

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 18, 1881.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed to his name or not, is responsible for the payment of the same. 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears due to the publisher, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not. 3. The Court has decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is a criminal offense under the fraud law.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual gathering of the members of the Maine State Temperance Society will take place in Monahan Hall, Augusta, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27, 1881, commencing at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. We earnestly invite all temperance men and women, who approve and support the policy of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, and are in favor of whatever penalties of law that may be necessary for their complete suppression, to come and unite with us. The usual reduction of fare may be expected on the several railroads.

JOSUAH NYE, President.
L. W. STARR, Secretary.
AUGUSTA, Jan. 10, 1881.

AWAKE!

The Portland Press which has been a sleeping beauty for months has just waked up and has the following lively comment on Governor Plaisted's inaugural address.

Governor Plaisted's message is much like Barnum's Living Skelton, remarkable for length and richness. It begins with a self-disparaging and ends with a panegyric on the Roman constitution. A State paper that spans the immense gulf between Plaid and Cicero must necessarily be of extraordinary length. The message certainly has that excuse for its tediousness, and none other.

The Governor devotes a great part of his communication to the Legislature to topics which do not concern him in his official character. He seizes the occasion to discuss the question of national finances, falls into a pretended fight at the power of the railroads, advances a demagogical plea for the re-employment of the unemployed, and makes himself ridiculous by expressing apprehensions of dangers to come from the gathering of representative bodies of our volunteer militia at the national capital on inauguration day.

In treating of State affairs the recommendations of Governor Plaisted in regard to taxation and to State institutions are general and vague. He thinks the Agricultural College a good thing, wants the name of the Reform School changed to Industrial School for Boys, urges the constitution of a Board of Equalization of Taxes, and uses many words in saying nothing about the Insane Hospital. Of course he assumes to fear judicial usurpation. This is doubtless done to please the notorious returning board of 1879 and its Union supporters. Considering the narrow escape he has had from the jurisdiction of the courts his remarks are, to say the least, in the worst possible taste. They resemble the exultation of a man who has escaped justice through a flaw in the indictment.

Those who read the message will readily conclude that we have not a western Governor for the next two years. Those who do not read it will save themselves many a yawn and lose nothing worth holding.

GOOD SENSE.

The President of our State Senate, on taking the chair at organization time, made the following sensible remark:

Within the last few years several amendments to our State constitution have been presented to the people. The frequent tinkering of the constitution is a matter of doubtful expediency. The constitution is or should be the outline or framework of political governments and as a distinguished writer has said "should not be made to embrace within its iron grasp those subjects, in regard to which the policy or interest of the State or of its people may vary from time to time and therefore are more properly left to control of the Legislature, which can more easily and speedily make the required changes."

We have opposed this constitutional tinkering from the first. If it is continued, our Constitution will soon be in a state of complication similar to that of the Statute Book. Let the Constitution alone for a few years. Then if changes are needed give it a thorough revision and let it rest again. Don't be so foolish as we have been for the past few years. We had a commission to revise the Constitution. Its work was well done. The Legislature cut this to pieces and has given us the provisions one at a time, until now they are nearly all adopted. Don't let the people get the idea that this document is a simple law to be altered with thoughtlessness and frequency. It is, or should be more.

—John Monroe, formerly of South Waterford, now our Leadville correspondent, has sent us three Leadville papers. They are the January 1, issue of the Leadville Daily Herald, containing 16 pages 21 x 26 inches; the Leadville Weekly Democrat, 20 pages 14 x 22 inches, and the Carbonate Weekly Chronicle, 20 pages, 16 x 24 inches. These issues are all largely illustrated with cuts of prominent places and buildings, mines and factories of Leadville. They do their printing on a large scale; but if a man can do only two-thirds of the work there which he can do in the East, as Monroe recently wrote, life cannot be long enough to read the papers.

—Reform in the clerical service of Maine cities and towns is imperatively needed. Town clerks should be required to pass an examination in the art of correctly spelling the English language before they are allowed to qualify. A man who, like that clerk up in Oxford county, after seeing the name of his candidate day after day in the newspapers and finally on the printed ballot, miscalculates it on the returns by inserting two or three superfluous letters, is clearly unfit for keeping municipal records.

—Queer how all the bad things come from Oxford County. It is important to be prominent some way, however. If these cases are hunted down they may turn out like our destruction of religion and shortness of Bibles which we showed up two weeks ago.

—We publish a call for the Annual Meeting of the Maine State Temperance Society, at Augusta. We hope there will be a full attendance—and no doubt there will be. We also trust that if the radicals are out-numbered they won't cry baby and shout that a mob has whipped them. We expect to see a sensible meeting this time.

—We received a pleasant call from Mr. B. W. Dean, of Worcester, Mass., last week. Mr. Dean is a native of Paris, and is now visiting in the Dean neighborhood.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday the Legislature got fairly at work again. The committee on elections had a meeting, and decided by a vote of 13 to 3 to report that Harris M. Plaisted was elected Governor for the years 1881-82, by a plurality vote.

On Wednesday the committee reported to both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate a lengthy debate took place on a motion to substitute the minority report for the majority. Three members presented a minority report, which declared there had been no election, as no candidate had a majority of votes. Both Oxford Senators spoke in favor of giving the seat to Plaisted. Below is the Kennebec Journal report of their remarks:

MR. WALKER said: Did not wish to consume much time of the Senate. The question of law and fact involved he had been endeavoring to give some attention to as chairman of the sub-committee. Whether on law or fact the committee had acted in a spirit of fairness and candor. The minority had not attacked the substance of the majority report of the majority, and the form of the report of the majority, and it was the spirit of the committee that form should override substance, and he trusted the same general spirit that had governed the committee thus far would continue. Nothing could be plainer than the language of the resolve that a plurality of votes should elect. The committee had found that Harris M. Plaisted had a plurality. What is our duty but to declare him elected? All law has the presumption that it is constitutional. The people knew the importance of the measure upon which they were voting and the relation to their votes as a motive for us to regard this law as binding. It is an enjoyable position for us to stand on a high plane and to reject all technicalities. This opposition was born of defeat. Let us move forward in the spirit of fairness.

MR. BISBEE took exception to the gentleman from Paris on the fact that the people did not know on what they were voting. When it was passed last winter it was thoroughly promulgated by the press, and it was one of the issues of the campaign, for the opposition knew that under it, unless they forced their way through, they would be placed in a position to submit their will to the people. I submit that we did know for what we were voting, and further, from the time the proclamation was made by the Governor to the present, it has been a part of the constitution.

When a vote was reached, the majority report was adopted by a vote of 20 to 9. In the House there was no debate, but the matter was settled by a yea and nay vote, which stood 129 to 8. All the Oxford Representatives voted in favor of Plaisted and a fair equitable count. Gen. Plaisted was notified by telegraph of his election, and replied that he would be present for inauguration the following day.

On Thursday Gen. Plaisted was inaugurated, and read his address, which we present, on an extra sheet, to each of our subscribers. The Portland Press comments on the address, published in another column, meet our approval. The committees were also announced, and we find Oxford County represented as follows:

Senator Walker is on Bills in Second Reading, Legal Affairs, and on Towns. Senator Bisbee is on Engrossed Bills, Judiciary and State Prison. Mr. Bridgman of Buckfield is on Legal Affairs; Mr. Sweet of Brownfield on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, and on Engrossed Bills; Andrews of Norway on Agriculture, and Change of Names; Rowe of Peru on Military Affairs; Twitchell of Bethel on Interior Waters, and on Towns; Bean of Denmark on Claims; Marble of Paris on Insane Hospital, and Education. Our County is well represented on all the committees, and we have a strong delegation in both branches.

On Friday both branches held short sessions and then adjourned over until Tuesday next. A considerable number of matters were tossed into the legislative hopper to be ground, among which was an application for a charter for an eclectic medical college to be located in Lewiston. It was voted to elect a United States Senator on the 18th inst. at noon. The House ordered printed 2,000 copies of the Governor's message. In the Senate Mr. Bisbee of Oxford offered an order for the appointment of a committee of five on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join for the appointment of the State for Congressmen and members of the Legislature. The order was tabled after being discussed. Mr. Dingley of Androscoggin contending that there should be three committees to take charge of so important a matter.

Bangor Whig.

ANOTHER CONUNDRUM FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier: While the members of the Legislature are wrestling with the gubernatorial question, I wish to propose a question for some one to answer. Will a Council elected in advance of the time provided by the Constitution, be a legally constituted body? If not, shall we have as the result of the final decision of the Governor question a facta Council? The Constitution of this State provides for the election of a Governor, before a Council can be elected. Our Legislature have elected and qualified a Council. Will blunders ever cease? or will Legislatures ever acquit themselves with the provisions of the Constitution?

—A. J. M. The Thomaston Herald states that the new Warden of the State Prison has tendered the clerkship of the Prison to Mr. T. A. Carr. As Mr. Carr is a Democrat, such a proposition, if actually made by the Warden, indicates that he is affected by the "magnanimity" disease now so prevalent among Republicans. Its victims develop a disposition to question with what does not belong to them. It is well illustrated by a story told with great relish by Uncle Silas Kallioh, of a day laborer in a neighboring town, who soothed his passage to the unseen world and gave proof of his paternal affection at the last hour by willing to his son John his brother John's schooner. Carr may be competent for a clerk, but there are plenty of Republicans just as competent. Democrats do not appoint Republican clerks.—Rockland Free Press.

NORWAY NATIONAL BANK.

The annual meeting for election of Directors of Norway National Bank was held January 11. The old board was re-elected consisting of Wm. Frost, 2d, President; H. M. Pearce, Vice President; C. N. Tubbs, Alva Shurtliff, Timothy Walker, J. K. Hammond and Solomon I. Millett, Trustees. Two dividends of three per cent each have been declared the past year. It was also voted to reduce the rate of discount to seven per cent.

—Hon. J. B. Brown, one of the heaviest business men of Portland, was buried last week. His death was caused by falling upon the icy sidewalks of that city.

