prevalence of an infectious and contagious cattle disease, known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as cattle-plague, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live stock and dressed meats. The value of meat-cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended August 31, 1880, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The commissioner of education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and mechanics, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The commissioner also reports that the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation is made that the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States.

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One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned beverage tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

If some men could be sold for what they think themselves worth, and could be bought at their actual value, diamonds would be plenty in the almshouses of this free republic.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

Trust Those Who Have Tried. W. L. Hawkins, druggist, Princeton, N. J.: The past year is the first of many that I have been free from Catarrh, which I attribute to the use of Ely's Cream Balm. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has worked like a charm. Jared D. Wolfe, insurance agent, October 22, 1880. I have had Catarrh for a number of years in its worst form. Before I had used one bottle of your Cream Balm droppings into my throat and nostrils, I had almost entirely cured myself. I have used a great many remedies, but nothing that equals yours. It also gives immediate relief for cold in the head. Mrs. J. D. Hagdon, Union, N. Y., December 1, 1880. Price, 50 cents. Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for 60 cents.

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

The Veitac Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. We have a special offer for those who are afflicted upon 30 days' trial. Their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

Malaria fevers can be prevented, also other malarial diseases, by occasionally using Dr. Sargent's Liver Regulator, the oldest, general, Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

Get Lyon's Patent Hot Stiffeners applied to these new boots before you run them over.

The remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women, is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—*Modern Magazine.*

GREAT HOUSE MEDICINE. DR. THOMAS' PAIN EXPELLER. This is the best medicine for all pains, whether in the head, back, chest, or limbs. It is the only medicine that will cure all pains, whether in the head, back, chest, or limbs. It is the only medicine that will cure all pains, whether in the head, back, chest, or limbs.

Vegetine. Kidney Complaints. DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and aching, usually at first a dull, but later a sharp, pain, which is increased by motion. There is also a frequent desire to urinate, and the urine is often cloudy and contains much mucus. In some cases, the urine is also bloody. The disease is often accompanied by a general debility, and a loss of appetite. The disease is often accompanied by a general debility, and a loss of appetite.

Kidney Complaints. CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and I feel compelled to state that it has done me much good. I have been suffering from a complaint of the kidneys for some time, and I feel compelled to state that it has done me much good.

Attested by R. H. Ashfield, druggist, corner Eighth and Central avenues, CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENSON. I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try your VEGETINE, and I feel compelled to state that it has done me much good.

It is a most valuable remedy, and I feel compelled to state that it has done me much good.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

HEALTH. THE KEYSTONE. NO. 1. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PURE TEAS. Agents wanted everywhere. Allen's Lung Balm. Sold everywhere.

MUSTACHE & WHISKERS. Agents wanted everywhere. Allen's Lung Balm. Sold everywhere.

YOUNG MEN. Agents wanted everywhere. Allen's Lung Balm. Sold everywhere.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. Agents wanted everywhere. Allen's Lung Balm. Sold everywhere.

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JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.