OUR DELEGATION.

We publish below the record of Oxford County delegation to the Legislature as prepared by Howard Owen of Augusta, and published by him in pamphlet form.

ANDREWS, ALBERT F., Norway. Republican. [No return.]

BEAN, WILLIAM, Denmark. Republican. Universalist, farmer and lumberman, married; age 75. Born in Waterbury, and attended the district school. Member of the Legislature in 1865 and 1870. Formerly a whig.

BISBEE, GEORGE D., Buckfield. (Oxford County). Republican, Baptist, lawyer, married; age 38. Born in Hartford, and received an academic education. Entered the law office of the late Judge Elisha Winter and Isaac Randall, at Dixfield, in August, 1860; remained as a law student till June, 1862, when he was admitted as a private in Co. C, 15th Maine Regiment. Participated with the regiment at the battles of Antietam or South Mountain, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; wounded at Fredericksburg, and promoted to a Lieutenant March 25, 1863; captured July 18, 1863, at Gettysburg, and remained a prisoner eighteen months, and confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Macon and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston and Columbia, S. C. Was with the five hundred New England officers who were put in the city of Charleston, under fire, to keep the Federal garrison from attacking the city. Enlisted as a private in the 20th Maine Regt., transferred to the 54th Mass., by promotion. Has held the various town offices.

BRIDGMAN, THOMAS S., Buckfield. Democrat, Unitarian, lawyer, married; age 43. Born in Buckfield, and educated at Bowdoin College. Enlisted in the 20th Maine Regt., transferred to the 54th Mass., by promotion. Has held the various town offices.

KIMBALL, CHARLES W., Rumford. Polt. Republican, Universalist, retail grocer, married; age 41. Born in Rumford and attended the common school. Has been Postmaster eighteen years, and town treasurer for the last two years. Always a Republican.

MARBLE, JAMES CARTER, Paris. Republican, Universalist, powder manufacturer, married; age 59. Born in Bethel, and attended the common school. Parents removed from Bethel to Paris when he was seven years old. Served as clerk in mercantile business, and then as a clerk in the office of the Maine House of Representatives. Soon after purchased the Buckfield Powder Mills, and the manufacture of powder has been his principal business for over thirty years. Has also owned mills and carried on the business in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Canada. Suffered from business generally on account of poor health. Member of the Maine House in 1861-62-63.

ROWE, HENRY, Peru. National Greenback, Universalist, farmer and dealer in cattle, married; age 51. Born in Hebron, and attended the common school. A soldier in the First Maine Heavy Artillery; wounded at Spotsylvania. Formerly a democrat.

SWEET, JOHN ALLEN, Brownfield. Democrat, Universalist, physician and surgeon, single; age 24. Born in Brownfield, spent six years in Minneapolis, Minn.; graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1876; attended medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1880. His family has always been prominent in the medical profession in this State and elsewhere.

TWITCHELL, SAMUEL B., Bethel. Republican, Congregationalist, farmer, married; age 51. Born in Bethel, and attended the common schools and Gould's Academy. Has held the various town offices. Member of the last house.

WALKER, AUGUSTUS H., Lovell. (Oxford County). Republican, Congregationalist, lawyer, single; age 46. Born in Fryeburg; graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in the class of 1856. Participated in the war in defense of the Union, being commissioned with rank of Major in 1862. Judge of Probate of Oxford County from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1880.

Portland Advertiser.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK. Throughout every campaign since the Greenback party came into existence, we Republicans have been yelling themselves hoarse over the burdens of the national banks. If we believe in the Greenback party, we believe in the fact that the banks pay such a large tax that little or nothing is actually made in banking business. The Greenbackers claim that, under the class legislation of the Republicans there is no kind of business more profitable and with so little risk as banking. We will answer in a word—No! We are glad to see this evidence that the whole discussion of questions of public policy is to be resumed in Maine. Personal politics have too long excluded every other consideration.

The price of the share of Northern National Bank stock is now \$100. Our paper says that it is a mistake to say that the law was enacted to protect bankers. It was enacted to protect the public. Everybody understands that the holders of national bills are protected by the law of national bills, a special deposit of United States bonds in the treasury at Washington, as security for the bills. It is not so generally understood that the law requires a surplus fund to be maintained for the protection of depositors. The whole capital held for the payment of deposits, but the shareholders are individually liable for an amount in addition equal to the par value of their shares; besides, they are required to set aside one-tenth of the net profits over and above the dividends to a fund of 20 per cent of the capital, and no dividend can be declared until after this deduction is made.

A prudent bank would maintain a surplus fund of its own accord; but the law leaves nothing to the discretion of the directors. The surplus cannot be divided among the shareholders, on any pretext. To provide for bad years, well managed banks have reserved another fund, for the benefit of their shareholders, known as un-divided profits.

Now the capital belonging to each shareholder evidently consists of three items,—the original capital, the surplus required by law, and the undivided profits voluntarily set apart for a rainy day. And there is no privacy about any of these matters. The exact condition of every national bank is published five times a year in the home papers, and in more permanent form in the annual report of the Comptroller of Currency. This report for the Northern National Bank, at Hallowell, shows the capital as follows:

Capital stock paid in,	\$100,000
Surplus fund,	20,000
Other undivided profits,	15,118
Total,	\$135,118

When the shares of this stock are sold at 187 to 189, therefore, they are sold at par.

—Wheeler & Shurtliff, of South Paris, are doing a good, safe insurance business. W. J. Wheeler also is selling large numbers of pianos and organs on favorable terms. His advertisement appears in another column. If you want anything in either of these lines call at the spacious office under Odd Fellows' Block.

MINING.

Maine mining stocks are in good request and scarce comparatively. One of the leading mines of the Blue Hill are now desulphurizing their ores, preparatory to smelting, and their smelting works will be completed as soon as the ore is ready. By advertisement in a Boston paper a firm there are desirous of buying quite a long list of leading Maine mining stocks. This shows a new departure, for heretofore the pressure has been from the seller rather than the buyers, and it indicates that present holders have increasing confidence in the value of their investments.

The Sullivan Journal has the following report of Mr. Emerson, the new superintendent of the Golden Circle mine, under date of Dec. 21:

On taking charge I found the length of the incline to be 27 feet, with a height of 6 feet. Have advanced the decline two feet and widened it three feet. On the eastern side numerous stringers have come in, widening the vein to 10 inches. Have not as yet determined the width of the so-called 8 inch vein on west. Three feet of the incline breast is in beautiful quartz. Bunches of small showing free gold can be picked up on the dump. Have advanced incline 3 feet since December 23, finding a good ore. We are now going down on an angle of 45°, and as we find depth the ore improves in quantity and in quality. On Thursday last the haulage rope broke from the bottom of the decline, and every fragment of rock showed free gold. We find our work very exciting.

Milton.—The character of the rock in contact with No. 1 still remains as reported last week; with Burlington drill running without cessation we have only been able to make five feet during the week; total length of cross-cut to date 185 feet. The northerly cross-cut from 180 foot of No. 2 still continues in good working ground, has been driven 12 feet during the week.

Blue Hill.—The Ellsworth American says that the Douglas Copper Mining Co., and also the Twin Lead Co., are at work on foundations for smelting works, while the Blue Hill mine are raising their frame for smelting works.

The mines of Maine are just now attracting a good deal of attention among investors, and there is no longer any doubt of the existence in this State of a large amount of copper. A large amount of work has been done and evidence is not wanting to satisfy any fair-minded man that the Maine mines must come to the front as a producer of silver and copper bullion.—New York Conservative.

PROHIBITION IN CUMBERLAND.—The deputy sheriffs of Cumberland county—four in number—who were appointed specially to attend to seizures of liquors, and who have been in office six years on their retirement, are, in consequence of the shortness of their term of office, proceeding during their term of office. It appears that the number of persons committed to jail for the violation of the liquor law is 344, and the number of years to which they were sentenced footed up to 63 years. The amount of fines collected last year was \$1,200, and the whole cost of collecting that amount has been \$73,872.17, a profit of \$54,338.92, or \$5.56-48 yearly. During this time they have made a further profit of \$7,108.60 from the sale of liquor vessels, and spilled 48,565 gallons of malt liquors, 4,223 barrels of beer, 104 barrels of lager beer, and 17,299 gallons of spirituous liquors. Thirty persons paid \$68,528.33, of the above mentioned fines, varying from \$1,000 to \$3,835, the latter amount being paid by Patrick McGilchey. James McGilchey paid \$5,140. Michael Hogan \$5,035, and M. S. Gibson \$4,000. Each of these three paid in full of their fines in addition to their fines.—Journal.

—Mr. C. B. Keith, of Norway, whose advertisement appears in another portion of this paper, has for a long time been engaged in his present business in Oxford County, and has done a large amount of monumental and cemetery work. He now comes into the field with a new material (White Bronze) which promises to be as durable as marble or granite, while it is less expensive. The material has received commendatory notice from many of the best chemists of the country, including Prof. J. W. Armstrong, N. Y. Normal School; Prof. B. F. Craig, U. S. Govt. Chemist; Prof. S. P. Sharps, of Boston; Prof. C. G. Wheeler, of Chicago University; and many others. Mr. Keith has put in some of this work, and has satisfactory testimonials from Rev. L. H. Tabor and others, which he will soon make public. Mr. Keith continues in the granite and marble business as well, and will guarantee satisfaction in the future as in the past.

A FEW COMMENTS.

There are other parts of Gov. Plaisted's message as obnoxious as those which we have noticed above, but what we have said is enough to show that it is the stump speech of a demagogue. It will unite all Republicans in the Legislature, and disgust all who are not the best members of the opposition.

Among the gentlemen in the audience, yesterday, who witnessed the inaugural address of General Plaisted, were Capt. Black, Capt. Chase of Portland, ex-Councilor Fogg, Sawyer of Phillips, and other politicians of like ilk. Peering over the railing of the south gallery, we recognized the faces of men who bore dishonorable scars in the association of last winter. Probably they thought that the new regime was an auspicious occasion for them to reappear in the State House. When the General had finished his message, and smilingly turned to receive the congratulations of his friends, he hastened to grasp him by the hand and felicitate him upon his success. Surely if our Governor is to be surrounded by such a disreputable crowd of advisers, we can but echo the sentiment, "God save the State of Maine!"—Kennebec Journal.

OUR NEW SENATOR.—Mr. Hale, who is to take the seat in the Senate now held by Hannibal Hamlin, is only 44 years of age. He was born in Fryeburg, June 19, 1836. He pursued his studies successfully at the town schools, and Solon Chase, who was his teacher one winter, speaks of him as a studious boy and a bright scholar. He fitted for and entered Bowdoin College, where he did not graduate. He was elected to the Senate in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882 with great success. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the fifth district, and was re-elected four times. In 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature from Ellsworth, and distinguished himself during the trying times in the counting-out operations, where, as a trained parliamentarian, he was able to do good service. His wife is the daughter of the late Zach. Chandler of Michigan, and is a woman of family, well educated, and in many cases, vice and cruelty. Adultery, cruelty, desertion, drunkenness and neglect to provide are the chief causes assigned.—Whig.

—A party with Representatives in Congress who are ready to pull hair and knock down to advance their principles is not the dying party.—Chase's Inquirer.

—There were two of them, Solon Sparks, Democrat, and Weaver, Greenbacker, and both wanted to pull hair and knock down—when they were working party friends.—Belfast Journal.

STARTLING FACTS.—A recent collation of our Court records for Penobscot County reveals the following startling facts: Number of divorces granted in 1880, eighty-four; in 1878, sixty; in 1876, eighty-six; in 1874, seventy-one. It is also true that a large number of applications are now on file awaiting action of the Court. These facts reveal volumes of family wretchedness and in many cases, vice and cruelty. Adultery, cruelty, desertion, drunkenness and neglect to provide are the chief causes assigned.—Whig.

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OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ANDOVER, Jan. 13.—We had about a foot and a half of snow fall Monday last, requiring much highway work Tuesday to put the roads in a passable condition.

Shepard, Brown & Staples draw their timber on two sleds now and not drag it.

William Virgin, at work for J. A. Thurston, was found in the logging road half a mile from camp, Sunday at 10 a. m., in an insensible condition with his limbs badly frost bitten. He was taken to Andover Corner, but he never rallied, and died Sunday evening. It appears the Saturday evening before he was found, he came out to the village, five miles, and late that evening was accompanied on his way to camp by two learned boys, about half way to the camp or as far as the Learned's house where Virgin was invited by them to spend the night, but refused and went on. It appears he made quite an effort the last half mile he traveled, to reach camp; a bottle was found in the road. It is to be hoped he was not intoxicated, and it is to be regretted so much intolerance is noticeable by many of our too fast boys, not young men; and again it is to be regretted rum selling by some of our citizens who pretend to move and have their being in good society. After a long delay on the part of our town officials a coroner's inquest and post-mortem investigation is being held, at this writing, over the remains of the unfortunate young man. Mr. Virgin was not a resident of this town, but of Rumford.

MORE ANON.

CANTON, Jan. 15.—At the regular meeting of Canton Lodge, K. of H., on the 7th inst., the following officers were installed by Past Dictator W. H. H. Washburn, installing officer:

C. O. Holt, D.; E. F. Greenwood, A. D.; R. A. Barrows, V. D.; M. Peabody, R.; M. R. Davis, F. R.; G. Ellis, Treas.; J. S. McDaniel, Chap.

The Lodge is in a prosperous condition, having about thirty members.

The entire stock of goods of Messrs. G. T. Piper & Co., will be sold at public auction, commencing Monday, Jan. 17, and continuing each afternoon and evening until closed out.

Friday night was one of the roughest we have had this winter.

COMPOSING STOCK.

FRYEBURG, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Edward Shirley died last Sunday after a brief illness, having been attacked, as is supposed, by disease of the heart the previous day. Mrs. Shirley was a woman who will be long remembered for her many excellences of character; her life abounded in fruit and good works and will long speak her virtues in the community which mourns her loss. Her age was seventy five years.

The father of F. A. Wiley was buried this week.

Dr. Lamson has been confined to his house the past week with diphtheria.

GRAFTON, Jan. 7.—The scholars of district No. 1, assisted by their teacher, gave an entertainment on New Year's eve, at the house of Rufus Farrar. The programme consisted of singing, tableaux, recitations, dialogues and declamations. Miss Angie Farrar as "Old Mother Goose," created considerable merriment. Miss Sadie Baker of North Newry, recited a fine Christmas poem. Miss Baker has a very nice voice for public speaking. Much praise is due the teacher, Miss Martha Bartlett, for the order which pervaded the whole entertainment. Miss B. is from Hanover, and an excellent teacher. The affair closed with the distributing of the gifts from a prettily arranged Christmas tree, and all returned to their homes feeling that they had spent a pleasant evening.

We are having plenty of cold weather and snow, which is making business lively for loggers.

Geo. Otis, & Charles Morse have a crew of nineteen men. Geo. Brown and Otis Brooks also have men and teams at work, all landing their logs in the Cambridge River, intending in the spring to drive them to the Lakes. E. I. Brown is logging down below Grafton Notch and lands his timber in Bear River.

S. M. Bernet has a yoke of cattle he would like to sell. Any one in want of a yoke of good working oxen will do well to give him a call.

A pleasant affair took place at the house of O. W. Brooks, Nov. 13th, being the marriage of Mr. J. Clark of Magalloway to Mrs. Lois C. Brooks of this town. We shall all miss Mrs. Brooks as a neighbor and friend but are glad she is to have so pleasant a home.

DOLLIE DART.

HARTFORD, Jan. 8.—Thirteen years ago there were living at Sumner, within one mile of each other, on the same farm on which they were born, Dea. John Briggs, Capt. Ezekiah Weston, Capt. Joseph Robinson and Wm. Allen, the youngest over seventy-three years. Dea. John Briggs is living in his ninety-third year, in the enjoyment of his faculties in a remarkable degree, at Waltham, Mass., at a beautiful home, with his wife, at her daughter's, Mrs. Charles Bills. His father John was the first deacon of the first Calvinist Baptist church in Sumner, and when without a pastor, he used to read on the Sabbath a sermon from a book published in London in 1660. The book was given me by his oldest child, eleven years ago, at the age of ninety years. Among the sermons marked when read by her father, I notice April 17th 1803, Matthew v. 9.

Died at Shirland, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 23d, Mrs. Haddassah H. Packard, aged 61 years, youngest child of Silas Austin, formerly of Buckfield. She spent many weeks in the town and vicinity, enjoying the company of old associates among the scenery of Old Oxford. She was accompanied by Mrs. Pauline P. Jones of Rockford, Ill., daughter of H. Sewell Austin of Shirland, who receives Oxford news every week. "Last year I was ashamed to admit I was raised in Maine. Now we are all right." His daughter listened with delight to hear Blaine at Buckfield.

HARTFORD.

KEZAR FALLS.—The cold wave continues. Last Sunday night and Monday we had a fall of snow to the depth of 15 inches or more, blocking the roads in many places. Hardest snow-storm of the season.

Last Saturday, the 8th inst., Jesse Colcord, esq., of Porter, sold his stock, hay, and a part of his farming tools at auction, he intends selling his farm in the spring.

Mr. John S. Moulton of Porterville announces that he will sell at public auction within sixty days, all the property both real and personal that he owns in Porter. I understand he intends moving to Sandwich, N. H.

Working oxen are in good demand. The price of hay is going up. Apples are worth \$1.25 per barrel. Many cellars are in a cold condition.

M.

LOVELL, Jan. 15.—Whooping cough has made its appearance among our youth, and the prospect is good that no partiality will be shown.

The winter sociables have been started once more, the first one of the season meeting with Mrs. Henry G. Walker Wednesday evening. A good time was experienced. The next one will be held at the parsonage with Mrs. Goodrich. All are cordially invited.

There was a public installation of officers of the Oriental Chapter R. A. M. at the church Thursday afternoon. This chapter has been moved to Lovell, for work, under a dispensation, from Bridgton where it has been established for many years.

The solution of the gubernatorial question gives entire satisfaction to most of our citizens. Some, however, would have rather seen the same result reached by a different process, so that Mr. Plaisted would be Governor de jure without the possibility which they now believe to exist that he is only Governor de facto.

Our esteemed pastor is a good Congregationalist, but he owns a horse that evidently has some Methodist persuasions. Mr. Goodrich drove said horse to water at "No. 4" the other day, when without any apparent cause, it deliberately drew the sleigh on the watering trough and capsized the former. Mr. G. escaped the watering trough but received a thorough ducking by being dragged in the snow under the sleigh for some distance. He sustained, however, no serious injuries, but was somewhat lame and stiff the next morning.

Fortunately Miss Goodrich, who was riding with her father, had just stepped from the sleigh when the accident happened.

NEWRY CORNER, Jan. 5.—Quite a serious accident occurred at the steam mill of Trask & Wyman today, by the bursting of a pulley. While Mr. Trask was engaged turning the pulley it burst and a bolt from the same struck him a severe blow, crushing one finger (making amputation necessary) and injuring him otherwise. The bolt was one used in the construction of the pulley.

NORWAY.—The people have not been idle entirely, though services have been suspended for a few months. The ladies have expended, during the past year, over \$400 in building an addition to the hall under the church, to be used for kitchen purposes, etc. The Sunday school, of late, has been increasing in attendance. There is an efficient corps of teachers, and a spirit of courage and interest pervades the school. The parsonage has been painted inside, and the rooms papered, preparing it for the new minister and his family. There was a good attendance at the first service held by Mr. Hooper, on Sunday, Jan. 2. He found a cordial welcome, and believes that the old Norway parish is prepared to renew its reputation for faithful, earnest work.—Gospel Banner.

OXFORD.—The next entertainment in the lecture course will consist of a reading by Orville Robinson, esq., next Wednesday evening.

A singing school will commence at the Methodist vestry next Monday evening, under instruction of William Emery.

Large quantities of ash are being hauled to Chapman's shoveland factory.

Village schools are to close the coming week.

Our Cornet Band has ceased to blow.

Notwithstanding low water, the Robinson Company are running their mills on full time.

PARIS.—Rev. David Foster Estes preached on an acceptable sermon in the Baptist church, last Sunday morning. In the evening he delivered a discourse on the subject of temperance, at the same place. His presentation of the reasons why total abstinence is the only safe way for men was strong and true. The audience was much larger than at the previous temperance meeting and all were well pleased with what they heard. A quartet composed of Messrs. Merrill, Waterman, Garland and Starke, vied, furnished music in the evening.

Regular services are held in the Universalist church every Sabbath, and Mr. Hooper is proving to be an excellent and acceptable pastor. The meetings are well attended.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

EXTRA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the voice of the people and the voice of the law, to assume the responsibilities and undertake the duties of Chief Magistrate of our State, I avail myself of this presence to express my grateful thanks to my fellow citizens, to whose partiality I am indebted for this distinguished honor. I should be, indeed, something more, or less than human, if so distinguished a mark of public favor did not command my gratitude and my devotion, and fill me with a profound sense of the trust reposed.

A public trust is the most sacred of all trusts, and one that must bear with the greatest weight of obligation, upon every right-thinking mind. The betrayal of a high public trust is more than treason, and admits of no excuse or palliation, and no mercy or pity for him who betrays it. For, be it remembered, that, after all the safeguards human wisdom and human prudence can devise for the security of our most sacred interests, we must repose at last, for that security, upon the simple honesty of man. No other foundation than this hath society or government.

While it is with no little distrust of my own abilities, it is not without some confidence that I assume the trust to which I am called of my fellow citizens, and to the faithful discharge of which I have pledged myself by the most solemn sanctions; for the people are never unreasonably exacting of their public servants. Brilliant talents and great abilities are held by them in comparatively light regard; but faithful public services, when rendered by moderate abilities, never fail of their reward in the appreciation and gratitude of the people. The shortcomings and mistakes of a public servant in the highest station, even, are forgiven and overlooked, provided he has done his best. Indeed, so little exacting, and so indulgent are the people, it would seem as if they were quite ready to impute it to him for righteousness if a public servant does not betray his trust. This is a sad reflection, if it be true, and yet one that should inspire each of us, entering upon this term of service, with a zeal to do his best for the commonwealth and, at the same time, to lament that he is not able to do more.

I shall not be able, gentlemen, to furnish you with any detailed statement of the affairs of the departments and institutions of the State. I have not had access to the official reports of the last year; they have not yet been published. Besides, owing to the uncertainty as to the election—the declaration of the result—I have not made such examination of these affairs of the State as I might otherwise have felt it my duty to make. Hence, for needed information respecting the affairs of the several departments and the condition and wants of our State institutions, I will refer you to official reports, which will be laid before you at an early day; confining myself in the main, to such general reflections and suggestions concerning them as seem to me appropriate.

Finances.

Upon the subject of the State finances I give you such information as I have been able to obtain from the treasurer's office:

Receipts for 1880.....	\$1,672,395.13
Expenditures.....	1,581,409.96
Sinking fund, Jan. 1, 1881.....	1,307,857.75
Bonded debt.....	5,883,900.00

The estimates for 1881 are not yet completed. For these and all other details as to the finances of the State I refer you to the Treasurer's report.

Taxation.

Taxation is the one subject of universal and vital interest to the people of this State. It will receive from you, I doubt not, that earnest attention which its supreme importance demands. I wish it were permitted me to say that none of our people were oppressed by debt and taxation; that none looked to the future with gloomy forebodings, seeing no way out of the toils of debt and taxation; that none, under the weight of these burdens, either succumbed to despair or left their homes to try their fortunes in a new country; but, rather, that all were prosperous, contented and happy. It would be far more agreeable to me and more in accordance with the customary language of this occasion.

The truth is, the people of this State are oppressed by the burdens they bear—the burdens of debt and taxation. Taxation falls heavily on some, because it does not fall equally upon all. Too large a proportion of the public burdens falls upon real estate. This is especially true of the farming interests. The property of the farmer, both real and personal, is all visible and exposed to assessment. Besides, no account is taken of his mortgages, though his farm may be mortgaged for all that it is worth. It approximates the truth, to say that none of his property escapes taxation "according to the just value thereof." Of this, the farmer does not complain, but when other classes of property, in vast amounts, are permitted to escape taxation, in whole or part, he does complain and has a right to complain of the injustice of his government. For he is thus made to bear, not his own burdens only, but the burdens of others. This is injustice. Taxation and protection are reciprocal. It is the spirit of our institution to be equal as well as free; equal rights and equal benefits; equal protection and equal burdens; special privileges to none.

It will devolve upon you, the legislative branch of the government, to devise and pursue such measures of relief from unequal taxation as shall seem to you the most appropriate. It will be your pleasure as well as your duty, I doubt not, to reduce the current expenses of the government, if it can be done by the practice of a severe, not parsimonious, economy.

But it is not in the economical expenditure of the public revenue, so much as in seeking new sources of revenues and in equalizing the burdens of taxation, that you will be able to compass such reforms and such relief as will gladden the hearts and cheer the hopes of our people. The public burdens are unequally borne. When all the property in the State is reached and taxed as real estate and all property of farmers "according to the just value thereof," the rate of taxation will be reduced one-half. Then will taxation fall lightly and be borne cheerfully, because it will fall equally upon all. True it is, that absolute equality in taxation can never be attained. A disproportionate share of the public burdens will always be thrown on certain kinds of property because they are visible and tangible. The best system to be sought is that which, in its practical operation, approximates nearest to equality.

Exemptions.

The legislature in its discretion, has always exercised the power of exempting certain kinds of property from taxation. On the theory that taxation and protection are reciprocal no exemptions can be defended. As all property receives the equal protection of the laws, all should be made to bear its proportionate share of the public burden. The exemption of any species of property is not equal taxation and can only be defended on the ground of a subsidy; for it is the same thing as granting to the owners of the exempted property a considerable sum out of the public treasury.

Money at Interest.

While there is a large amount of property in the state exempt by law from taxation, an

amount much larger, in the form of bonds and notes—money at interest, is practically exempt because not reached by the assessors. How can this property be reached. Most of the states in the Union require the inventory to be made under oath. Experience has shown that the pains and penalties of perjury are not without an immense moral influence in bringing personal property within the reach of assessors, and there would seem to be no valid reason why these should not be invoked to secure that end. As the law now stands it is left to the discretion of the assessors whether they will require the taxpayers to give their inventory under oath. There would seem to be good and obvious reasons why this requirement should not be left to the discretion of the assessors, but made imperative in all cases; and in case of refusal or neglect on the part of any tax-payer to give in such sworn statement, then the assessors should assess such person from the best knowledge within their reach, adding thereto a heavy dooming. It can not be doubted that by this means the aggregate mass of taxable property brought within the reach of the assessors would be greatly increased, the rate of taxation lessened and individual burdens lightened.

Taxation of Railroads.

Prior to the law of 1880 providing for the taxation of railroad corporations, the capital stock, only, of these corporations, in other words the right of redemption only, was taxable. Property of more than \$20,000,000 in value, therefore, escaped with trifling taxes compared with other kinds of property in the state. Hence the law of last winter was passed providing for the assessment by the Governor and Council of one per cent. on the road ways, rolling-stock and franchises of the several railroads—leaving "the lands, buildings, and fixtures outside of the roadways to be taxed by the town" where situated.

Under this act the several railroads were assessed by the Governor and Council, and the assessments have been paid by the several corporations assessed, excepting the Maine Central, the Boston & Maine, and the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroads. These corporations resist the payment on the ground that the act of last winter is unconstitutional. Actions to recover the taxes of these corporations have been commenced by the Attorney General; the cases have been made up and are now in the hands of the Court. An early decision is hoped for, and expected before the close of this session.

The taxes levied upon the corporations contesting the legality of the tax, are as follows: Maine Central, \$22,000; Boston & Maine, \$18,000; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, \$12,000; assessed upon a valuation of \$2,200,000, \$1,800,000, and \$1,200,000 respectively; being at the rate per mile of \$7,000, \$8,000, and \$24,000 respectively.

It is possible that these corporations may escape the payment of their assessments, through defects of the law in the mode of imposing the tax. The assessments may not be sustained, either as a property or an excise tax. The constitution is over all corporations and individuals alike, and in a case of doubtful constitutionality, it is the right and duty of the management of these corporations to test the validity of the tax. They have seconded the efforts of the Attorney to the State, in seeking the decision of the Court at the earliest possible day.

As to your power to tax these corporations, you need only be reminded that you are clothed with the functions of legislation, and the only question for your determination is: what is the just and effective mode of imposing the tax? The power of taxation is an incident of Sovereignty, a State necessity, and the only power which our constitution, in express terms, declares that "the Legislature shall never in any manner suspend or surrender." All subjects, therefore, over which the sovereign power of the State extends, are in its discretion legitimate subjects of taxation in one form or another; either as a property or an excise tax or license; and this may be carried to any extent to which the government may choose to carry it, provided the constitutional limitation, as to equality, is observed.

Succession Tax.

As all property should bear its just and equal proportion of taxation, it would seem but reasonable that all legacies and inheritances should not go untaxed. The propriety of an inheritance tax distinguishing between lineal and collateral inheritance, is approved by the soundest political economists; nor can there be any doubt of the legal and moral right of the Legislature to impose it. The conditions that make such a tax just and desirable are that a large amount of personal property that passes by bequest—particularly government bonds—will escape taxation altogether, unless taxed when it comes to the light in its transfer from the dead to the living. Besides it would seem but just and proper that this class of property should be made to contribute to the cost of maintaining Courts of Probate and of Probate Records, established and maintained for the sole benefit thereof. Then, again, the expense attending the collection of this tax would be but trifling, and the burden of the tax would fall lightly upon those who pay it, because it would be deducted from what was never in their possession. The State of Pennsylvania derives an annual income of over \$300,000 from collateral inheritances and bequests, and in addition thereto a revenue of over \$100,000 from a tax on wills, writs, deeds, etc.

Board of Equalization.

When the burdens of taxation shall fall equally upon all, they will bear lightly and be paid cheerfully by all. This equalization of the public burdens, so devoutly to be wished and so earnestly to be sought, is a subject that should command your especial attention. Without the determination of values for the purpose of taxation, there can be no equalization of the public burdens. Values should be readjusted oftener than once in ten years. State boards of equalization, or tax commissioners, have been created in many of the States of the Union for the determination and readjustment of values, and the discovery of new sources of revenue for purpose of taxation. The Attorney General, Secretary of State and State Treasurer are the officers usually selected to constitute these boards, in States where there is no Executive Council. Any expense necessary to secure a result of such vital and universal interest as the determination of values for the purposes of taxation, will be an expenditure in the line of true economy.

Railroad Commissioners.

The railroads of our State are of great public utility and should be objects of public favor; but, though the property of these corporations is of private ownership, they are public highways, the creatures of the law—created to promote, not private interests, but the public good, and it is the bounden duty of the legislature to see to it that their franchises are used to that end.

The almost unlimited control these corporations have over their rates, the power to change them at pleasure, raise them or lower them and levy discriminating rates, places the industries of our State at their mercy. For it is in the power of the few individuals controlling their management to tax production and commerce at will, and practically dictate what reward the farmer, manufacturer and merchant shall receive for their labor. The public interests involved in the management of these highways of traffic, require that their management should be

regulated and controlled by the sanctions of law. It may be said that the railroads of Maine have been managed on business principles only; that they can be trusted and should be trusted. So they can be—to look after their own interests, but not to look after the public interests altogether. For the protection of these interests the State can be trusted, and trusted, also, to do no wrong to private interests, but even and exact justice to both. We have to-day more than one thousand miles of railroad in operation in this State, and one hundred thousand miles in the United States. Certain it is that unless the railroads of the country are subjected to legislative supervision, the legislation of the country will soon be subjected to railroad supervision.

The railroad commissioners should be invested with ample power to supervise the management of railroads in respect to rates, with full power to revise and establish them. The law providing for the appointment of the commissioners implies as much. While only one of the commissioners is required to be an engineer, the law expressly declares that two of them shall be experienced in the "management" as well as construction of railroads. This requirement of the law has not been observed in the construction of the board; while the board is composed of two engineers of well-known experience and skill in the construction of railroads, and one lawyer, I am not aware that it has ever contained even one member experienced as a railroad manager.

State College.

The administration of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts for the past two years has been of very economical character, but by very close work on the part of the instructors, its efficiency, it is believed has been fully maintained.

The value of the farm, buildings, apparatus, stock, etc., which the State holds in this institution, is about \$145,000, and the endowment is \$131,300, yielding an annual revenue of between \$7,000 and \$8,000; a revenue unfortunately much too small for the wants of the college. The Burnsides Bill which has recently passed the Senate provides for an annual appropriation for the support of the State Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Should the bill become a law, it is hoped that this institution need be of no further charge to the State.

The number of graduates is 134, and the number that has been connected with the College for periods ranging between one term and three and a half years, is 186, giving a total of 320. This does not include the 104 now in the institution. Of the 310 graduates and former students, the vocations of 230, who may be regarded as established in the work of life, are known. Of these, 27 per cent. are in agricultural pursuits, and 27 per cent in the mechanic arts. Only 11 per cent. are in the so-called professions; 89 per cent. being engaged in pursuits of a non-professional character. It is very obvious that the college is training its pupils for the industries of life, rather than for the professions.

I believe that the college is filling a necessary and important place in our educational system; that its affairs are judiciously managed; that its work is carried forward with efficiency, and that it is worthy of hearty and liberal support. I am free to say that the knowledge I have of this institution, and of its discipline, and particularly of the character of the young men gathered there, has given me a most favorable opinion of its advantages. These advantages I believe, are not surpassed, in many respects, by those of any sister institution in the State. Then, as to the necessary expenses to the student, I am able to state from actual knowledge, that they need not exceed, or even reach, \$150 a year. Hence it may be truly said that the inestimable advantages of a liberal education are within the reach of every young man in the State who possesses only the ordinary resources of the farmer's boy—pluck and muscle.

Insane Hospital.

The condition and treatment of the insane in the State demands very careful consideration. Statistics clearly show that insanity is greatly on the increase, both in this State and throughout the country.

The dictates of ordinary humanity require that the best care and treatment possible should be given to this most unfortunate and helpless class. They should be placed under the most skillful and efficient superintendence; and the highest ability and intelligent experience should be secured for this purpose. As these patients are among the most difficult cases that come under medical practice, the best medical skill at command should have them under their care. Modern science is making a more thorough diagnosis of insanity, seeking more fully to learn its causes and how to reach it with a remedy. The Insane Hospital of Maine ought not to be behind others in the progress that is making in this direction.

Many states have a permanent board of commissioners in lunacy, who have the general oversight of all insane institutions, both public and private in the State.

More than one-half of the patients in our hospital are women. In many cases their insanity is the result of diseases incident to their sex, and all of them require medical attention.

There are many thoroughly educated women physicians, who have made the treatment of their own sex a specialty. A growing public sentiment favors the employment of a woman physician at the hospital. There are now several women physicians, successfully occupying such positions in different hospitals for the insane in the United States.

The increase of insanity in the State demands more hospital room for the insane. The hospital at Augusta is already crowded, so that it would seem to be impossible to have proper classification of the patients; and patients are constantly associated in an improper manner, so that the recovery of hopeful cases is greatly retarded, if not rendered impossible.

Previous legislatures have authorized the trustees to erect another building and appropriated funds for the purpose. No such building has been erected. The two systems of hospital buildings, viz: The massive, expensive, castle-like and prison-like structures, and what is known as the "cottage system," deserve careful consideration and investigation.

There appears to be a question whether the hospital has an adequate supply of water. This is a matter of such grave importance, the people will rest satisfied with nothing less than absolute certainty that the water supply is abundant and at command, at all seasons of the year. The Legislature, through its committee, can settle this question and secure what is of such vital importance. If there be any of our fellow citizens whose condition should touch our sympathies, and command our most considerate care and protection, they are these wards of the State, deprived of both reason and liberty. This subject is full of pathos. All other calamities that can befall humanity are but light afflictions, and it would seem as if some were made to bear the accumulated woes of our race, lest man should become wholly unmindful of his absolute dependence. Unacquainted as I am with the peculiar needs and demands of this institution, I can do no more than refer you to the official reports of its officers, and to pledge myself to discharge, so far as in me lies, my duties concerning it.

Reform School.

The Reform School will command, as it deserves, your especial attention. All who have boys and know how they love liberty and must have it, cannot but feel a deep sympathy for this class of unfortunates detained here. True, they have been committed, and are detained, by sentence of the Court, but not so much for their own, as the fault of their parents and of society. When we consider their tender years, a large proportion of them not in their teens and orphans, committed for "Truancy," "Malicious Mischief," "Sabbath-breaking," "Idle and Disorderly Conduct," and other petty misdemeanors, this school must be regarded by every humane person as a part of our educational system and not as a State Prison for boys. But it must be admitted that such is the reputation, due not to the treatment its inmates receive, but to the name the institution bears. Every boy who leaves this institution has a feeling, if not looked upon as such, that he is a graduate of the State Prison for boys, and this feeling he must carry with him through life. If he learn a trade, it is a constant reminder of the misfortune of his youth. It is the skeleton in his house from which legislation should relieve him by changing the name of the institution to that of Industrial School for Boys. We have a kindred institution for girls. No one ever thought of giving to that institution the name of Reform School for Girls. Why should not the boys be treated with equal consideration and humanity? The general affairs of the institution will be laid before you in the report of the superintendent and trustees.

Insurance.

Every public officer, holding public funds, should be required to give the usual bond. There would seem to be no good reason why the Insurance Commissioner should be made exception to the general rule.

As to the insurance of our public buildings, I can see no valid reason why the State should not exercise the common prudence of business men, and insure such property.

State Prison.

The duties now devolved upon the Warden of the State Prison, seem to me to require qualifications rarely found united in one person. If this institution is to be made self-sustaining, I believe its business and financial affairs must be separated from the duties of Warden, and devolved upon a business agent of the very best business capacity and qualifications. When the business affairs of the institution are managed upon strict business principles by the best skill and ability attainable, it will pay. No doubt of it.

The management of the State Prison and all other institutions, should be taken out of politics—wholly. While Inspectors and Trustees of these institutions are all given to one party, we may expect them to be a burden to the tax-payers; for they can hardly fail to be run, not on business, but on political principles. It should be required by law that inspectors and trustees of all our state institutions should be representatives of the different political parties.

Militia.

The report of the Adjutant General will furnish you with the full information as to the military organizations of the State and the expenditures for military purposes during the year.

The well-considered act of last winter provides for a complete and efficient military system. First, the enrollment biennially, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five (not exempt) to be known as the enrolled militia of Maine, not to be subject to active duty except in case of war. Second, the reserve military—companies organized from the enrolled militia, uniformed at their own expense, the State furnishing arms and equipments. Third, the active or volunteer militia, regularly enlisted for five years, consisting of not more than three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry. On a peace footing the whole force is limited to 2,025 enlisted men, uniformed, and, when on duty, paid by the state.

Under the provision of this act, two regiments of infantry, one company of artillery and one company of cavalry have been organized as the active military of the State, armed and equipped and uniformed at the expense of the State, comprising in the aggregate 1034 enlisted men and commissioned officers. The work of organization under this act has proceeded *de novo*. The whole force has been enlisted, officered and organized without regard to the previously existing military establishment. The Adjutant General has discharged his duties with great ability and faithfulness. It has been to him a labor of love, in the results of which he may indulge a just pride. The completeness and efficiency of organization and supervision, if maintained and perfected by practice, will give to Maine a military establishment of surpassing excellence.

The expenditures for military purposes during the year have not been reported.

The estimated cost of the State for maintaining the present military establishment will require an annual appropriation of \$15,000. As the law now stands the expenditures for military purposes are limited only by the Executive. Section 156 of the Militia Act provides as follows: "And to carry into full effect the provisions of this law, the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant from time to time on any funds of the Treasury not otherwise expended, for the purposes thereof."

So large a discretion should not be imposed on the Executive. It is a responsibility that belongs to the Legislature. The amount of annual expenditures for military purposes should be limited by law.

Cui bono publico? For what are we training these citizens in the art of war, in the practice of arms?

Undoubtedly military exercises and military discipline, which maintained at a high standard of excellence, should be accounted, even in times of peace, as among the most effective agencies for the moral and physical training of our young men. For such military training cannot fail to impart to our citizen soldiers a spirit of manly independence and pride, a love of order and neatness, and habits of subordination. Besides, they serve to keep alive, the spirit of patriotism. Reminded of the past glorious achievements of our citizen soldiers, in defence of their country, they will covet the honors of those who have deserved well of their country, and lament that they have not lived in the heroic days of the Republic, and part in the war of the revolution, or the great struggle for the vindication and preservation of the work of our fathers. A true military spirit is a patriotic spirit.

These are considerations which should recommend and justify the requirement, by law, of military drill and discipline as a part of our educational system for the moral and physical training of young men in all our colleges. But whether they are sufficient to justify the annual appropriation necessary to maintain a military establishment beyond the small number of highly disciplined companies scattered over the State, to supplement the police force, you will judge and determine.

The great Republic has passed that period of its existence when it was thought arms might be necessary to vindicate national honor or preserve national interests against a foreign foe. The

Geneva arbitration settled that point, and forever.

Our dangers are not from without; they are from within. And yet, thank God, we are training these soldiers for another sectional war. The conditions for such a conflict no longer exist. That great barrier between the sections, that barred all intercourse and made us strangers, hence enemies, is removed. A chasm is left, but that will be filled. And it is no longer true that

"Mountains interposed make enemies of people who had else like kindred drops mingle into one."

For by the agencies of steam and electricity all our mountain barriers are removed, and space, that severs and estranges, is annihilated. So that now the dwellers upon the Atlantic and Pacific slopes are neighbors as well as fellow citizens, and the most distant portions of our widely extended republic are brought into the closest relations, commercial and social, as well as political. We are now one people, of one country, with one constitution and one destiny. Nor need we train soldiers to sustain a "strong government"—a government of force to be felt only in its power, in its control, and not in its protection, in its beneficence. For the now fifty millions of this Republic can not be governed. They must govern themselves or the Republic itself cease to be; for force is ever the immediate parent of despotism.

Our dangers are all from within; and our chief danger is that which we share in common with all governments—the peril attending the transfer of power from the hands of one to the hand of another. "Wars of successions" have desolated all lands but ours, and even our experience has rendered us sensible of this peril to our institutions. But we need not train our soldiers for this contingency; for our exemption from civil war—a war of succession—depends not upon the presence of military force at the capital, but rather upon their absence; so liable are armed men, like concealed weapons, to be used when the blood is up.

In the days of the Roman Republic her legions were not permitted to approach the Capital, nor permitted to pass the Rubicon. Caesar crossed it and the Roman Republic fell. Is it possible that the American people can contemplate with indifference the proposed gathering of militia of the States at the National Capital on the 4th of March next? True the result of this election is not in dispute, but the result of the next election may be disputed, and then the gathering of the military forces at the inauguration of Gen. Garfield may prove a fatal precedent, the very Rubicon of our Republic. If the President elect has the instinct of a patriot he will signalize his inauguration by placing his veto upon this proffered courtesy and imitate the simplicity of the third president, who, without pomp and circumstances, almost unattended, walked to the Capitol and took the oath of his great office. By a wise provision of our constitution the militia of Maine cannot be marched out of the State without the consent of the Legislature.

Recent events, in our state, have taught us that we are not exempt from this common danger, attending the transfer of the government from the hands of one to the hands of another. We should look this danger square in the face, and apply such remedy as wisdom and patriotism demand of us.

If the framers of our constitution failed, in any respect, to guard perfectly at all points, the citadel of constitutional liberty, it was in this precise particular. Their great patriotism seems to have rendered them incapable of appreciating this great peril. They never dreamed that the American people could ever become so blinded by party zeal as to sink the patriot in the partisan, and be ready to tear down the very temple of liberty itself if public offices are not occupied by men of their choice. This danger dawned upon the mind of the Father of our country, and in his farewell address he gave us solemn warnings against it.

And Jefferson, having in view this great peril to our institutions, lays down this rule as the vital principle of all republics, viz: "Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority." But this rule does not touch the point of our difficulties. One element is wanting. Who shall decide? Who shall canvass the returns, and declare the result? No man shall be a judge in his own case. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, as declared by the tribunal constituted, by law, for that purpose,—this is the vital principle, to which the attention of the people should be directed; the essential condition of the orderly conduct of the Government the only safeguard against civil strife and bloodshed.

The powers of our Government are distributed into three departments.—Executive, Legislative and Judicial, each independent of the other. While it belongs to the Executive Department to canvass the votes returned for senators and representatives, and certify the *prima facie* result, it is made the duty of the Legislature to canvass the returns for Governor, determine the result and declare it. And from this decision there is no appeal except to force. The Governor and Council may err in certifying who "appear" to be elected members of the Legislature; the Legislature may err in determining who is elected Governor; but in either case, there is no appeal except to force. So, possibly, either of these departments, in the discharge of these official duties, may act corruptly and fraudulently, and decide in favor of a candidate not elected; yet there is no appeal except to force. All possible frauds that may thus be committed, better be borne for a time, than to plunge the state into the horrors of a civil war.

The provision of our constitution which permits the Executive or Legislature to call upon the court on any occasion, solemn or otherwise, for its opinion, seems to me as wrong in principle, as dangerous in practice. Under this provision, questions are referred to the court not for decision, only for opinions, which the Executive or Legislature may take for what they are worth, follow them or disregard them at will, as has sometimes happened in our history. If these opinions are to be regarded as decisions binding the conscience and free will of the other branches of the government, where is the boasted independence of these co-ordinate branches, which has ever been deemed the peculiar beauty of our system and as fundamental as the reserved rights of the State?

As the Court has not the responsibility of deciding such questions, its opinions partake of the character of opinions generally. We all know how cheap our opinions are when we are not responsible for them. We never know quite what we ought to do, any more than what we can do, until brought face to face with our responsibilities. For responsibility is the true inspirer that gives us wisdom and courage equal to our day—the wisdom to discern the path of duty, and the courage to pursue it.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, John Adams proposed to engraft upon our national constitution this provision of his own State constitution—whence we derived it—but fortunately for the republic, his proposition was rejected. If, in an evil moment, it had been adopted, can it be doubted that our constitution would have contained a dangerous if not fatal provision; that the Supreme Court would have become the overshadowing power in the government, and, in the hands of a weak or wicked President, been used to sustain executive usurpations, destructive of the government itself?

It may be asked, is there, then, no remedy against possible fraud and corruption, in matters of such vital importance? Yes, wait for the righteous and certain vengeance of the ballot box; and as to the guilty perpetrators of the fraud—traitors to a public trust—let their punishment be as swift as was his of old, who laid his hand upon the Ark of the Covenant.

Imprisonment for Debt.

The increase of population in this State during the last decade is between three and four per cent. This increase, for the most part, is limited to two counties, Androscoggin and Arrostook, and is due chiefly to the manufacturing interests of the one, and the agricultural attractions of the

other. Thousands of our citizens have left the State, during the decade, to escape their burdens of debt and taxation, hoping to better their chances in a new country.

Why is it that the West is making such drafts upon our population, upon the bone and muscle and intelligence of our State? A prosperous people do not emigrate; only those who are in distress. This is true of emigration from one State to another, as well as of emigration from the old countries to this.

One of the most efficient causes tending to drive citizens from the State, is the law of imprisonment for debt, as all must admit that who know anything of its operation. This law is made the means of great oppression. Demands are cut up into small amounts, ten or fifteen dollar notes given, execution taken out upon each, and the debtor is pursued, harassed and oppressed, until he is forced to leave the State to preserve his personal liberty. The poor debtor in this State is deprived of the benefits of the statute exempting his property from attachment, for if he must go, if he be his last cow or sheep, to pay the fees and costs of his disclosure. It is a shame that the personal liberty of the citizens should be held more cheaply than the collection of a ten dollar demand. Maine is now about the only State that retains upon its statute books this relic of barbarism.

The Act of last winter, giving justices of the peace and of the quorum jurisdiction throughout the State, adds to the abomination of this law; for, in case of disclosure, the creditor may now take his justice from the most distant part of the State, at the expense of the debtor.

Usury.

Then, in aid of the law of imprisonment for debt, we have a statute which limits the interest, which the creditors may exact only by his greed and the necessities of the debtor. Under this law, whatever the exactions by the money lender in the form of interest, they are not regarded as usury or extortion, only as a business transaction. The evil effects of the law develop slowly but surely. They tend not only to transfer the property of the many to the pockets of the few, but to particularize and blight all productive industries, by rendering the trade of the money lender the most profitable as well as the most favored business in the State.

The evil effects of this law have been most conspicuous in the disasters it has brought upon our saving institutions. All have suffered by it and many been brought to the verge of ruin. The managers of these institutions are of the best men in our State, and yet, in the management of funds not their own, and under the restraints of legislative supervision, such as their passion for high rates of interest, these men neglected their first duty to the depositors and loaded the banks with investments of such doubtful character that banks holding six millions of deposits suspended payment. If these insolvent banks had gone into the hands of receivers, instead of having their liabilities scaled down under the wise provisions of our law, the result would have been disastrous indeed. If good men—the best in the State—handling trust funds are so anxious to make money for others, what may we not expect, under the license of this law from those who are governed, in their rates of interest, only by their greed to make money for themselves?

This law also tends to aggravate, immensely, far greater evils—those resulting from the non-taxable Government bond.

Government Bonds.

Debt, public and private; debt and taxation are slowly but surely undermining our free institutions. Government bonds not only escape taxation themselves, but they furnish a cover for all other kinds of evidences of debt that are taxable. This double iniquity must be endured so long as United States Bonds are endured. It would seem that the proposition to refund the seven or eight hundred millions of United States Bonds now maturing, could meet with little favor by the mass of the people of this State; that their interests demanded that these bonds should be paid, not refunded to remain a burden for a generation at least, and perhaps for generations. Then that other proposition, before the American Congress, to retire and destroy the 340,000,000 of legal tender notes,—burn them, so that out of their ashes may arise a like amount of interest bearing bonds to further tax the labor and industry of the country. Would it not be more in accordance with the interest of the toiling masses in this country, to require the National Banks to retire their currency, some over three hundred millions and replace it with United States legal tenders, and thereby pay off a like amount of United States Bonds, burn them up and thus relieve the people of so much burden of interest, and above all, from the baneful influence of these bonds upon the currency and business of the country?

The Treasurer of the United States in his last report says: "Instead of the volume of the circulation being regulated by the business needs of the country, it is governed by the price of United States bonds! Within the last year a large reduction of bank circulation has taken place in the face of an active demand for money, simply because a good profit could be made by withdrawing and selling the four per cents. deposited as security for circulation. Nearly twenty-five million dollars in four per cent. bonds were thus withdrawn during the last fiscal year." The power that controls the volume of the people's money is certain to control the people's destinies.

This question of the currency is one about which honest men may honestly differ. It is an important question. Its decision will be of far-reaching consequence. If the bank currency win the whole field of circulation, then we shall have a never ending national debt, maintained by the banks as the basis of their existence; yes, fostered by them as a "national blessing"—to the banks, ever increasing in number and power as the country increases in wealth and population, and certain to become, if not so already, a political machine, hostile to free government, mingling in the elections and legislation of the country, corrupting the press and exerting its influence in the only way known to the money power—by corruption.

But it is claimed that this bond policy is demanded in the interest of idle capital; that it is necessary to furnish "an opportunity for safe investment of idle capital." These safe investments for idle capital are destructive, not only for the industries, but of the morals of the people. As they render the trade of the money lender the most profitable business, they tend to create a race of idlers, misers and cowards who will never take any chances with labor in the productive industries while this opportunity for safe investment and exemption from taxation is open to them. They take no risks. The Vanderbilt with tens of millions of United States bonds, spending the interest in Europe, and the tens of thousands of lesser bondholders, who produce nothing and do nothing except clip coupons,—what are they to this country and its industries, but a class of gilded paupers supported by the labor of this country?

If this bondholding policy shall continue, judging by the rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few, during the last fifteen years, how long will it be before we shall see, in this country, the same condition of things as in England, where one hundred and sixty persons own one-half of all the soil of England, and two-thirds of Scotland; or as in Ireland, where only one person in ten hundred and fifty-eight, owns one foot of mother earth; or under reigns at Dublin today; so it did at Warsaw.

We have in this country 5,000 persons who own and possess 5,000 millions of property, mostly accumulated within the last fifteen years, and that, too, through unequal laws. Twenty years ago a millionaire in this country was as rare as a prince, and so was a tramp.

Corporate Power.

According to Poor's Manual on railroads, the number of miles of railroads, in operation in this country, increased from 9,000 in 1851 to 86,500 miles in 1879; and the gross earnings from \$36,000,000 in 1851 to \$529,000,000 in 1879. These facts serve to illustrate the most startling development of the age—development of corporate power.

The presidents of the great trunk lines in this country control property, three of them, valued at \$1,818,000,000; three others, property valued at \$943,000,000.

These great trunk lines have been in the habit of combining, and raising and lowering rates, not according to business principles, but according to their selfish interests. It is notorious that the change of these rates in a single week recently added \$5,000,000 per week to the burdens of the people, and put many times that amount into the hands of Eastern holders of grain, some of whom were railroad directors. Continue for another half century the present power of corporations to tax the public, and we shall have a moneyed aristocracy in this country such as the world has never seen, and with all the attendant phenomena of venal legislators and corruption in high places which has caused the downfall of all republics in history.

How, then can any reflecting mind, any patriot, contemplate, without anxious concern, the tendency of the legislation of this country to create such rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few at the expense of the many.

"The freest Government," says Webster, "can not long endure, where the tendency of the laws is to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

Universal suffrage and great landed estates cannot long exist together, for either the owners of the estates must restrict the right of suffrage, or that right of suffrage will in the end, divide their estates.

Is it not time we paused in our career and reviewed our principles?

Freeholds.

Our institutions were founded upon equality, or rather grew out of equality, that condition of comparative equality, as to property that characterized the early settlers of New England. They brought with them no great capitals and, fortunately for humanity, there was nothing here productive, to tempt investments. If one millionaire had come over in the Mayflower he would have blasted the prospects of a continent; for ours, then, would have been a government to protect capital not labor. Capital would have shaped it. Our ancestors came here all upon an equality as to property, or rather as to poverty. But the lands were all open and free to them. They entered into possession and established the town system, the hundred acre lot system, the district school system; and upon this foundation they built their free and Christian republic. All were tillers of the soil, farmers—not tenant farmers but freeholders, having absolute dominion over their acres, recognizing no man as lord or master, no power between them and the God they worshipped. They were lords and sovereigns themselves, and if we are a nation of sovereigns to-day, it is only so far as we are a nation of freeholders. When these sovereigns got together to form a government what kind of a government could they form? Only that under which all were equals, all were sovereigns. They could not have formed any other if they had tried. It was this necessary act of parceling out the land into small freeholds, says Webster, "that fixed the future frame and form of their government."

Our New England ancestors not only began their system of government under a condition of comparative equality as to property, but all their laws were of a nature to favor and perpetuate that equality. This is undoubtedly the true principle of legislation. Any system of legislation therefore that tends to destroy this happy equality, wipe out the small free holds and centralize the ownership of lands in the hands of the few, not only destroys the prosperity and independence of the people, but strikes at the very foundation of our republic. There is nothing in this country so sacred as the free hold. It was the immediate parent of our free school system and constitutes the essential condition of its existence, for in a country of great landed estates the district school system is as impossible as it is unknown.

Conclusion.

At the foundation of our free system therefore lies the principle of EQUALITY, and it is only upon that principle it can be preserved; for it can rest in the love of all only as it rests in the interests of all. Move it from this basis of equality and our temple of liberty falls, and then who shall raise up its stately columns again? It was only by the happy concurrence of the most fortunate circumstances, our Constitution was framed and adopted. No other people, no other country, no other age was equal to the work. How far beyond the power of the American people to-day is such an achievement? We should know, since we are not able to supply its one little defect in relation to counting the electoral votes. The wisdom and patriotism of Congress is unequal to the task though urged to it by every consideration of public safety. No, if our experiment of free government shall fall from the earth, it will be the knell of popular liberty the world over and for all time.

Cheer, in one of his orations, is led off into a paean upon the Roman Constitution. How apt are his words, when applied to our immitable charter, that crowning glory of the Revolution,—the master piece of human invention, at once the wonder and hope of the world,—the Constitution under which we live! for, says the great orator, "O wonderful system and discipline of government which we have received from our fathers,—only let us preserve it!" HARRIS M. PLAISTED.

MAINE FINANCES.

Report of Treasurer Holbrook.

The annual report of the State Treasurer was sent to the legislature, Wednesday.

The total amount of receipts in 1880 were \$1,672,309.13
Cash in treasury, Jan. 1, 1880, 99,412.47

\$1,771,808.60

EXPENDITURES.
The amount of expenditures for the year 1880, \$1,581,469.64
Cash in the treasury Dec. 31, 1880, 160,338.64

\$1,741,808.60

Of the receipts \$507,000 was for temporary loan and bonds sold, \$167,424 for Savings bank tax, \$18,431 for railroad tax, \$1,375 for telegraph tax, \$11,084 for insurance tax, \$2,150 for pollers' licenses, \$2,535 for duties on commissions, and \$1,238 for fees in office of Secretary of State; and the balance from taxes.

Of the expenditures \$273,000 was for public debt, \$347,742 for interest on debt, \$80,480 for sinking fund to meet debt, \$22,000 to pay counting-out expenses, \$330,000 for schools, and \$125,000 to pay temporary loan.

The Treasurer has made no estimates for extraordinary expenditures for the year of 1881, nor made estimate of the receipts and expenditures for 1882. He estimates that the new valuation will be a slight increase on the old, and suggests an assessment of 4½ mills as the basis of the State tax for 1881.

Liabilities of the State, Jan. 1, 1881.

Defecting the sinking fund, \$1,307,857, from the bonded debt, \$5,883,300, leaves the sum of \$4,575,443, as the indebtedness of the State on the bonded debt, and for which coupon or registered bonds are outstanding.

Agricultural College Funds.

During the year 1880, the State Treasurer invested in accordance with law, proceeds of the sale of the Land Scrip, to the amount of \$104,500 in the State of Maine six per cent. bonds, and included in this investment was \$30,000 bonds, which became due August 15, 1880.

To comply with the law in re-investing this \$30,000 the treasurer would be obliged to purchase bonds in the open market, and pay a premium therefor of fifteen per cent. or more. The treasurer would therefore suggest that he be authorized by the legislature to issue a State note in favor of the Agricultural College for \$30,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., to take the place of the bond now past due.

By some inadvertence the usual appropriation for the payment of awards to the several agricultural societies, as provided in chapter 58, section 10 revised statutes, was omitted from the appropriation bills made by the last Legislature, and that no serious inconvenience might occur to the parties interested, the governor and council, by their order of April 29, 1880, advised and requested the treasurer to advance to the several societies the sum due each, relying upon a future legislature for the payment of the same. The treasurer, as thus advised and requested, has advanced the sum of \$5,131.85 to the several societies, and requests that this sum be inserted in the first appropriation to be made by the Legislature.

The Telegraph Tax.

The Governor and Council under the act relative to taxation of telegraph companies, approved March 19, 1880, assessed the following taxes for the year 1880, upon the several companies in the state, as by their return to this office under date of April 30, 1880:

Western Union.....\$2,500
International.....1,500
Maine.....1,250
Montreal.....500
Atlantic and Pacific.....125

The Maine, and Atlantic and Pacific companies have paid their tax but the Western Union and International by their attorneys decline to pay the tax assessed upon them, and propose to contest its validity.

The Railroad Taxes.

The act relating to the taxation of railroads was approved March 19, 1880, and the governor and council, by their certificate dated April 30, 1880, returned to this office the following taxes assessed upon the several railroads in this State

for the year 1880, amounting to the sum of \$55,250.

Maine Central.....\$22,000
Boston & Maine.....18,000
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth.....12,000
Lewiston & Auburn.....1,000
Portland Horse.....750
Arrostook River.....400
St. Croix & Penobscot.....400
Portland (Great Falls & Conway).....350
Houlton Branch.....250
Norway Branch.....50
Whitneyville & Machiasport.....50

The railroads above mentioned were duly notified of the assessment of the tax, but with the exception of the Portland Horse, Houlton Branch and Whitneyville and Machias roads, have all failed to comply with the request for payment.

The treasurer of the Maine Central writes that the directors of that road have been advised that the law is unconstitutional, and that if paid except by authority of the court, the officers of the company would be liable—they therefore decline to pay the tax until the court has passed upon its constitutionality.

The treasurer of the Boston & Maine writes that having heard that the Maine Central had decided to test the constitutionality of the law assessing the tax, think they would not be justified in paying the tax while that question is pending.

The law provides that if any corporation fails to pay the tax required by the act, the State Treasurer may forthwith commence an action of debt in the name of the state for the recovery of the same, and the State Treasurer accordingly instructed the Attorney General to commence a suit; which was done against the Maine Central, September 11th, 1880, and at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Cumberland county.

By agreement of parties the case was submitted to the full court to determine the constitutionality of law. The case was to have been argued and reach the Court by the last of September.

Suits were commenced against the Boston and Maine, and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroads, October 4th, and will be entered at the January term, 1881.

Legislative Joint Committees.

On Judiciary.—Emery, of Hancock; Mortland, Knox; Bisbee of Oxford, on part of the Senate. Strout of Portland; McKusick of Calais; Hall of Rockland; Flint of Dover; Talbot of East Machias; Hutchinson of Houlton, on part of the House.

On Legal Affairs.—Walker of Oxford; Dingley, Androscoggin, Cornish, Kennebec, on part of the Senate. Verrill, Portland; Parker, Lewiston; Sprague, Phillipsburg; Freeman, Cherryfield; Emery, Saco; Swan, Minot; Bridgman, Buckfield; on part of the House.

On Financial Affairs.—Cornish of Kennebec; Hill, Hancock; Beatty, York, on part of the Senate; Hatch, Bangor; Morrill, Augusta; True, Portland; Goss, Bath; Jordan, Auburn; Jones, Winthrop; Little, Winslow, on part of the House.

On Federal Relations.—Nutting of Cumberland; Coffin, Washington; Dudley, Arrostook, on part of the Senate; Jordan, Auburn; Giddens, St. George; Averill, Prentiss; Parsons, New Portland; Foss, Danforth; Chadbourne, Waterboro; McKello, Thomaston, on part of the House.

On Education.—Fletcher of Androscoggin; Cornish, Kennebec; Nutting, Cumberland, on part of the Senate; Thompson, Brunswick; Marble, Paris; Parley, No. Yarmouth; Purinton, Bowdoin; Hatch, Bangor; Keegan, Van Buren; Estes, Troy, on part of the House.

On Railroads.—Beatty of York; Lamson, Sagadahoc; Smith, Penobscot, on part of the Senate; Bradstreet, Bridgton; Elsher, Boothbay; Wentworth, Kittery; Buck, Orland; Seaver, West Gardiner; Goodwin, Hudson; Staples, Elliot, on part of the House.

On Commerce.—Coffin of Washington; Wakefield, York; Sherman, Waldo, on part of the Senate; Goss, Bath; Lord, Bangor; Bragdon, Sullivan; Nickels, Searsport; Harris, York; Benner, Waldo; Cummings, Jonesport, on part of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.—Lamson of Sagadahoc; Lord, Cumberland; Sanborn, York, on part of the Senate; Buck, Orland; Reddon, Portland; Bird, Rockland; Rooty, Windham; Sweet, Brownfield; Marston, Glenburn; Strout, Cape Elizabeth, on part of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Dingley of Androscoggin; Lord, Cumberland; Hill, Penobscot, on part of the Senate; Lord, Bangor; True, Portland; Wyman, Augusta; Clark, Tremont; Kimball, Rumford; McKeller, Thomaston; Elder, Gray, on part of the House.

On Manufactures.—Dingley of Androscoggin; Friend, Penobscot; Pattangall, Washington, on part of the Senate; Heath, Waterville; Shaw, Lisbon; Lord, Kennebec; Burnell, Baldwin; Goodale, Hartland; Goodwin, Shapleigh; Crosby, Norridgewock, on part of the House.

On Jurisprudence.—Berry of Kennebec; Sanborn, York; Hill, Penobscot, on part of the Senate; Andrews, Norway; Mallett, Topsham; Tarbox, Phillips; Norris, Monmouth; Haskell, Turner; Staples, Parsonsfield; Partridge, Bristol, on part of the House.

On Military Affairs.—Fernald of Franklin; Flint, Piscataquis; Buxton, Somerset, on part of the Senate; Goss, Auburn; Shaw, Lisbon; Heath of Waterville; Kendall, Freeport; Libby, Carthage; Freeman, Lincolnville; Rowe, Peru, on part of the House.

On State Lands and State Roads.—Flint, Piscataquis; Baker, Somerset; Clarke, Lincoln on part of the Senate; Cook, Lewiston; Burnham, Sherman; Hilton, Kingsbury; Berry, Garland; White, Levant; Ware, Athens; Bradstreet, Palermo, on part of the House.

On Ways and Bridges.—Hill of Hancock; Hill, Penobscot; Coffin, Washington, on part of Senate; Nickerson, Lincoln; Nutter, Corinna; Wentworth, Gardiner; Chase, New Castle; Vinal, Thomaston; Doore, Charlestown; Leighton, Westbrook, on part of the House.

On Fisheries and Game.—Brewer of Cumberland; Jennings, Penobscot; Wakefield, York, on part of the Senate; Thatcher, Bangor; Leavitt, Deering; Eastman, Dennysville; Torrey, Surry; Wilder, Penobscot; Smith, Buxton; Webb, Deer Isle.

On Counties.—Mortland of Knox; Brewer, Cumberland; Taber, Waldo, on part of the Senate; Bragdon, Sullivan; Cook, Lewiston; Maxey, Portland; Eldred, Belgrade; Bartlett, Hope; Waters, Patten; Packard, Searsport, on part of the House.

On Towns.—Smith of Penobscot; Berry, Kennebec; Walker, Oxford; on part of the Senate. McAllister, Bucksport; Twitchell, Bethel; Kendall, Freeport; Sargent, Seagwick; Achorne, China; Trafton, Newport; Wheeler, Etna, on part of the House.

On Indian Affairs.—Jennings of Penobscot; Pattangall, Washington; Parlier, Androscoggin, on part of the Senate; Cushman, Ellsworth; Blanchard, Eastport; Joy, Union; Donnell, Biddeford; Folsome, Oldtown; Crosby, Whiting; Lord, Mampscot, on part of the House.

On Claims.—Baker, Somerset; Parlier, Androscoggin; Sherman, Waldo, on part of the Senate. Wyman, Augusta; Pitcher, Belfast; Varney, Winslow; Goodall, Sanford; Bean, Denmark; Livermore, Bradley; Sturdivant, Cumberland, on part of the House.

On Pensions.—Sanborn of York; Friend, Penobscot; Flint, Piscataquis, on part of the Senate. Parker, Lewiston; Nickerson, Lincoln; McAllister, Bucksport; Burnham, Sherman; Wheeler, Easton; Brown, Seagow; Dennis, Passadumkeag, on part of the House.

On Insane Hospital.—Pattangall of Washington; Hill, Hancock; Dudley, Arrostook, on part of the Senate. Morrill, Augusta; Goss, Auburn; Wentworth, Kittery; Sargent, Penobscot; Linscott, Farmington; Marble, Paris; Eaton, Camden, on part of the House.

On Reform School.—Lord of Cumberland; Fernald, Franklin; Taber, Waldo, on part of the Senate. Rowell, Hallowell; Smith, Mt. Vernon; Burr, Mercer; Smith, New Sharon; Boothby, Gorham; Goodwin, Hudson; Edgecomb, Limington, on part of the House.

On State Prison.—Bisbee of Oxford; Brewer, Cumberland; Buxton, Somerset, on part of the Senate. Maxey, Portland; Wentworth, Gardiner; Means, Machias; Leland, Skowhegan; Hersom, Berwick; Lang, Palmyra; Staples, Biddeford, on part of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Sherman of Waldo; Lamson, Sagadahoc; Baker, Somerset, on part of the Senate; Keegan, Van Buren; Keniston, Williamsburg; Warewell, Oudisell; Truett, Harpswell; Jones, Brighton; Staples, Dayton; Folsom, Oldtown, on part of the House.

and Eight Dollars and eighty cents. (\$108.80.)
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Co. atty.
True copy as attested:
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk

