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SENATOR FRYE'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT.

Mr. Frye.—Mr. President, being the junior member of this Senate, in fact the youngest Senator here, perhaps a reasonable degree of modesty should have kept me silent during this session simply as a "looker on here in Vienna"; but I find that unexpectedly I am obliged to leave on Saturday next for a protracted absence to attend to some legal business which I accepted when I knew nothing about this session; and there are some things which it seems to me ought to be said that are still unsaid, and therefore I hope the Senate will excuse me even if it does seem to be a slight breach of modesty on my part.

Some Senator on this side yesterday in the progress of the discussion, I think it was the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Cameron,] exhorted the Senators on the other side to be brave men. Now, sir, I have been sitting here looking on since I have been a member of the Senate, and it seems to me that those words of the Senator from Pennsylvania are mere idle words; they are wasted words. I never saw in my life, I never read of braver men than are today on that side of the Chamber.

Here we are, sir, in this extra session, with the Constitution over us, with duties before us, the Democratic party in the Senate clearly in the wrong, knowing themselves to be in the wrong, knowing the Constitution to be against them, we on this side undertaking to do the very duty which the Constitution prescribes, and instead of the Senators on that side putting themselves on the defensive, they stand here and "carry the war into Africa" day after day, and I find Republican Senator after Republican Senator driven to a defense; they on that side wrong, these Senators right. Ah, Senators, there is bravery enough in the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. Brown] when he rises in his place with great dignity and with the Constitution of his country in his hands, reads day after day lessons to the Republican Senators on their duties under it. Confession is sweet for the soul, and yet confession to the public, to the world, sometimes requires a higher degree of bravery than anything else; it was a brave act on the part of the distinguished Senator from Georgia when he in open Senate admitted that he had been within a few years a Republican in the State of Georgia, that his life had been in peril as a Republican, that he then became a Democrat, and from that day to this has enjoyed perfect safety.

Mr. Brown.—Mr. President—

The Vice-President.—Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. Frye.—Certainly.

Mr. Brown.—I hope the Senator from Maine will permit me to interrupt him a minute. I said no such thing. I do not presume he intends to misquote me.

Mr. Frye.—I understood the Senator from Georgia to say that there was danger when he was a Republican in Georgia.

Mr. Brown.—No, sir, I did not say that.

Mr. Frye.—Will the Senator kindly tell me what he did say? I so understood him.

Mr. Brown.—If I had a copy of the *Record* containing my remarks I would tell you exactly what I said. The substance of it, however, was this: I was asked by a Senator on that side whether these was not a time when I had Republican proclivities—I believe that was the language he used—when it was not safe for me to go without a guard, or some language to that purport. I replied that there was a time just after the war, when I had taken my position on reconstruction, when it was probably not safe, but that period ceased two years before I reunited with the Democracy, and I was as safe as any one was.

Now, I have no objection to telling the Senator, if he will permit me to interrupt him long enough—

Mr. Frye.—The Senator has replied to the question, and has made the correction which he desired to make; and I will proceed.

Mr. Brown.—I ask the Senator to permit me to add this: I said nothing about having been in danger when I was a Republican, and that when I returned to the Democracy I was safe, for I distinctly stated that two years before I returned I was as safe as I had ever been, and I have been ever since. My return to the Democracy had nothing whatever to do with the want of safety. There was but a single occasion, if the Senator will allow me to state it, where I was unsafe that I know of. There was one meeting I attended where I was informed that my life was in danger. I went on and spoke as usual, however, saying that I had made the appointment, and intended to fill it, and I was not assailed, and there may have been no real danger, though I had reason to believe there was on that occasion. That was the only one.

Mr. Frye.—Well, Mr. President, it is brave even to admit as much as the Senator from Georgia does now. As to his Republicanism, I know myself he was a Republican, for I had the pleasure of hearing him deliver a very fine speech in 1868, I think, in the Republican convention.

Mr. Brown.—I have not denied that I acted with the Republicans in 1868.

Mr. Frye.—Mr. President, there was one other thing which required courage on the part of the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and that was the attack he made upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the admission he made, when he declared there were 139,000 men, twenty-one years of age, in that State, spendthrifts, paupers, men who could not read or write, who were excluded from the ballot by the laws of Massachusetts, who if those laws were repealed, would vote the Democratic ticket. What an admission! The spendthrifts, paupers, and ignorant men of Massachusetts all Democrats!

It required courage to make a confession like that before the world. It was true, undoubtedly, and the distinguished Senator might have gone one step further; he might have declared that in the State prisons, in the reformatory institutions, in the penitentiaries of the great Commonwealth of Massashusetts there were thousands more of adults, and that the doors of the prison were closed against them on election day, and that if the State would have opened these doors, they, too, would have voted the Democratic ticket, and that would have been true.

Sir, it required courage on the part of distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. Call] to make a two days' attack upon Massachusetts, the greater part of it an attack upon the industries of the Commonwealth. Why, sir, I was always delighted with the story in the Bible of that consent between David and Goliath. I watched David picking his pebbles, placing them in his sling, and with such courage and confidence hurling them at the mighty giant before him, and it was boyish delight to see the giant tremble and fall. But, sir, while there was courage on David's part, yet he knew that the Lord was on his side. The Senator from Florida fights this Goliath of Massachusetts, and takes these pebbles, throws them at her, and she neither trembles nor falls, and the Senator knows that the Lord is not on his side in this fight. That required infinite courage.

Now, sir, let me tell the Senator from Florida that I do not rise here to defend Massachusetts. Her schools and school-houses, her colleges and universities, her great philanthropic and charitable institutions, her mechanical and manufacturing industries, her intelligent and prosperous people make a Commonwealth the grandest that the sun shines upon today, and she needs no defense even at the hands of her own Senators.

But the Senator from Florida charges upon Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut that they deprive people of the ballot. How deprive people of the ballot? Why, he has the boldness to say that they do require men to be able to read their ballots. It took courage on the part of the Senator, for he did it in the face and eyes of the fact that Massachusetts today raises for her schools $5,000,000 a year, opens school-house doors in every hamlet and then enacts laws to compel parents to send their children to school, while the State of Florida raises but $134,000 a year for the same purpose. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts which put that limitation of education upon her voters, raises $16 a head for children between five and fifteen years of age, while the State of Florida only raises fifty cents per capita of the population; and the Senator from Georgia was bold enough when he made the same attack if he remembered that Georgia raised but sixty cents for white and but fifteen cents for black scholars. The Senator from Florida was bold—

Mr. Brown.—Mr. President, will the Senator permit me again? I do not recollect having made any such statement in the Senate.

Mr. Frye.—I have not said that the Senator from Georgia made any statement.

Mr. Brown.—I certainly understood him to say this moment that the Senator from Georgia was bold when he made a statement that we raised sixty cents per head—

Mr. Frye.—I did not say that, Mr. President. I said the Senator from Georgia was bold to make that charge that Massachusetts did wrong when she put a qualification of education upon her voters, while in Georgia, the gentleman's own State, they raised but sixty cents for white scholars and fifteen cents annually for black ones, and Massachusetts raises $16 annually per capita for hers, regardless of color or anything else.

Mr. Brown.—Will the Senator permit me to ask if he says there is any distinction in the laws of Georgia between the amount raised for black and white?

Mr. Frye.—I so understand it certainly in the appropriation of the funds after they are raised.

Mr. Brown.—Then you entirely misunderstand it; there is no such thing.

Mr. Frye. — Now, Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Florida to a little comparison between his State and Rhode Island, for he had the bravery to attack Rhode Island, too. I have here some comparative school statistics of Florida and Rhode Island for the years 1877 and 1878, taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Education.

Rhode Island, 41,000 pupils; Florida, 36,000—very little difference in number of pupils. Teachers employed in Rhode Island, 1,312, in Florida, 970. School property in Rhode Island, $2,634,000. Florida, $116,000. Whole receipts for public schools in Rhode Island, $709,444, in Florida, $183,311. Whole amount expended in Rhode Island, $679,771, in Florida, $134,880. Per capita expenditure in Rhode Island, $11.54, in Florida, $3.64. And yet the Senator from Florida undertakes to criticise the State of Rhode Island for putting on an educational qualification when Florida hardly keeps up a semblance of an opportunity to educate her voters and Rhode Island furnishes $16 per capita every year to educate her children and give them the opportunity to become voters.

Take Florida and Colorado, because Florida may say that she has recently got back into the Union and therefore ought not to be so judged. Colorado has just come into the Union, only three or four years old. Colorado has about one-third the number of pupils of Florida; 16,000 in Colorado, 36,000 in Florida. Valuation of school property in Colorado, only a few years old, $474,771; in Florida, $116,934. Whole receipts for public schools in Colorado, $281,674; in Florida, $183,000. Expenditures annually in Colorado, $243,850; in Florida, $134,880, and so on.

Mr. President, I make these points in order that the country may understand this: The complaint made by the gentlemen on that side is that in the North we put an educational qualification on the ballot and that restricts it; but gentlemen I wish to show you at the same time that we open the school-house doors everywhere. While you raise a dollar per capita for the education of your voters, we raise all the way from $8 to $18 per capita in the States of New England and in other States of the North. If we require education we furnish the opportunity for every man to acquire it.

The Senator from Florida also had the courage to call the laboring men of the North, especially of New England, "serfs," "hungry, starving employes of our mills, working out a weary existence under the cruel hand of the hard-hearted task-master." Well, Mr. President, I live in one of the New England States; I live in a manufacturing city, a city which manufactures the cotton raised in the South; I know something about the manufacturing employes of New England, more, evidently, than the distinguished Senator from Florida knows. Why, Mr. President, the South doesn't know anything about the labor of the North. There is no more comparison between the laboring men of the North and the laboring men of the South than there is between black and white. On the one hand labor has been disgraced by a hundred years of slavery; on the other hand it has been honored, made free, made independent, made dignified, made proud; and when the gentlemen of the South talk about the serfs in New England manufactories, they do not know what they are talking about.

I say to the Senator from Florida I can take a factory in my own city with a thousand adult employes, men and women, and he may select the best village in the State of Florida, having 1,000 adults, men and women, as its inhabitants, and he may exclude every colored person from that number, and then I will take those mill operatives, commencing with the agent and going down through, and I will compare them man to man and woman to woman, and in dignity of character, in intelligence, in education, in every manly and womanly virtue, in property, in prosperity, the employes of that mill can discount the 1,000 selected from in Florida.

Serfs? Men to be bulldozed and intimidated! Ah! if the Senator from Louisiana had had the operatives of Massachusett down there during the bloody history of that State and the conservatives had undertaken to intimidate and bulldoze them by the methods then prevailing in Louisiana, there would not have been enough conservatives left today to form the decent nucleus of a party.

Ah, it is easy to shoot labor when it has been ground down for a hundred years by slavery; it is a different thing to point the pistol and look at the eye of a free white man and bulldoze such an employe! Starving and hungry employes! Let me tell the Senator from Florida that the factory operatives and mechanics of Massachusetts today have laid by in the savings banks of that commonwealth money enough to purchase the whole State of Florida, real estate and personal property, five times over and then have $50,000,000 left. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The valuation of Florida is only about thirty million dollars, real estate and personal property; and the laboring men and women of Massachusetts have today on deposit in that State in the savings banks over two hundred million dollars. Starving and hungry employes! Oh, it required courage to say it.

I live in a city of 20,000 inhabitants. I speak within bounds when I say that the men and women at work in the mills of my city have more money on deposit in the savings banks today than all the laboring men and laboring women of Florida have anywhere! Starving and hungry serfs!

The gentlemen on that side show courage when at once they attack gentlemen on this side by charging that we had forgotten all the principles of our lives and had joined with repudiators and adopted the infamous doctrine of repudiation. One by one we have declared that we have adopted no such doctrine. Repudiation finds no sitting place in New England, let me tell the gentleman from the South; but it was charged upon us, and Senators on this side thought they had made reply enough when they charged back upon them that every Senator who urged it represented a State which had repudiated all the way from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000, and then the boldness and courage was shown again by Senator after Senator rising in his place and declaring that in his State there had been no repudiation, not a dollar of repudiation. Oh, the infinite courage of the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Vance.] No repudiation in North Carolina!

Then the distinguished Senator stated the facts in relation to the debt, and I kept running through his figures to see what the facts would show. I find that they had bonds out in 1860, and if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] in 1860 had purchased a one-thousand-dollar bond issued by the State of North Carolina which then commanded I think one dollar above par—we will leave the one dollar out—he would have paid $1,000 cash for a bond. The day it was issued it was worth $1,000. He would have put it in his safe, he would have waited year after year, he would not have received one single dollar of interest, and then when it got down to 1866 he would have found the State of North Carolina giving him a new bond bearing 6 per cent. interest for $360, being the interest from 1860 up to 1866, and then in two years he would have found the State of North Carolina giving him another bond for $120 for the interest unpaid on the principal for two years bearing 6 per cent. interest, and as time rolled on he would have found that he got no interest on his one-thousand-dollar bond, no interest on his $360 bond, no interest on his $120 bond, even down to now; and what happens?

He has had his bond of $1,000; he had his next bond $360; he had his next bond $120. Add to that the interest unpaid on the one-thousand-dollar bond from 1868 down to now and there is $780; the interest on $360 from 1866 to now, $324; the interest on the $120 from 1868 to now, $93.60, which makes in all that Mr. Dawes' bond represented to him $2,677.60, and then the State of North Carolina gives him for itone bond bearing 4 per cent. interest—40 per cent. of his original bond of $1,000; that is a bond of $400, and she gives him another bond for his interest, a bond of 25 per cent. of it; that is $120; and thus the Senator from Massachusetts has bonds to the enormous extent of $520, and he has not yet got any money, but the discovery was made the other day that this new bond could be sold for eighty-five cents on the dollar, and the distinguished Senator, if he has financial thrift about him, will send to New York today, and order that North Carolina bond to be sold for eighty-five cents. It is the only way I think he will ever get anything. Thus you will find he gets $442 cash, and the net loss is $3,235.60, and there is no compound interest about it either. That is no repudiation! And yet some Senator said on this side that Senators on that side must be brave men. Ah! a braver man than the Senator from North Carolina cannot be found in the wide, wide world when in the face of that, looking right into the eyes of the American people he declares that North Carolina has never repudiated a single dollar, her escutcheon is as bright, as glorious, as glittering as the constellations above us!

Mr. President, Senators on the other side again charge us on this side with simply being engaged in a game of trying to get a few offices for the Republicans. There is not a Senator, I think, on the other side of this Chamber who does not know that if the Republican Administration was pleased it could today turn out from every Department of this Government—any one of them, I do not care which one you name—more Democrats and give their places to Republicans than we can possibly do in this Senate by passing this resolution. Hunting after offices!

Mr. President, much has been said in the progress of this discussion in relation to the rights of the majority. I do not propose to discuss that point at all; it has been debated here for weeks by abler men than I. It is not the ground on which I make this fight for myself and in part for my State. I recognize its force; I recognize that the minority must yield to the majority ultimately or that we have no Government; but there is another ground which appeals to me with infinitely greater strength than that. I have seen something of a minority in the other House. I have just come from it, and we in there availed ourselves of the rights of the minority under the rules that the Senator from Georgia speaks about. I supposed when I came here into this dignified Chamber I had bid adieu to filibustering forever; but lo and behold! all the filibustering I ever saw in the other branch pales into utter insignificance when compared with this here.

Mr. President, the ground on which I make this fight is this: that there is a solid South, and that a solid South is a constant menace to the prosperity, to the safety of the American people, and, in my judgment, a gross, wicked usurpation of rights, a deprivation of rights among its own people. And when I talk about the people of the South I mean blacks as well as whites. When Senators on the other side talk about "our people" they seem to me to mean no man except the man who has a white skin, but we at the North recognize a black man as one of the people. I say the North today, in my judgment, places this fight upon this ground and sustains it upon our declaration that that solid South shall be broken of its solidity if that solidity depends upon the deprivation of any right of any citizen of the United States happening to reside there.

When that charge was made, Senator after Senator on the other side had the boldness to rise and deny, some of them, that there had ever been any political outrages, such as have been alluded to, in the South since the war. The two Senators from Georgia both admitted that there had been outrages; I heard no other on that side admit it; but each one who has spoken has declared emphatically and distinctly that today those outrages have ceased entirely; that today the angel of peace has settled over the whole South; that today elections are as free, as fair, as peaceable there as anywhere in the United States; and, says the Senator from Georgia, more free than they are in Massachusetts or Rhode Island or Connecticut.

Sir, I desire to say that I cannot give credit to any such statements as those, by whomsoever they are made and wheresoever, and I am not going to deal in idle stories either. I am going to give names and places, and Senators will know them who are sitting here in their seats. I am going to select a few specimen bricks from the South, and my information comes from the records of the courts there and from records in Washington, to which any Senator can appeal any day he pleases for information. I am going to give facts that cannot be disputed successfully, and try you, and see whether your elections today in the South are as free and fair as in New England.

I did not intend to trouble Florida much, but I have a word or two to say about her. The Senator from Florida declared that that State above all others was perfectly peaceable, perfectly free, every man had a right to vote, and vote as he pleased, and his vote was counted, just as he cast it, and when he was saying it, the cry came here from the other House in the case of Bisbee vs. Hull, "Testimony cannot be taken because murder stalks abroad and witnesses dare not testify." I take up the reports of the courts. I will take for instance, Madison County. I find in Madison County, at the last election, that the county canvassers refused to count votes at two polling places, the inspectors colluded with them, thus counting out Republican members of the Legislature and counting in Democratic. Citizens of this county were arrested on precepts issued by the United States court. The precepts were put in the hands of deputy marshals. They arrested their prisoners, they summoned their witnesses, and, with prisoners and witnesses, took a train of cars to go to the court. They had not gone more than a mile before a body of armed men, men with masked faces—they did not disguise their Democracy—came into the car, stopped the train with pistols in their hands, compelled the passengers to keep their seats, took the prisoners away from the deputy marshals, then stampeded the witnesses for the woods. That was after the last election.

Again, it was shortly afterwards rumored that the porter of the sleeping-car on that road knew some of these men who appeared in mask, and almost every night afterward that train was fired into as it passed along its way, and the railroad officers seriously considered whether or not they would be obliged to stop running that train through that county in order to save the lives of their employes and protect their property.

Again, a deputy marshal went down there to arrest prisoners and summon witnesses. They attacked him in a hotel and pitched him over the balustrade, and after choking him until they thought he was dead, left him. He lived, but he came near dying. That was after the election, and he was arresting for election offenses.

Again, a deputy marshal was there trying to summon witnesses and arrest prisoners; a mob of armed men followed him and his posse from place to place, and finally drove them into the woods for safety.

Mr. Call.—Will the honorable Senator allow me? I hope the honorable gentleman, while he is narrating these facts as of his own knowledge, will be so kind as to state the names of the persons as well as the place and time of occurrence.

Mr. Frye.—If the distinguished Senator from Florida will go up to the Attorney-General's office and take the reports of marshals and district attorneys, he will, I doubt not, find a hundred times more than I have stated here.

Mr. Call.—Will the honorable Senator pardon me for asking him another question? I should like to ask the honorable Senator if it is not proper, where he is stating facts as of his own knowledge, which he has either derived by the examination of the records or otherwise, that he should state them with such particularity in regard to names, time, and circumstance as will enable them to be either verified or the contrary?

Mr. Frye.—Mr. President, I do not regard it my duty. Every statement that I make can be verified if the Senator will go to the Attorney-General's office for verification, or if he will go to the courts of his own State and take the records there. They will be found in one or the other.

I should like to incorporate in my remarks a method they have in Florida of electing primary county officers. With the permission of the Senate I will do so without reading it here.

Mr. Call.—I desire to hear it read. I think it is due to me that it should be read.

Mr. Frye.—I have no objection to reading it.

Mr. Jones of Florida.—Will the Senator permit me to make a statement? He referred a while ago to a murder having been committed in Madison County in connection with the Bisbee election. I will say to the Senator now that the murder was one perpetrated by a black man on a white man.

Mr. Frye.—That is the first murder I ever heard of in the South of a white man by a black man. It always turns out the other way in my reading.

I will omit this document from my speech rather than take the trouble of reading it.

I did not intend to say a word about Florida, but in looking for something else my eye fell upon this bit of history at the last November election in that wonderfully peaceable state of Florida. I should like to have the gentlemen hunt over Rhode Island and Connecticut and Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Vermont and Maine and find anything of that kind. Peaceable! more peaceable than in New England.

Now, Mr. President, for South Carolina. South Carolina in 1870 had a population of 705,000 in round numbers; in 1880, 995,000. The white population in 1880 was 361,000; the colored population 604,000—almost two colored men to one white man in the State. In 1875 the registered white vote was 74,000, the colored 110,000; total white population in 1870, 289,000, colored, 415,000.

Mr. Butler.—Did I understand the honorable Senator to say that was the registered vote of South Carolina?

Mr. Frye.—I do not understand the Senator.

Mr. Butler.—The honorable Senator was giving the registered vote of South Carolina.

Mr. Frye.—The registered voters in 1875 only.

Mr. Butler.—There is no registry law in South Carolina. That is a specimen of the Senator's accuracy.

Mr. Frye.—I will simply say in relation to that that I sent to the Librarian of Congress and he informed me that you had no registration law, but that in 1875 either by a State enumeration or in some other way you did ascertain the exact number of men twenty-one years of age, colored and white, residing in South Carolina, and I have given the figures of those.

Mr. Butler.—All I have to say to that is that I know nothing about registration. I only state as a fact that there is no provision for registering votes in South Carolina—by law, I mean.

Mr. Frye.—The Senator from South Carolina will notice that I did not give the registered vote for any other year except this of 1875, and I give my authority for that; it was taken under a State law.

Mr. Butler.—This is not true Mr. President; that is all; the Senator is mistaken.

Mr. Frye.—I am not mistaken that it was taken.

Mr. Butler.—No, I say the Senator is mistaken in saying it was a State law. There has been no law of the State providing a registration of votes. That is a mistake, I think.

Mr. Hampton.—If the Senator will allow me I think I can explain how he has fallen into the mistake. There is, as my colleague says, no registration law in the State; but by a census that was taken there previous to the time named it was estimated that there were 75,000 white voters and 120,000 colored voters. I think those are the figures that the Senator used. That was estimated at that time.

While I am up, if the Senator will allow me, I will state one fact in reference to that, which I think of some importance. Those figures, as he will recognize, made the vote of South Carolina at that time 185,000. In that election there were 183,500 votes cast, and in that same election, the election of 1876, Mr. Hayes, who was the Presidential candidate, received nearly 20,000 more votes than Gen. Grant received in 1872. So there certainly could have been no restriction upon the vote there, as they polled the largest Republican vote that had ever been cast in the State.

Mr. Frye.—I am obliged to the gentleman for corroborating what I said in relation to 1875; but there has been a census of the people of the State, and the colored and the white population bear just about that proportion of voters in the State. In 1868 Grant had 62,000, Seymour 45,000; Republican majority 17,000. In 1870, Scott, Republican, received 20,000, and the Democrat 12,000; Republican majority 8,014. In 1872 Grant, 72,000, Greeley 22,000; Republican majority 49,587; and Moses the Republican candidate for governor, had 35,945 majority. In 1874 Chamberlain had 80,000, Green 68,000; Republican majority 7,000. In 1878 the distinguished Senator, Mr. Hampton, received 119,550 votes for governor and scattering 213. In 1880, Mr. Garfield received 58,071, Hancock 112,312, and the Democratic candidate for governor received 117,482, there being no Republican candidate. Gentlemen may say that colored men have been converted, gentlemen may say that colored men vote the Democratic ticket, I tell you the people of this country, at the North at any rate, will give no credit to any such penticostal conversions as those.

Mr. Hampton.—May I make a suggestion? I do not wish to interrupt the Senator without his permission. Is it disagreeable to him?

Mr. Frye.—I will yield for a question.

Mr. Hampton.—I wish simply to make a very short statement.

Mr. Frye.—I would prefer, if the gentleman will allow me, not to be interrupted for a statement. I do not wish to seem to be wanting in courtesy, but I have talked longer now than I intended to have done.

How has this change been accomplished in South Carolina? Have the colored men been permitted a free ballot there? If they had, would they not have voted the Republican ticket? Sir, I have been through the South. I have had the privilege and the painful duty of investigating elections through the South. I have seen some of the Democratic conversions down in Louisiana. I remember a few of them put on the stand by the Democrats as members of Democratic clubs, and I remember on cross-examination it turned out that each one of the Democratic black men who belonged to the Democratic club, had a little ticket of safety given him issued by the Democratic club. The Democrats on the witness stand said it was a ticket of safety against their own black brothers, but on cross-examination it proved to be a ticket of safety against the Democracy, the conservative gentlemen of Louisiana.

The black men perhaps can be converted, but if the black men know anything they know that under God and the Republican party that they have been made free. If they know anything they know that the whole power of that party for twenty years has been devoted not only to making them free, but to securing them their rights as free men. Who can be led to believe that of their own accord and free will they today will vote the Democratic ticket when the issue is a national one?

Sir, just before election the feeling on both sides in South Carolina was most intense and on the Democratic side extreme, desperate, and bitter. This is the last election. They forced into the question the race issue, declared it a question of white civilization and supremacy, and forgetting the black code and Ku Klux outrages denounce the attempt to restore a Republican administration as treason to the State and a crime against humanity, deserving of any execration and justifying or excusing any means by violence or fraud to defeat it.

Again after election the particular acts of fraud throughout the State, the number of which is simply incalculable are merely the result of a deliberate and desperate conspiracy of the whole Democratic organization to defraud the acknowledged Republican majority of the use of the suffrage because they denounce the result as "nigger domination." The jury laws, the statute itself, force open the door of the jury room to members of the very conspiracy and furnish both its opportunity and protection against the Government.

Again, methods. There was violence in Greenville, Laurens, Hampton, and one or two other counties, and of fraud everywhere, from voting twice to stuffing and counting out by wholesale. The election process is, by three managers at each polling precinct, all Democrats, who receive, and immediately count and make return to a board of county canvassers, all Democrats, who aggregate the votes, and of course where the returns on their face show by accident a Republican majority, sufficient boxes are thrown out upon whatever plea to tabulate a majority the other way. This tabulation, with returns, poll-list, &c., is forwarded to the State board of canvassers, composed of highest State officials, who, upon the certified statements of the county board, make the official declaration.

Again, in the case of the United States vs. Webb there was testimony as to the method of ballot-stuffing in South Carolina:

The stuffing was done here and elsewhere in this county in two ways, by wrapping small tickets in a large one and cramming them in, and by having wooden ballot-boxes with sliding lids, on the inner surface of which packages of forty or fifty tickets were loosely fastened by strings pressed by knifeblades into surface of lid over the package. Polls were required to be open at six o'clock, a. m. The managers, who were all Democrats, would open the polls before the Republican Supervisor or anybody reached there and lock the box. When the Supervisor came and demanded to inspect the box he was flatly denied on the ground that he was too late, and they would then outswear him on the stand. At the close of the polls they would unlock the box, draw the lid sharply off, the packages would fall and scatter and cover the top of the interior. They then counted them. The proof was clear, as the excess of ballots over the names on their own poll-list showed.

Mr Butler.—Will the Senator permit an interruption just there for the purpose of correcting a mistake into which he has fallen, if not inconvenient?

Mr. Frye.—I will yield for a single moment.

Mr. Butler.—I simply desire to state in regard to the case to which the Senator refers, the United States vs. Webb, that I understand the facts to be briefly these

Mr. Frye.—If the Senator will allow me, I wish to say that I made a mistake in the name of the case, and I was just going to correct myself.

Mr. Butler.—Webb is a Connecticut man who voted the republican ticket, and he was convicted for his act in the United States courts. Those are the methods to which the Senator refers.

Mr. Frye.—Webb was a man who cast, after the South Carolina plan, twenty-one ballots, twenty tissue ballots inside of one large one, and if he was a republican it shows this remarkable fact——

Mr. Butler.—He was a Connecticut man, I said, and voted the republican ticket.

Mr. Frye.—If he voted the republican ticket, it discloses the remarkable fact that in all the ballot-stuffing in the whole State of South Carolina for the last three years, where the world knows that thousands and hundreds of thousands of democratic ballot-stuffers have carried on that devilish work, he is the only man who ever was convicted of ballot-stuffing in a South Carolina court before a South Carolina jury.

Mr. Butler.—Will the Senator permit me one moment? Those cases have all been tried in the United States courts.

Mr. Frye.—Were not the juries South Carolina juries?

Mr. Butler.—Certainly they were.

Mr. Frye.—And they do not say whether the accused is guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Butler.—The republican judges and prosecuting officers have something to do with it.

Mr. Frye.—I say I will accept that man as a republican; it only adds to my argument, because I was going to add, when the Senator interrupted me, that I had mistaken the Webb case. The Webb case was where there was a conviction, and in the one to which I was referring the jury disagreed. The Webb case was the only conviction ever had before a South Carolina jury for ballot-stuffing; and the gentleman discloses to me why he was convicted—that he was a republican following democratic examples.

In the fourth district of South Carolina—the election in this district would have been a more stupendous farce than elsewhere if it had not been a tragedy. One colored preacher, a respectable man, a republican, was called to his door by redshirts and eighteen bullets left in his corpse. Another colored man, about eight miles from Greenville, was shot just before the election. All night before election the whole county resounded with reports of cannon and fire-arms, and the most outrageous bulldozing and fraud prevailed everywhere.

How came it that South Carolina had such a peaceful election? How came it that black men voted the democratic ticket in South Carolina?

The Senators from Texas declared that the elections in Texas were as peaceable and as honest and as fair as anywhere in this country. Let me give the Senators from Texas a little history of their own State. It is cruel to be obliged to instruct the gentlemen about their own concerns. They seem to have eyes, but they see not; they have ears, but they hear not, unless it be about our peculiar people. I want to call the attention of the Senators from Texas to Harrison County as a specimen brick. The whole vote of Harrison County as counted gave Garfield 444 majority. He was entitled to over 2,000. The republican candidates were all on one ticket, down to the constable, with the Garfield electors; there was not a split ticket in the whole lot; and yet while Garfield had 444 majority the democratic canvassers and counters gave the democratic candidates in the county 2,434 majority. How is that for a fair count? Understand it, the republican ticket was an entire ticket from electors down to constable; and yet when the democrats knew that the State was perfectly safe for Hancock and did not care a snap of the finger about a vote for Hancock, Garfield had 444 majority and the democratic candidates for county offices had 2,434 majority.

Mr. Coke.—Mr. President——

The Presiding Officer. (Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, in the chair.) Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. Frye.—For a question I will yield with pleasure. Perhaps the Senator from Texas had better wait a moment or two longer, because I have got considerably more for him.

Mr. Coke.—I should like to ask the honorable Senator to state the evidence upon which he is making these statements.

Mr. Frye.—I have stated in advance, and before I finish I will state again, where I get my evidence. I think the Senator will not contradict it if he will wait until I get through.

At one precinct in Fort Bend County the officers of election refused to make any return whatever. They did not make any.

In Harrison County supervisors were denied access to the voting precincts. Men supposed to have republican tickets in their possession for distribution were fired upon by masked men in broad daylight. Prominent republicans wantonly assailed. Republican majority of 1,500 changed to a democratic majority of over two thousand. Voters intimidated, their lives threatened if they voted for republican candidates. Attempts made to kidnap and kill persons carrying republican ballots to polls. Republican speakers insulted, assaulted, and their lives threatened. A supervisor of election compelled to surrender his commission by armed men, and to armed men, and then the managers of election refused to recognize him because he had lost his commission.

Now, on the evening of Sunday, October 31, 1880, two days before the election, one Peter Choice, a colored man, was travelling from Marshall in Harrison County, Texas, to election and voting precinct numbered 6, a voting place in Harrison County, about seven miles from Marshall, the county seat of Harrison County, to the voting precinct aforesaid, in which he resided. Choice on the day referred to had in his possession a large number, estimated at about three hundred, of republican tickets or ballots, which he had received from the republican executive committee of Harrison County, in Marshall, Texas, for use and distribution on the day of election at the aforesaid voting precinct (which has always given a large republican majority) while he was so traveling, and about a mile and a half outside the corporate limits of Marshall, two persons, whom he recognized as one Walter Jennings, a publisher of a newspaper called the Marshall Messenger, and one Wallace Rudd, stopped him on the highway and told him they wanted the tickets he was carrying from him, threatening to kill him if he refused to give the tickets up. Rudd and Jennings were disguised at the time but pulled the disguises from their faces when they accosted Choice. As Choice refused to give up the tickets in his possession, Rudd and Jennings fired with pistols four times at him, and Choice's life was saved mainly by the fleetness of his horse.

Again, on the night of November 1, 1880, the day before the election, some six or eight persons went in disguise to the residence of one Charles Welsh, who had been appointed and qualified as a supervisor of election for precinct numbered 11, in Harrison County, and told him (Welsh) that if he would not then and there surrender to them his commission as supervisor of election they would kill him. Welsh entreated them to let him alone, but they persisted in their demands and after some time, *in order to save his life*, Welsh surrendered to them his commission and was denied the right to act as supervisor on the day of election by the managers and officers thereof because he did not have his commission as supervisor with him.

Again, at the general election held November 2, 1880—

Mr. Coke.—Will the Senator state the locality, what the county is?

Mr. Frye.—I will give it exactly now. At the general election held November 2, 1880, and at voting precinct numbered 15, in Harrison County, in the judicial district 156 republican votes were polled. No return of any of these votes was made by the judges and officers of election at the precinct referred to, who were indicted, tried, and convicted under section 5,515, Revised Statutes of the United States. Does the Senator doubt that?

At another voting precinct in the same county, no return was made of 150 republican votes polled thereat. The judges and officers of election were indicted, and although the best citizens (in their own estimation, at least), in the county, and although they were represented by the ablest counsel in Northeastern Texas, they in open court plead guilty to the charge.

Mr. Coke.—Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him? What was the judgment of the Court? What was the penalty?

Mr. Frye.—I do not know, sir.

Mr. Coke.—I can tell the Senator. I think they were fined $1.

Mr. Dawes.—I think that would be about the estimate down there.

Mr. Coke.—That, perhaps, will explain why they plead guilty. It was wiser to pay their fine and go home, than to stay there.

Mr. Frye.—But the Senator forgets that down at that court where the Judge fined them $1, it was done at the earnest pleading of these respectable citizens of Texas, these leading lawyers of Northeast Texas, and the plea they put in was that these men would not put the government to the expense of proving them guilty, but had confessed themselves guilty; and, again, that there were hundreds of witnesses brought long distances to that court, to appear against these men, and when the costs were divided between the defendants it would be found that a pretty heavy fine had been put on Southern democrats, considering the frequency of the crime.

Mr. Coke.—I will state to the Senator, that the Judge of that Court is a very true Republican, and that he is not in the habit of granting favors to Democrats or being very lenient with them.

Mr. Frye.—I know the Judge gave as a reason that the costs were very heavy.

At voting precinct No. 2, Harrison County, 150 republican votes were polled at the election. No return made. Judges and officers of election indicted under sec. 5,515 Revised Statutes, defended by same counsel, plead guilty in open court to the charge. At voting precinct No. 3, in Harrison Co., 60 republican votes polled on day of election. No return made of any of them. Officers of election indicted, plead guilty in open court to the charge. At voting precinct No. 5, in Harrison County, on the day of election, 150 republican votes were polled. No return made. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

At voting precinct No. 6, Harrison county, on the day of election, 193 republican votes were polled. No return of the votes made. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge. At voting precinct No. 7, in Harrison county, on the day of election, 63 republican votes were polled. No return made of any of these votes. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

At voting precinct No. 16, in Harrison county, on the day of election, 135 republican votes were polled. No return made of any of these votes. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

At voting precinct No. 17, in Harrison county, on the day of election, 140 republican votes were polled. No return made of any of these votes. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

At voting precinct No. 19 in Harrison county, on the day of election, 135 republican votes were polled. No returns of any of these votes were made. Officers of election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

At voting precinct No. 20, in Harrison county, on the day of election, 170 republican votes were polled. No returns of any of these votes were made. Officers of the election indicted and plead guilty to the charge.

Total number of persons convicted, 40; total number of votes failed to be counted and returned, 1,502; all republicans. How is that for a fair, peaceable, free, honest election and a fair count?

Mississippi came to the rescue. It was bold on the part of the Senators from Mississippi. It requires brave men to stand up here and in the presence of the country declare that in Mississippi there is a free ballot. There is no free ballot in Mississippi and never has been since the war. Hear this: at the December term of court for the northern district, after the November election, there were fifty or sixty convictions for election fraud and violence and hundreds of warrants that were not served. Go into Rhode Island and find a county where there is one conviction for fraud and violence. It cannot be done. Go into all New England and find one conviction for an offence against the right of suffrage. It cannot be done. Yet here in one term of court were fifty or sixty trials and convictions or sentences on the plea of guilty and many warrants that were not served.

In Lowndes County Mr. Randall was United States supervisor. He was driven away from the polls with a pistol at his head. That was a common occurrence in Mississippi. In Tchula, Holmes County—I think the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] lives in Holmes County—the democrats had a cannon at the polling place. Only think of that! A free ballot at the South; and the democrats had a cannon at the polling place and fired it from time to time at the fences! It was loaded with gravel and stones, and they showed the "Garfield niggers" how it stove the fence to pieces, and the "Garfield niggers" took to the woods. Mr. Hull was born in Mississippi, the editor of a greenback paper, and Mr. Perry was a republican, both of them white men. They came early to the polls to distribute ballots. The Democrats refused to open the polls while these two men were there distributing ballots, and they did not, but on the contrary they made a mob, they seized those two white men, dumped them into a buggy, and drove them off. No republican ballots were allowed to be distributed at that free poll.

Again, in Holmes county, where the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] lives, I think, early in the day a colored man offered his vote. I suppose Southern Senators understand perfectly well that there are many cases where two colored men have the same name. If there is one John Brown there may be three or four John Browns. This man came up and offered his vote.

Mr. George.—If the Senator deems it material where I reside in Mississippi, I will inform him that I do not reside in Holmes county.

Mr. Frye.—A colored man came and offered his vote; his name was John Brown. After he had voted, another colored man came and called his name; it was John Brown. They challenged his vote at once and told him he had voted. He told them that he had not. They insisted that he had, and that it was enough to let a "damned nigger" vote once. We would regard that as enough up North. There was an intelligent, educated colored man by the name of Hill, known to everybody, standing by. Mr. Hill picked out the colored man who had just voted and brought him up, and then the other colored man who said his name was John Brown, and he said to them, "Gentlemen, here is the man who voted; there is the John Brown who now wants to vote." They did not wait; they seized him; they beat him with the butts of their pistols. He just escaped with his life, and lay concealed all day long. They took the colored man who wanted to vote, down in this free, beautiful, peaceful, Mississippi, went to a barn near by and got an ox-chain. They had a loaded anvil. What was that for at the polling-place? They took the chain, put it around the black man's neck, chained him to the anvil, and kept him there all day long. No more "niggers" tried to vote twice, I tell you, at that precinct.

At Canton, Madison county, there were two Democratic judges and one Republican judge, a bright colored man by the name of Garret. They tried to get him to leave; they ordered him to leave; he refused. Then a Democratic mob headed by the Democratic circuit clerk by the name of Yandall beat him about his head with their pistol butts. He escaped, and they run the election as they pleased. Yandall was tried for it and the Mississippi jury disagreed, although the evidence was overwhelming. Then Yandall was arraigned again and he plead guilty to the charge.

Mr. George.—I should like to ask the gentleman what authority he has for stating that the evidence was overwhelming in that case?

Mr. Frye.—I have the authority at any rate of the fact that Yandall when brought up before the court and before a jury of his own peers, white men, pleaded guilty to the charge. I do not think he would have done that if there had not been overwhelming evidence; does the Senator?

Mr. George.—He might have pleaded guilty upon some sort of idea that was common. I believe at that time that if he would plead guilty it would cost him less than it would to defend his case. I remember hearing something of that sort at the time there, that men who were indicted, who brought their cases in the courts when there was a mistrial, were advised that the court would be lenient with them and it would be cheaper to confess and plead guilty than to go on with the prosecution. But the gentleman said that the evidence was overwhelming against him and a Mississippi jury refused to convict; that was his statement. I want to know where is your authority for the statement that the evidence is overwhelming. Was the evidence given before the jury reduced to writing and certified by anybody who heard it, or is it the opinion of somebody that the gentleman has succeeded in getting from the Attorney-General's Office?

Mr. Frye.—I said it required no further evidence than the fact that Yandall pleaded guilty, and the people of this country will require no further evidence.

Mr. George.—But you said, sir——

Mr. Frye.—I decline, Mr. President, to be interrupted now.

The Presiding Officer.—The Senator from Maine declines to be interrupted.

Mr. George.—Allow me to say one word, if you please. The confession of this man was made after the mistrial. Your statement was that the evidence before the jury was overwhelming, and you undertook to impeach the honesty and fairness of the jury by saying that notwithstanding the evidence was unimpeachable to them they disagreed. I say that of the two statements one does not sustain the other. The fact that the man afterwards had pleaded guilty is not to be considered as proving that the evidence before the jury was unimpeachable and overwhelming.

Mr. Frye.—Now, Mr. President, I will resume the floor. I only repeat I did not suppose that he pleaded guilty to the same jury that tried him before. We do not do it in that way in our country.

Mr. George.—He pleaded guilty to the court——

Mr. Frye.—I decline to be interrupted again by the Senator unless he asks for the interruption in proper form and order under the rules.

Mr. George.—All right.

Mr Frye.—That jury disagreed, and immediately the man was arraigned for trial again and pleaded guilty and the people of this country will not question the statement that I made that the evidence was overwhelming. The gentleman says in explanation that there in that county they plead guilty when they are not guilty; that sometimes they plead guilty when the evidence is not overwhelming.

Think of it. Here is a white man, a gentleman because he is white and because he is a democrat, an officer elected to a responsible position in Mississippi, the clerk of the circuit court, who is charged with the infamous crime of taking a poor black man and beating his head with the butt of his pistol, and he, forsooth, for some reason which nobody knows pleads guilty! There is no testimony, and yet he pleads guilty! If those are the gentlemen in Mississippi it is very singular to say the least; and I do not believe the gentlemen of Missisippi will thank the Senator from Mississippi for undertaking to get them out of it in any such weak way as that.

At Raymond, the shire town of Hinds county, after the voting had commenced, the democratic officers suddenly got up a sham fight: they fired their pistols into the walls and ceiling of the room. The democrats outside hearing it began to yell, "Riot, nigger Riot," and rush toward the voting precinct, and the negroes rushed for the woods.

Again, in Hinds county, Captain Kerr, register in the land office, and a Captain Estelle, a lawyer—the Senator will know these men; he was a captain in the Mexican war; both were waite, both were confederates and both were residents of Jackson—went to Dry Grove the night before the election to distribute republican ballots. An armed body of white democrats surrounded them and escorted them nine miles, placed them aboard the train and sent them back to Jackson. No republican ballots were distributed at that polling place. There the jury disagreed because conspiracy was charged, and that gave a chance for them to disagree on what the word "conspiracy" meant.

Again, in Enterprise, Clark County, there were twelve convictions on trial and pleas of guilty of violence to republicans. All were democrats. There were twenty-four democrats under arrest for violence.

At Chahuta they had anvils, an anvil at one side of the polling place, loaded, and an anvil at the other side of the polling-place, loaded. After they had been voting a short time, a gray headed respectable gentleman, a democrat, took his cane and marked with it a line from one Anvil to the other anvil in front of the polling-place. Then he declared in a loud voice that "that line was the dead-line, that no Garfield 'nigger' could cross that." Did the Garfield negroes know what the dead-line was? Did the respectable Southern gentleman know what the dead-line was? Had those colored men ever heard that when our brave boys from the North, down there in your cursed prisons, starved day by day, had in their hunger and weakness from starvation, dared on bended knee to crawl across the dead-line to pick up some bone that some Southern dog had dropped, they were brained on the spot? Dead-line! Ah that line meant something, and no Garfield negroes crossed the dead-line that day.

Again in the Northern district of Mississippi, at the December term, three plead guilty to ballot box stuffing; three plead guilty to returning the vote of one precinct as the vote of the whole county; five plead guilty of expelling by force supervisors of election; one was convicted of the same offense; two commissioners plead guilty of erasing names of voters from the poll-list; three plead guilty of driving the supervisor from the polls with pistols. There were about seventy other indictments, as near as I can learn. There were others indicted for aiding in this pistol business, and they were let off. Election commissioners were tried for fraudulently making up a poll-book; the jury acquitted them, and then the district attorney discontinued all the rest of the cases.

In this court the evidence showed that crimes of every kind against the franchise were committed during the last election; in fact the anti-democratic vote was suppressed, names were fraudulently taken from the poll-book, others were allowed to vote, their votes either not counted or were counted for the other candidates. At one precinct a large majority of republican votes were cast, but the inspectors returned a solid democratic vote: armed men were at the polls to intimidate, and every sort of fraud was common. In all counties having large colored majorities fraud ran riot. It was impossible to proceed with the trials of some election cases; witnesses were driven off, they were prevented from going to court, the defendants and their friends, armed with bludgeons and pistols, in large numbers, beat witnesses, completely demoralized them, and finally the district attorney gave up at that court in despair and stopped the trial of causes.

Again, there is a district in Mississippi called the "shoe-string district." It has been represented in the other House several years by Mr. Lynch, a colored man, and and for the last four or five years by General Chalmers. I wish now to give the exact registered vote of that district, county by county:—

Adams county, white 1,274, colored 3,635; Bolivar County, white 1,080, colored 3,606; Clairborne County, white 727 colored 2,566; Issaquena County, white 371, colored 2,870; Jefferson County, white 951, colored 2,419; Quitman County, white 199, colored 217; Sharkey County not given, very small; Tunica County, white 451, colored 2,035; Warren County, white 2 217, colored 5,238; Washington County, white 1,726, colored, 5,604; Wilkinson County, white 855, colored 2,567; total, 10,837 white in the district and 33,940 black not counting Sharkley—over 23,000 majority of colored men.

In 1869 the republican vote of that district was 20,949, the democratic vote 3,374. At that time I think there were four or five more counties in this district. In 1872, when the district was the same, Lynch, the colored man, had 15,101; Cassidy, the democratic candidate, 8,509. Lynch's majority 6,592.

Mr. Farley.—Will the Senator allow me to ask a question for information? Are there not other States in the Union besides the Southern States where as great changes as that suggested by the Senator have taken place? Did not the State of Maine, in 1876, give the republican candidate for President about 16,000 majority, and did not the State of Maine in 1879 defeat the republican candidate for governor there by a small majority? Why this great change?

Mr. Frye.—I have not got through with this yet, Mr. President. There are changes, of course, in all States.

Mr. Farley.—I was about to suggest further to the Senator that in my State, the State of California, in 1864 and 1865 the republican candidates received 18,000 majority. In 1867, Mr. Gorham, your nominee for Secretary of this body, was the republican nominee for governor of that State, and he was beaten 10,000 votes Two years before that the State had gone 18,000 republican.

Mr. Frye.—Mr. President, the Senator will pardon me for not mixing with this statement any changes in other States. I am going to show that there has been no real conversion or change in this district in Mississippi before I get through.

In 1875-6, "the Mississippi plan" came in. In 1876, Chalmers', majority was 3,381. In 1878, the whole vote cast was less than 8,000; democratic 6,663, and republican, 1,370. That is a change with a vengeance. Chalmers' majority, 5,293. In 1880, Chalmers had 9,172; Lynch, (colored) 5,393; Chalmers' majority, 3,779.

Now, let us look at 1880, the last election. I am going to take a few counties—seven counties in that district—and I do not pick them out for any special reason except that the elections in those seven counties were quiet and peaceable, and reasonably fair. There is the same relative proportion of blacks and whites in all of them. In these seven counties, where the election was fair, this last year, the registered proportion of white democrats and black republicans was three to one in every one of them. Let me give you some of them: In Warren Co., the registered black vote was 5,238; the registered white vote, 2,217; Lynch's vote, 2,086; Chalmer's vote, 1,034. Issaquena county, registered black vote, 2,870, registered white vote, 371; Lynch's vote, 1,118, Chalmers' vote, 173. Bolivar county, registered black vote, 3,606; registered white vote, 1,080; Lynch's vote, 1,715, Chalmers' vote, 403; and so on through the seven counties, they giving Lynch nearly 5,000 majority. The other five counties with the registered vote in the same proportion of white and black, they voted under "the Mississippi plan," and those five counties overcame Lynch's majority of between four and five thousand in the seven counties, and actually gave Chalmers, by the count, 5,000 majority in the district!

What does the Senator from California think about that kind of a conversion? Can that be found in any other State of the Union? Even a democrat, a soutern democrat, who does not believe in negroes being permitted to vote—and very likely I should not either if I lived down there; there is a good deal of human nature about it is—a white democrat, a member of the House, admitted to me—no he did not admit it, he said it plainly—"the election in that Shoe string district was an infamous farce, and when it comes to the vote I shall vote so." He was a confederate, and is a democrat to-day.

But the democratic Senators say that these negroes are converted—that is the plea they put in—converted to vote the democratic ticket! They are sometimes, as I have told you. Let us see if there is any chance of a pentecostal conversion here. They have had them in Louisiana. Oh, yes down in the parish of Orleans, in 1868 in the spring there were 14,000 republican votes cast, and in the fall Grant got 1,178. That was a pentecostal conversion. In Caddo Parish the same spring, 1868, there were 2,987 republican votes, and in the fall Grant got 1. In Saint Landry Parish the republican majority in the spring of 1868 on the registered vote was 1,071; the actual majority 678. In the fall Grant did not get a single vote in Saint Landry Parish, and the democratic candidate for President got 4,787 votes, being just exactly the whole registered vote of that whole parish, white and black. That was a conversion! No real conversion took place in Lynch's district, as I will proceed to show you.

Vicksburg, the principal city, is in Warren County. Mr. Chalmers claimed to live there; his partner does live there, and was chairman of the committee to run the contest on the democratic side. In Mississippi, as they say down there, they did not care "shucks" about the electors They knew Hancock was all right, the electors of Hancock would be elected anyhow, while members of Congress and county officers must be looked to. Chalmers was in great danger. He lived in a district where there was about fifteen thousand republican majority, and even in Mississippi with 15,000 republican majority the democratic candidate was in some danger, to say the least. So they undertook to take care of him; and this partner took charge of Warren County, determined to give Mr. Chalmers a heavy majority over the Hancock electors. They went to employing negroes, large numbers of "loafing negroes" around in the city of Vicksburg. They employed every man they could; they put them to work; they made out a Garfield ticket with Chalmers on it. They did not dare make a Hancock ticket. Even a loafing negro would not vote a Hancock ticket; but they thought if they could get Garfield tickets into the hands of colored men with Chalmers' name on them, they might forsooth get them to so vote, and they labored "in season and out of season," with money and without money, with threats and with cajolery, in every possible way known to the white democrats of the South, they labored to run Chalmers' majority up in Warren County. How did they succeed? The highest vote for the Garfield electors was 2,129 in that county. Lynch fell just 43 short of it. So with their six weeks' work they cut down Lynch just 43 votes below the higest vote for any Garfield elector. How far did they run the vote for Chalmers? That is a question somewhat important. Hancock's highest electors received 1,034 votes, and Chalmers' vote was exactly 1,034. They did succeed in getting 43 negroes to cut the name of Lynch. They did not with their money, with their threats, with their cajolery, with all the machinery in their hands, succeed in getting one single black man to vote for Chalmers. And yet the Senator from California talks about reform in other states! Will the honorable Senator ascribe this election of Chalmers with 5,000 majority obtained in five counties besides overcoming Lynch's 4,000 majority in the seven other counties, to a reform, when all the attempts at reform in Warren County with that city in it, did not succeed in reforming a single colored voter.

No, gentlemen, it is no use. The North understands this thing. You cannot blindfold us; you cannot blindfold the people of this country. The elections in the South are not free, are not without fraud, and today are not without violence.

Gentlemen, we said to you when this contest started here, that we intended to fight on this line until a solid South, made solid in these devious ways lost its solidity. We recognize in the fight in Virginia the entering wedge, and because we recognize that as an entering wedge, and for that reason alone, we have determined to stand by it, to give it our amen and amen, hoping that sooner or later the South may rise up to the dignity of free and independent states, and yield to every man, white or black, his rights. Senators from the South, we shall make that fight forever unless victory comes before forever ends. It is certain. Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

Sir, the gentlemen may smile at the expression of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] of warning; but they need not. They should remember history. It has been written in this country for our benefit and for the benefit of men aspiring to freedom the wide world over, and the man for whom history is written, who reads it not and learns no lesson from it is a fool. There were, unfortunately, two civilizations in this land of ours; the one, the civilization of the North, founded upon the school book and the Bible; the other the civilization of the South, planted upon slavery; the one a pure democracy, the other an aristocracy sitting down upon barbarism.

They could not live side by side in the same country; there was an irrepressible conflict sooner or later to open up between them and God was to give the victory to one or to the other. Both could nor live forever in a free country. Barbarism grew and grew, oh, so fast, so strong! grew so powerful that she seemed to have her grasp upon the whole broad country of ours. Instead of freedom being the corner-stone it was slavery, it was barbarism. You grew so strong that you swallowed up the great parties of the country, so strong that you bought great territories to strengthen yourself; still more, so strong that you made laws even for a free people; so powerful that you put on the statute-book the most infamous laws that were ever recorded on the statute-book of any country, civilized or uncivilized, in the wide world.

You grew so strong that you enacted a law and compelled the freemen of the North to submit to it, which, in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, right in sight of Faneuil Hall, where liberty was said to have been born, compelled Massachusetts men to shoulder the musket and 2,000 strong hunt down one poor black man to deliver him to his master, and then barbarism was so insolent and wicked that when the poor fellow was brought home to bondage it built bonfires on every hill all over the southern land and made the Southern heart rejoice with joy exceeding. It grew so strong that finally it reached out its poisonous hand to seize upon the free territories, and then for the first time seemingly the civilization of the North, born of the Bible and the school-book, woke up; it started into power, called a halt, and said to your barbarism, "Thus far and not one step farther forever." Then barbarism was so insolent that it levied war, tried to destroy the country, but civilization, now alive to its duty, raised armies, built navies, equipped both, fought you for four years, made your rivers run red with blood; finally conquered you, conquered secession, conquered the infamous doctrine of secession, and then the war was over. Suppose barbarism had triumphed, what would this country have seen? Would not estates have been confiscated? Would not great cities have been pillaged and burned? Would not men have been hung in the North? Ah! but thank God, civilization, born from the Bible as well as the school-book, prevailed, and not a dollar was confiscated, not a man was hung, not a man was punished, and when the great commander said to the conquered men "Go home in peace, be good citizens, and I will take care of you," the great heart of the North said, amen and amen, and you went home. In the mean time we had made 4,000,000 of men, women and children free. While you were carrying on your war they stald at home, worked your farms, and took care of your wives and your little children; they were faithful, they were kind, they were tender; they never betrayed you—not one.

Northern civilization thought that with that record for the colored man, his chivalrous master, the white man of the South, would give him every right he was entitled to out of gratitude, if for no other reason, and it left the colored race in your hands; and then the very first Legislature you called together, with the spirit of barbarism still hovering over you, enacted the infamous laws reducing the black man to serfdom worse than slavery, the laws the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) read here in this distinguished presence the other day. When the story of these laws came to us at the North we could not believe it. But we were forced to believe, and then determined that the black man should have his rights, and to that end we put the ballot in his hand. We made him a citizen of the United States, your equal in the eyes of the law, and then you commenced the cruelest, the bitterest, the savagest history that ever was written on the page of any history in the world, pagan, barbaric, or civilized. The gentlemen may deny as much as they please, but the country knows that thousands and tens of thousands of black voters were killed in cold blood in your Southern States. You men know it in Mississippi; the Senator from Louisiana knows it in Louisiana.

Ah, gentlemen, the pen of history with its iron point has written the terrible story of those few years in your Bright Southern land, and your children and their children reading it will hide their faces in their hands, and their hands in the dust. I have no desire to recallor to recite it. The North determined that it should stop. We sent our armies down there, and it did stop. Our armies staid there scattered through the South, and the black man exercised his right of suffrage.

Then time wore on. Mr. Hayes was elected President; you went to him; you made brilliant promises, and allured by those promises, he withdrew the soldiers, and from that day to this you have had a solid South; from that day to this you say it has been peaceable. Ah, so is the grave yard peaceable. From that day to this you say it has been free, fair voting, and an honest count. I put upon record here evidence contradicting that. We in the North know today that you are refusing the black man the rights which have been accorded to him; and, now, impelled by our civilization, we come once more and say to you solemnly that every citizen of the United States, white or black, foreign-born, or native-born, shall have and enjoy all the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of his country. Ay, more, we say to you now, compelled by that same civilization, that the laws of the United States upon this statutebook shall be enforced in every inch of territory over which floats the Stars and Stripes; and, Senators from the South, by the help and in the name of Almighty God we will accomplish that purpose. [Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the presiding officer.]

Heligoland is the most celebrated station in the world for studying the migration of birds. This little island is hardly a hundred acres in extent—an isolated, triangular rock of red sandstone, with perpendicular cliffs two or three hundred feet in height all round it. It is mostly cultivated, and its resident birds are hardly more than a dozen species; but in spring and autumn migrating birds make it a resting place, and these are watched for, and shot or trapped, by almost the whole population, and the results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-five years by Mr. Gatke, an experienced resident ornithologist. The amazing result is, that as many species of birds have been obtained in this minute islet as in any country in Europe; while the vast number of the migrating flocks is shown by the fact that 15,000 larks have sometimes been caught in one night.

The San Francisco custom house officers have a dog who acts as a detective on the arrival of Chinese vessels, and discovers bundles containing smuggled goods. He recently upturned a number of books the covers of which were hollow and contained opium.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The next "inauguration" will be more of a show than it usually is. Nearly every State in the Union is to be represented at Washington by military or civic organizations.

Large tracts of land in one of the northern states of Mexico have been secured by capitalists of New York city and San Antonio, Texas, and rumor says that an extensive colored colonization scheme is being matured.

The price which England is to be called upon to pay out of the pockets of the English, Scotch and Welsh taxpayers, in order to settle forever the disquieting Irish land question, is, according to the *Statist*, the very modest amount of $1,500,000,000.

A lady residing at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, has completed three months of subsisting upon cow's milk alone. Her extraordinary fast was undertaken voluntarily, for the purpose of checking a tendency to obesity Its successful consummation is a matter of local comment. The milk was taken a pint at a time, every two hours.

Swimming is advocated in San Francisco as a cure for the opium habit. A physician gives the history of a lady who, from taking morphine to alleviate the pains of a long contracted disease, had become a confirmed opium eater, and was suffering all the distressing symptoms of this terrible habit. The doctor ordered her to cross the bay every day and take a swim in the Alameda baths, which she did, and in a few months was completely cured.

Accusations of dishonesty are now made by some of the Mormons against their bishops in connection with the tithing system. Every Mormon is required to give to the church authorities one-tenth of all his products if he is a farmer, the same proportion of his profits if he is in mercantile or professional business, and of his wages if he is an employee. Special officers are appointed to collect these tithes, and they are exacted with the utmost rigor. Five hundred Mormons lately went into Colorado to work on a railroad, and supposed they were for the time safe from the customary exaction, but Brigham Young, Jr., followed them, and demanded a tenth of their pay. The tithes yield not less than a million dollars a year to the church, and of this large revenue the head men make no accounting to the people. It is charged that a corrupt and successful ring exists at Salt Lake City, and its early downfall is predicted.

What is the matter with Switzerland? Murder is on the increase in the little republic and the murderers escape with astonishing facility. Indeed, little excitement is created by the news of some new deed of blood. But suicide is also increasing with alarming rapidity. In 1879 there were 701 cases of suicide in Switzerland, over and above eighty-seven deaths set down by the authorities as of a "doubtful nature." There were also eighty-eight persons found dead, but supposed to have been the victims of foul play. Ninety-five of the 701 suicides were women In 1876 there were 540 suicides; in 1877, 590; in 1878 642; an increase of about fifty each year. And this in a population of 2,808,495, which gives a suicide to every 4,000 people.

The manufacture of glucose from rags, the novel industry recently started in Germany, is regarded with much distavor, and is understood that the German government will be likely to interfere with the business. The glucose is said to be chemically identical with grape sugar. The process, which is represented to be very cheap, is as follows: Old linen rags, which are composed of hard vegetable fibers, are converted into dextrine by the application of sulphuric acid, and the product thus obtained is then washed with milk of lime. Next it is treated with a stronger solution of the sulphuric acid than that first used, when the material is immediately transformed and crystallized into a glucose, from which appetizing jellies and tempting confections can be made.

A "crop" is a variable quantity, although many people never think about this fact. The *Journal of Chemistry* says that the largest drop is formed by syrup of gum-arabic, forty-four to the dram, and the smallest by chloroform, 250 to the dram. As a general rule, tinctures, fluid extracts and essential oils yield a drop less than one-half the size of water, and acids and solutions give a drop but slightly smaller than water.

A sample of Chinese tea has been raised by Mr. S. P. Odom, of Dooly county, Ga., from plants furnished by the national agricultural department. He says the plants are now three years old, in a very healthy condition and bearing profusely. Mr. Odom is satisfied that tea raising could be made a success in this country, and of great profit, if the proper attention were given it.

The little city of Weimar, where Goethe resided, is ordinarily as quiet as a country village. Pianoforte playing, however, is universal, and the noise of persons practicing on that instrument is something intolerable. The authorities have therefore passed an ordinance that no piano shall be played in a room, the windows of which are open, under penalty of a fine.

M. Bartholomel, the new Russian minister at Washington, is described as a tall, magnificent-looking man, so handsome that even the President spoke admiringly of him. Madame Bartholomel is an Englishwoman, with a sweet face and a sweet voice.

"Am I lookin' for work?" indignantly replied the honest tramp, in response to the citizen's question. "Am I looking for work? Not much I ain't. There's too much work in the country now. I'm tryin' to keep out o' the way of it.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Drunkenness is said to be greatly on the increase in London. Ten years ago the persons arrested for drunkenness or for being drunk and disorderly numbered 21,625 whereas last year they had increased to 33,802, or to nearly fifty-seven per cent.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

ORLANDO A. HAYFORD, Administrator on the estate of Abram Newton, late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Admin'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

HARRIET M. PERKINS named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Cyrus Perkins, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased

RICHARD A. FRYE Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

SUSAN B. DUTCH named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Darius P. Dutch late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

MERRITT PARKER, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Ephraim Bryant, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS

ECHOES FROM FRYEBURG.

We gave notice yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, that we should speak in the evening on *Fryeburg*, and in a short speech made substantially the following statements.

While we were a few years, two years ago, residing in Conway, N. H., just over the State line, stirring up Conway and Carrol County on the subject of intemperance, we were inclined to glory a little in our Pine Tree, Pioneer, Prohibitory State of Maine. In the midst of my glorying I was promptly met, confronted, with Fryeburg as an illustration of a tippling town in a prohibitory State.

It was termed a "hard place," "pretty rough place," a "hard old cud," &c. Conway people drank honestly it was said, and above board, but in F. drinking was on the *sly*, in the dark and hypocritically. We had counted out to us for our comfort, six or seven places where liquors could be obtained. They spoke of the smuggling into F., the peddling, the drunken fair scenes which recur annually.

We were throwing stones and making a racket among the bottles, barrels and demijohns; showing up the vile drink traffic in Conway: so we rather expected this rough handling of F. in self-defense. We did not, however, believe it, but confess we had to "shut up" just a little bit as we had not the facts to refute these grave Granite State boulder statements. But we sung out "*two scoungs do not make one right*" and in we went into the fight with tongue and pen, with more vim and vigor than ever before.

Strangly enough to us, we were sent over the border to Fryeburg, a year ago.

Now, we said to ourselves we will gather the facts to refute the seeming, slanderous insinuations and assertions of certain men in New Hampshire.

We confess to an intense curiosity—all eye and ear—but kept still. Mirth, music, measles and murder will out. These people know what I do not. After the still child of reserve is over, the social glow will come and they will speak—and they did; they have spoken. The language of speech and *action* are unmistakable, the signs are infallible; "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

We were informed, knowing our temperance notions, that F. was a "hard place," a "strange and a queer place." This sounded very much like what I had heard in New Hampshire. It was understood that liquors were kept at this place for strangers—guests.

At the other place for the hard old soakers. At the saloon the young were initiated in pool gambling, and lighter drinks.

The next place, special friends could get it only occassionally. Farther along there was a general getting of it. On another street, lager and cider, with a stick in them if wanted, for another class of young men, for an evenings social gamble.

Up in that room a paternal few meet and have something to take. Still further on there is another place where we learn midnight and Sunday services at cards are held.

We have seen personally, the bottle passed—a peddler doing his work of death—and liquor carried into a rich, respectable village home.

A man drives into the woods; certain ones follow, on Sunday, and they return a little noisy.

Cider is the curse of F., and so called christian men drink it while working on the highway and tempt others to drink. *Cider is called "the devil's kindling wood."*

In certain stores the *fumes* of liquor fly in the faces of ladies and gentlemen, while they are being waited upon. A gentlemen informed me Saturday, and he ought to know, that in the North part of F. two places where liquor is sold. A most intelligent lady says that there are twelve places where liquor is gotten in F. Another said to me that there were but few families in Fryeburg Village but use cider.

Drunkeness disturbing the house of the dying and the dead is dreadful!

The Lewiston *Journal* reports a premium, given to two person for home-made wine by the Fair authorities and the free use of liquor inside and outside, was disgusting!

Here then is the case! as known and represented by the people—many of the people of F. ask "Are these things so?"

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Where there is thunder there must be lightning. What most people say must have some truth in it, and circumstances will hang a man. At the close, I called on Hon. E. C. Farrington to speak and asked what he thought of these things. He said he had not time and made only one allusion and that was to the number of persons who drank cider in the place—but he did not know and could not tell. I hope he will investigate and give us the result. I have given the matter as I found it among the people without painting or exaggeration. JOHN COLLINS.

Fryeburg, April 25.

60,000 SCANDINAVIANS COMING TO AMERICA.—Hull, Eng., April 26.—Contracts have been made to carry 60,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to this port, whence they will proceed to Liverpool, and thence to America.

MARRIED.

In Roxbury, April 3, by S. M. Locke, esq., Mr. Charles H. Burgess and Miss Melissa W. Penley, both of Roxbury.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 7 A. M. Sunday, 40° clear; Monday, 42° clear; Tuesday, 42° cloudy; Wednesday, 47° cloudy; Thursday, 42° clear; Friday, 44° rain; Saturday, 32° clear.

New Advertisements.

For Sale at West Paris.

A LOT of **Extra No. 1 Cedar Shingles**, perfectly free from sap, from good old growth timber. Price a little above best spruce. They came from Eastern Maine.

E. WILLIS.

West Paris, April 11, 1881.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

ELIAS H. LOVEJOY and DEMAS F. BISHOP, Executors on the estate of Benjamin Lovejoy, late of Peru in said county, having presented their account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

RICHARD A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Rupture

ITS RELIEF AND CURE AS CERTAIN AS DAY FOLLOWS DAY, WITHOUT ANY OPERATION OR HINDRANCE FROM LABOR.

Since the reduction of Dr. Sherman's terms, thousands are crowding upon him for treatment, gladly throwing away their griping, irksome, dispiriting and life-vanishing trusses. His treatment for this affliction makes the patient comfortable and safe in the performance of every kind of exercise or labor. It is a grand thing, and those who are ruptured and do not provide themselves with it must endure the dangers of that precarious affliction and the use of trusses all through life. Thousands of those cured give the most flattering testimonials of gratitude to Dr. Sherman. He is the author and inventor of his peculiar system; he imparts his secret to no one; it is applicable to all classes and cases, and, under his reduced rate, within the reach of almost every one.

Patients can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Dr. Sherman's Book on Rupture gives convincing proofs from professional gentlemen and others of his successful treatment. It is illustrated with photograph pictures of bad cases before and after cure, and is sent to those who send 10 cents. Principal office, 251 Broadway, N. Y. Branch office, 41 Milk Street, Boston. Days in New York—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday. In Boston—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

and we make bold to say that it is the

Best Chance You Ever Had

to clothe yourselves substantially and elegantly for so small a sum of money.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS'

CLOTHING,

THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURNISHINGS,

&c., &c., all at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES,

CAN BE FOUND AT

STOWELL'S CLOTHING ROOMS,

Under Masonic Hall,

South Paris, Maine.

ELLIOTT'S CLOTHING STORE

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a man to discard his old and worn-out apparel, he naturally asks himself, "Where shall I go to get the

LATEST STYLES,

COMBINED WITH THE

Best Quality and Fit

at the most reasonable price?" We assert that you will find in our store the

Newest, Best Selected

AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c.,

which has ever been displayed in this part of the county.

Our Prices Will Suit You

we will stake our reputation on this. Everything in our store is marked down to the last notch, and we propose to fight it out if it takes all summer. We are not going into bankruptcy, but are enabled to offer you such unusually close prices because we bought our goods way down and are contented with small profits.

Come and see us and our goods. Walk in everybody.

Very truly yours,

F. Q. Elliott & Co.,

NORWAY, MAINE.

Champion Horse Hoe

AND

CULTIVATOR COMBINED.

Awarded diplomas at Maine State Fair, 1880, for **best hoe in the State.** For pulverizing, furrowing, covering, weeding and hilling, it cannot be beaten. Has a good wheel and 7 teeth.

PRICE ONLY $8.

MANUFACTURED BY

F. C. MERRILL,

South Paris, Maine.

NOT THE BRANCH.

New Goods,
New Styles,
and a New Milliner.

MRS. A. B. CHASE

has just returned from Boston with one of the best selected stocks of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

ever offered to the public, which she offers to her old customers and all that call on her, at her old stand, in the

BEAL BLOCK, NORWAY.

Mrs. Chase has secured the services of

MR. CHAS. MEAD,

who comes highly recommended as a gentleman of fine taste and an accomplished workman; also that of Mrs. Drake whose ability is too well known to be called in question. With such talent, Mrs. Chase hopes to please all.

Norway, May 2, 1881.

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Paris, April 27th, A. D. 1881.

THIS is to give notice that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1881, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of Edwin M. Thayer of Paris in said county, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1881, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; that the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate court room, in Paris in said County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1881, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Given under my hand the date first above written.

W. O. DOUGLASS, Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

JOHN H. SPRING named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of James Day, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

HENRY BONNEY, Executor on the estate of Seth Randall, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

RICHARD A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Andrews & Curtis

VARIETY STORE,
WEST PARIS, MAINE.

Thanking our customers for past favors, we would announce that having just received additions to our stock selected from some of the largest wholesale houses in Boston, we are better prepared than ever before to furnish first-class goods at bottom prices. We have a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry and Fancy Goods, Dress Goods, Woolens. *(cut free of charge when purchased of us.)* **Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass Ware, Hats and Caps, Room Papers and Borders, Paint Stock, and all kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class country store.**

We sell the

Soluble Pacific Guano,

The Best Fertilizer in the World,

ALSO,

ASHTON'S FACTORY FILLED SALT

for dairy and table use, decidedly superior to the salt heretofore used in this vicinity.

Please give us a call.

ANDREWS & CURTIS.

West Paris, May 1, 1881.

Commissioners' Notice

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1881 commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Nathaniel Pendexter, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from date of said appointment are allowed to said creditors in which to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session at the following place and times for the purpose of receiving the same, viz:—At J. L. Frink's law office, June 1st and August 1st, 1881.

Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1881.

ELI B. BEAN,
WM. BOYNTON,
Commissioners.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Charles O. Holt of Canton, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1873, by his mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 162, page 313, conveyed to me the following described real estate, situated in Canton aforesaid:—Commencing on the south side of the road leading to North Hartford, at the northwest corner of land formerly owned by the late Fenno Proctor; thence south on said land fifty-eight rods more or less, to a fence running nearly west; thence on the line of said fence west, nine rods, to the third post from the west end of the fence; thence northerly in a straight line to the corner of the board fence inclosing the orchard; thence on the line of said fence to the road; thence east on the line of said road to the bound first mentioned, containing 3½ acres more or less, with the buildings thereon; also one undivided half of the red building, lot and water power, conveyed to said Holt November 10, 1873, by I. R. Fuller; said mill situated on the lower dam at Canton Mills; also the machinery and fixtures conveyed to said Holt by said Fuller; and as the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statutes. E. G. HARLOW.

Dixfield, April 5, 1881.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CHARLES WARREN, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES A. WARREN.

April 19, 1881.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

MARY A. DEERING, late of Denmark, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands there on to exhibit the same to

LORENZO D. BERRY.

April 19, 1881.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

GARDNER F. RUNDLETT, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

OSCAR F. TRASK.

April 19, 1881.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

FREEMAN HOLLIS, late of Buckfield, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ISAAC C. MORRILL.

April 19, 1881.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL KNELAND, late of Hartford, in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

RUFUS PRINCE.

Turner, April 19, 1881.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF MAINE.

Surplus, Maine and Massachusetts Standard.

December 31,	1877,	$77,269 53
" "	1878,	154,478 27
" "	1879,	250,950 73
" "	1880,	306,213 77

JOHN E. DeWITT,
President.

DANIEL SHARP, Vice President.

JAMES P. CARPENTER, Secretary.

PAINTING.

I am prepared to do first class

HOUSE PAINTING,

Papering, Graining, &c.,

in a thorough and durable manner, and in good style.

Paints furnished if required to those out of town. I intend my work to be first class in every particular. I shall have none but the best help. Old fashioned furniture re-painted very cheap. Also a limited number of wagons. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

J. O. CANWELL.

Paris, Maine, April 25, 1881.

NEW OPENING--1881.

CHARLES MASON

has opened a new store near the Savings Bank on Main Street, where he has a new stock of clean goods—no old goods; they were all burnt in the late fire. We keep on hand,

Flour,
Corn,
Molasses,
Groceries,
Pork and Lard,
Dry Goods,
Hats, Shoes,

and a nice stock of

CLOTHING,

TRUNKS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which will be sold cheap for cash, or pay down.

Eggs and Butter Taken in Exchange.

Also Agent for

CUMBERLAND PHOSPHATE!

AND

PACIFIC GUANO,

for raising **SWEET CORN.**

CHARLES MASON.

Bethel, April 25, 1881.

P. S.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to call and settle the same immediately. CHAS. MASON.

FIRST PREMIUM!

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

takes it everywhere. *Fully warranted, or no sale.* The Chilled Swivel Plow sold under the same guarantee.

The Best is the Cheapest.

THE STANDARD SUPER-PHOSPHATE

endorsed by all as **THE BEST.**

Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate.

STOCKBRIDGE'S SPECIAL MANURES, for corn, potatoes, grain, &c. We are sole agents for sale of the same, for Norway and Paris.

Blanchard Churns,
Cylinder Churns,
Dairy Implements of all kinds.

Shovels,
Spades,
Forks,
Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Scuffle Hoes,

and everything you want.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.

All the leading and best grades in stock.

Remember, **we are here to stay.** We have the largest stock we have ever had, and our prices are low, quality considered.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled. When in town call and see our stock.

MASON BROS.,

Mason's Block, Norway, Maine.

USE ONLY

RUBBER PAINT,

Mixed Ready for Use.

This paint is composed of pure Lead and Zinc and Linseed Oil, combined with a large proportion of India Rubber, making a **beautiful, durable** and elastic paint, which is guaranteed not to **chalk or peel.**

It costs no more than ordinary paint, and will last from **two to three times as long.**

PURE WHITE AND COLORS

FOR SALE BY

S. P. MAXIM & SON,

South Paris, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MAINE.

COUNTY OF OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, wherein Robinson Dean of Buckfield in said county is creditor, and Atwood A. Farrar of said Buckfield is debtor, and will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1881, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Bisbee & Hersey, in Buckfield in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity which said Atwood A. Farrar has, or had on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, when the same was attached on the original writ, to redeem the following described mortgaged real estate, all situated in the town of Buckfield in said County of Oxford, to wit:—One undivided third part of the farm known as the Edward H. Shaw farm, and recently occupied by Chester B. Leonard as his homestead; the whole farm containing one hundred acres more or less; also the home stand occupied by said Atwood A. Farrar as his homestead, containing three acres more or less, and known as the Crocker stand; also the farm known as the Bonney farm, near W. H. Dudley's, and formerly occupied by one L. L. Farrar as his homestead; the above described real estate all being subject to a mortgage given by said Atwood A. Farrar to one William F. Spaulding, dated April 9, A. D. 1878, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 188, page 38, on which there is now due about $175; said Clocker stand also being subject to one other mortgage given by said Atwood A. Farrar to one Merritt Farrar, dated August 25th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 177, page 407, on which there is now due about $250; said Bonney farm being subject to one other mortgage given by said Atwood A. Farrar to one Hosea Bonney, dated ——, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book —, page —, on which there is now due about $400.

Dated at Buckfield, April 22, A. D. 1881.

J. W. WHITTEN, Deputy Sheriff.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

ON the petition of NATHANIEL H. STOWE, Executor of the last will and testament of Martha A. Pomeroy, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the interest of said estate in the Orin Robinson farm in Hartford, as described in his petition on file in the Probate Office, at an advantageous offer of nine hundred forty and 92-100 dollars, to A. C. Fuller of Livermore, the proceeds to be distributed according to the provisions of said will:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

ON the petition of BENJAMIN F. CAREY, Executor of the last will and testament of Orin Robinson, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the interest of the estate of said Orin Robinson in the Orin Robinson farm in Hartford, as described in his petition on file in the Probate Office, at an advantageous offer of eighteen hundred fifty-nine and 8-100 dollars to A. C. Fuller of Livermore, the proceeds to be distributed according to the provisions of said will:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next at 9 o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, against the same.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881.

JOHN M. PHILBROOK, Executor on the estate of Hephzibah K. Eames, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.

NATHAN S. FARNUM of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Plaintiff, vs. Parris A. Baxter, formerly of Rumford, defendant. Action on account annexed, for merchandise, for $31.88. Writ dated January 3d, 1881, and returnable to March term, 1881.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1881.

NATHAN S. FARNUM vs. PARRIS A. BAXTER.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit:

It is ordered by the Court that the said Plaintiff notify the said Defendant, of the pendency thereof by causing an abstract of this writ with this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed at Paris in said County the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of September next, to the end that the said Defendant may then and there appear at said Court and show cause if any he have why judgment should not be rendered thereon, and execution issued accordingly.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A true abstract of writ and order of court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

I. & H. A. RANDALL, Attys. for Plff.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1881, Commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims of creditors against the estate of Theodore L. Lassell, late of Norway in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from date of said appointment are allowed to said creditors in which to present their claims, and that they will be in session at the following place and times for the purpose of receiving the same, viz:—Black & Holt's office in Norway, July 30, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., and August 27, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CHAS E. HOLT,
CHAS. F. WHITMAN.

Dated at Norway, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1881.

Farmers are Making $25 to $50 per week selling **MANNING'S ILLUSTRATED STOCK BOOK** Because every farmer actually needs it. It is the **Latest** and most **Complete** work ever issued in America treating of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc.—their breeds, breeding, training, causes of disease, symptoms, and remedies. 1,000 pages, 400 illustrations. **Highly** endorsed by such eminent authorities as the President, Vice-Pres. and Secy. of Pa. College of Veterinary Surgery, Hon. J. W. Gadsden, and others. If you desire profitable work, send at once for **full** particulars. HUBBARD BROS., 10 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

HOLDEN'S

DRUG STORE,

SOUTH PARIS.

This is the place to buy all kinds of drugs, medicines, &c. We give this week, a partial list of goods carried in stock.

Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," Centaur Liniments, Ash-Tonic, Castorin, Hair's Asthma Cure, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, &c., Dye Stock in Handy Packages,

Books,
Albums,
Mottoes,
Stationery,
Wallets,
Soaps,
Perfumery,
Ladies' Sets,
Toilet Articles,
Picture Cords,

Sporting Goods, Revolvers, Cartridges, Fishing Tackle, Poles, Lines, &c., Tobacco and Cigars.

E. B. HOLDEN, M. D.

☞Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

NOTICE.

THOSE having unsettled accounts with me are requested to call immediately and settle the same. S. F. BRIGGS.

WE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

FOR

BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, LAMBS, CALVES,

PELTS AND HIDES.

BRIGGS BROTHERS,

South Paris.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Bolster & Robinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by N. Dayton Bolster, to whom all accounts against the late firm should be presented, and who is solely authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation of accounts.

So. Paris, April 13, 1881.

N. DAYTON BOLSTER,
CHAS. A. ROBINSON.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Bolster & Robinson are requested to make immediate payment. The books can be found at the store of the firm.

N. D. BOLSTER.

Examination of Teachers.

ALL persons intending to teach summer schools in the town of Paris, are hereby notified to present themselves for examination at the Brick School House, Paris Hill, on

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881,

At 10 O'clock, a. m.,

at which time the S. S. Committee will be present and issue certificates to all qualified.

SETH BENSON,
H. A. FULLER,
S. B. MORSE,
S. S. Com. of Paris.

Paris, April 12, 1881.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the south part of the town of Paris, about two and one half miles from South Paris village, known as the Joseph G. Penley farm, containing about three hundred acres of land suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land, under a good state of cultivation. Cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of good English hay. A thrifty young orchard, (all grafted to the leading varieties of fruit) just coming into bearing. A one and a-half story house and ell, with three large rooms, cook room and two sleeping rooms on first floor. Wood shed about forty feet long. One barn seventy-six feet long, with good cellar. Buildings nearly new. A good well of never-failing water. For further particulars address the proprietor, DAVID ROSE, No. 82 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y., or call on the subscriber. G. C. PRATT.

South Paris, April 15, 1881.

STAND FOR SALE!

Known as the **GREGG STAND** situated in the **Village of Buckfield**, on the road to HARTFORD; consisting of a *story and half house, ell* and *stable* and *one and a half acres of land* in a high state of cultivation; together with 20 *acres of choice intervale* near the house and 16 *acres of pasture* situated on the aforesaid road and within one-half mile of the dwelling house. Will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

TERMS.—One third cash and the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of N. T. Shaw, Buckfield, or of William Gregg, Andover, Me.

Buckfield, March 18, 1881.

Norway Cigar Manufactory,

NORWAY, - MAINE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine HAVANA and DOMESTIC Cigars.

Manufacturers of the celebrated brands,

"Royal" and "Oxford Bear."

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Thursday, the 26th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon all the real estate of which John L. Beckler, late of Stoneham, died, seized and possessed in the town of Stoneham in the County of Oxford; the same being the homestead of the said John L. Beckler at the time of his decease.

ISAAC P. BECKLER, Admr.

STONEHAM, Apr. 25, 1881.

NEW SPRING GOODS

At M. M. PHINNEY'S.

I have just returned from Boston with a

FULL LINE OF SPRING GOODS,

including the new and desirable shades with **Silks, Satins, and Cord and Tassels** to match the same. Also,

French Buntings,
Zurich Cloths,
Scotch Ginghams,

and a very large stock of

Black Cashmeres

AND

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Don't fail to examine our new **Black Silks** we are selling at **$1.25, $1.37, $1.50,** and **$1.75.**

We also have a large stock of

Ulster Cloths, Paisley Shawls, Woolen Shawls, Woolens, Infants' Cloakings, White Flannels, Check Cambrics, and a full line of Housekeeping Goods.

REMNANTS.

We have just received a large lot of **REMNANTS & SHEETINGS** and **POUND PRINTS** that we are **selling very cheap.**

We also have a large assortment of

Laces, Fringes, Hamburgs, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery,

and all goods found in a City Dry Goods Store and as we buy and sell for cash, will sell you goods **CHEAP.**

Very respectfully,

M. M. PHINNEY,

NORWAY VILLAGE.

Baby Carriages!

Agents for the WHITNEY BABY CARRIAGE so well known for its **cheapness,** durability, and beauty of style. We shall keep a large assortment of these carriages on hand the coming season, at astonishingly low prices.

☞Every carriage warranted, and prices guaranteed.

NOYES' DRUG STORE,
Norway, Maine.

SPRING OF 1881

We still "hold our base" at the old stand, Market Square, South Paris, and as usual, we have a

Large Line

of goods—such as are usually found in a country variety store—and as we usually

"SORT UP"

our stock every week we keep well supplied at all times with such goods as are needed and will simply invite all in want of

"STORE GOODS"

to call and examine our goods and try our prices and we believe we can make it to your advantage to give us your patronage. We have a good stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Crockery Ware,
Paints & Oils,
& all kinds of Groceries.

ALABASTINE

just the best thing made for whitewashing and coloring your rooms; also

ROOM PAPERS & BORDERS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Fall ground Flour,

AT

Low Prices,

LIME, CEMENT AND HAIR

VERY LOW.

Bradley's XL Super-Phosphate,

a Standard Fertilizer, and *always reliable.* Farmers will find it for their interest to use this phosphate. Try it and see if it does not pay you well.

We have, also, arranged and in connection with

MR. W. T. WALKER,

a throughly competent tailor, shall carry on a tailoring business. We have ample rooms for manufacturing, and shall make it a **Specialty** to get up

"Nobby Suits"

for young men. We have a good line of

New Spring Styles

of woolens, and can get up suits at less than city prices. We have also a good line of samples of woolens, from Portland and Boston, and can order whatever may be needed to suit our customers. **Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.**

Please to call, one and all, and try our prices and we believe we can satisfy you that we mean to do you good.

H. N. BOLSTER.

So. Paris, April 4, 1881.

Agents Wanted $2.00 per day and expenses. Experience not necessary. Send for circulars. Address, W. L. FARRAR, PARIS, MAINE.

SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL BOOK-KEEPING FOR

RETAIL MERCHANTS

The "Multum in Parvo" Account Book,

JUST PUBLISHED.

Comprises both *Sales-Book* and *Ledger complete,* and combines the *utmost simplicity* and *economy.*

EVERY STORE-KEEPER SHOULD HAVE IT.

Send name and address for price list and descriptive circular, containing sample page illustrating the system, to

Multum in Parvo Pub. Co.,
2 Tremont Temple, Boston.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address as above.

GRIST-MILL!

I WISH to inform the farmers of **BETHEL** and adjoining towns, that I have purchased the grist-mill formerly known as the

JAMES WALKER MILL,

and have thoroughly remodeled and repaired it by adding new Bolter and Cleanser, and am now prepared to make first-quality **FLOUR.** Also on hand and for sale, **FLOUR, CORN and MEAL.**

R. J. VIRGIN.

So. Bethel, Aug. 1, 1880.

HENRY LANE,

TAILOR,

Norway, Maine.

I have just purchased from one of the largest and best houses in Boston,

A LARGE LINE

OF

SPRIG AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR

Gent's Suits.

These goods are, in price,

VERY LOW,

and I will

Cut and Make Them

with guarantee to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Remember me.

HENRY LANE,
Norway, Maine.

SEWING MACHINES.

Do you want a new Machine?

Do you want a second hand Machine?

Do you want to exchange your old Machine for a new one?

Do you want oil that will not gum, Needles for any machine, Belts, Screw Drivers, Oil Cans, &c., &c.!

If so, write a postal card to me, and you will be treated right.

G. W. BROWN,

Gen. Agt. for the Beautiful Light-running New Home Sewing Machine,
South Paris, Maine.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—*•*—

Goods Almost Given Away!

—*•*—

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will

For The Next Thirty Days

SELL GOODS AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

To make room for his

Grand Spring Opening.

His stock consists in part of a fine line of Woolens of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Hats,
Caps
& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing

A great part of which is of my own manufacture. I have engaged

MR. D. J. HURLEY,

One of Boston's best tailors, and am therefore prepared to do all kinds of

CUSTOM WORK

at short notice, and in the best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Give him a call before purchasing.

Lewis O'Brion.

BURNHAM'S PHOTOGRAPHS,

NORWAY, MAINE.

Mr. Burnham continues his business, with

NEW STYLES!

AND

NEW SCENERY BACK-GROUNDS

for displaying full-length figures.

Burnham makes a **specialty** of enlarging old pictures and finishing them in ink. Please bring or send your old pictures and I will warrant them to be satisfactory.

I have reduced the price of portrait sizes to $10, when enlarged from a negative taken from life.

During the past two years I have made a large number of negatives, which have been preserved. I will print duplicates of card size at **$2.00 per dozen.** Orders by mail (inclosing a picture) will be promptly filled.

A **LARGE VARIETY OF FRAMES,** new style, for sale.

Burnham takes this opportunity to thank the citizens of Oxford County for the liberal patronage bestowed for the past two years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Cards, Cabinets, Panels, and Family Groups taken in the best style. Please call when in town, and see specimens.

J. U. P. BURNHAM,

Cottage Street, - Norway, Me.

Sweeping Victories!

Petengill's Swivel Plow

Has defeated the following level land and swivel plows at various plowing matches:

**Oliver Chilled, South Bend Chilled, Ward Chilled, New York Clipper, New York Iron Beam, Hussey's, Cameron's, Frye's, Dog Plow, Silver Eagle, Goddard's, Centennial, Charter

A WELL KNOWN LADY

Escapes the Grave, and Prays for her Deliverer.

SPASMS.

Mrs. S. A. Mellwain, of Fergusonville, Delaware county, N. Y., writes: "Only a few days before I commenced using the 'Favorite Remedy,' in one of my spasms and sinking spells, my friends thought I was dead, and gave up the attempt to restore me to consciousness. I am confident that if I had not taken your medicine "Favorite Remedy," during my periods of critical illness I should never have recovered.

* * * * That the Lord may bless you and increase your means of doing good is my daily prayer, and may many yet unborn praise the 'Favorite Remedy' and its discoverer."

THE RUBY RIVER.

To keep the blood pure, is the principal end of the inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all *impurities* of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

☞ When inquiring of your druggist for this new medicine, avoid mistakes by remembering the name, Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and the price, which is one dollar a bottle, and that the doctor's address is Rondout, New York.—*Ed.*

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir.*

Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT

For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c. For Sale Everywhere.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Lasts longer than any other. Always in good condition. Cures screes, cuts, bruises and corns. Costs but little more than the imitations. Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine, and take no other.

TAYLOR'S SUGAR COATED MANDRAKE PILLS

A specific for Fever and Ague. Are the mildest, yet most searching Pill ever taken. Cures Headache, Liver Complaint, and Heart ache. Use no other and you will be well. Your bowels will be completely relieved.

WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD!

WISCONSIN LANDS

500,000 Acres

ON THE LINE OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full particulars, which will be sent free address CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

ALABASTINE!

For finishing Walls and Ceilings, is the most valuable material known. It is far superior to Kalsomine, and more economical. It is a valuable discovery, and its merits as a wall finish are unequaled. It is the only natural and durable finish for Walls. It will pay you to send for sample card and testimonials to

AVERILL PAINT CO., 19 Federal St., Boston.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY. Desertion, non support, intemperance, &c. Advice and circulars containing full information for stamps. Ex Judge Bigelow, 17 West 11th Street, New York.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

TEN PER CENT.

Annual Interest,

Paid quarterly. 4th dividend payable May 1. For full particulars send for 20-page illustrated pamphlet to

THE GLOBE COMPANY, 181 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED!

Earnest, capable men to sell Nursery Stock, including many new and valuable specialties which help insure success. Previous knowledge of the business not essential. To successful men good wages will be paid. For terms, address, giving full name, age, previous occupation, and references,

I. C. MERRILL & CO., Nurserymen, LEWISTON, ME.

LOOK AT HIM!—A year ago he was not expected to live. Liver complaint almost killed him. He got great relief from three bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and six bottles cured him.—*Weekly Sun.*

You never find a baggage smasher fooling with an elephant's trunk.

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

Much as he loves roast beef, John Bull is continually getting into an Irish stew.

D. R. V. G. cured me of the worst kind of Eruption of the Skin, blotches like boils from head to foot. D. R. V. G. I think the best blood purifyer in the world.
John G. Blodgett, Baker, Syracuse, N. Y.
Guaranteed by all dealers in Drugs.

When a girl talks about two strings to her beau, does she mean his suspenders?

Dyspepsia and Indigestion are simply a lack of pepsin, or gastric fluid in the stomach. Ball's Digestive Salt (patented) supplies this want, and is besides an agreeable condiment, consisting of Pure Pepsin and best English Salt. See advertisement.

The ordinary life of a locomotive is thirty years, possible it would live longer if it didn't smoke.

Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

The Philadelphia Item wants somebody to furnish it with a sail for a blood vessel

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat any thing; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had taken it a week she had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Philsophy goes to the rear when an icy pavement holds its own by sliding you into the gutter.

A LOSING JOKE.—A prominent physician of Pittsgurgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburgh Patriot.*

Captain Eads' ship railroad is no new idea. Didn't Charon pull a boat over Styx.

NATURE'S SLUICE-WAY.—The kidneys are nature's sluice way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient in either form.—*Independent.*

Between the man who knows to much and the one who does not know enough the happy medium is best.

IMPORTANT.—When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at *Grand Union Hotel*, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the *Grand Union Hotel* than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The man who comes about solely to kill time should confine himself strictly to his own time.

WHAT THEY LEAD TO.—Kidney troubles and liver troubles, unless checked in time by Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," will end in constipation, piles, rheumatism and gravel. The latter are ailments of very serious character. "Favorite Remedy" acts upon the disordered kidneys and liver with quickness and certainty. It is Nature's own device for this purpose. Ask for it when you are next in the store, or write to the Doctor at Rondout, N. Y.

The man who struck an attitude has not yet been prosecuted for assault and battery.

A LONG SNOOZE.—Rip Van Wrinkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occured about 50 years ago, when Downs' Elixir first attained its reputation, on awaking he would have been able to recognize this friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another twenty-years nap, and waked up to find Downs' Elixir at the end of half a century the most popular and the best Cough Remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for Bilious diseases, not so old, but good.

A lady friend says that bachelors are like a batch of biscuits, good enough after they are mixed.

"Innocent at Home"—No, a newspaper file is not used to scrape the rust from old jokes. You've struck the wrong toolchest this time.—*New York Graphic.*

MAY:—This is the month in which the Trailing Arbutus is sought. Also, in this month, the front gate begins to exhibit signs of wear. The weather prophets guess at "balmy atmosphere" for May, and the poet writes his usual "Lovely May" verses for the village paper. This is all right; but if you are wise you will get a bottle of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and use them as directed, to ward off Jaundice, Liver Complaint and Biliousness, consequent upon the warm temperature of this month. Only 55 cents a bottle.

That was a witty man who, being detained by a snow blockade, penned a dispatch which ran thus: "My dear sir I have every motive for visiting you, except a locomotive." So was the other who, under similar circumstances, telegraphed to his firm in New York. "I shall not be in the office to-day as, I have not got home yesterday yet."

ITCHING PILES—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.—The symptoms are moisture, like prespiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. *Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment*" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists.

A couple of young men went out fishing the other day, and on returning were going past a farm house and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: "Girls, have you any butter-milk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears: "Yes but we keep it for our own calves." The boys calculated that they had business away—and they went.

LITERARY NOTES.

—John G. Whittier bought a copy of Shakespeare's works with the first money he ever earned.

—The Philadelphia *American* offers twenty-one prizes, to the amount of $1,500, for the best editorials, special essays, and poems, written by college students or graduates. The judges are Noah Brooks, Walter Allen and M. P. Handy.

—The recent declaration of Postmaster General James in favor of the establishment in this country of Postal Savings-Banks, gives timeliness to a brief paper on "Post-Office Savings-Banks in Great Britain" in the forthcoming *Scribner*, written at the request of the editor by an official of the English General Office, and presenting some facts and figures not heretofore published.

—The new "Stock Doctor" issued by Hubbard Brothers, Boston, Mass., is a complete Encyclopedia for stock owners. *The Practical Farm Journal* says: "It is the best work of the kind we ever saw, and not to be classed with cheap editions. It is a large book of 1000 pages, and 400 illustrations. We advise our readers to write the publishers for full particulars." There is an actual need for such a work, among a large class of people, and the Publishers offer capable men a rare chance for business, introducing it.

—Mr. Chaloner Smith, of the English Probate office, has made a list of spellings of the word "cushions" in early wills, and finds a total of 593. The following four specimens turned up in the course of half an hour: "Qwheshngs, cwyschens (A. D. 1581), cosschens (1535), cosschens." Four others, in another half hour are "chusshons, chosshons, coysshons, cousshouns." The list of debts due to a testator are not classified as "good" and "bad," but as "sperat dettes" and "desperat dettes."

—May number of *Ballou's Illustrated Magazine* opens with an illustrated article on Constantinople, written by an officer of the United-States Navy, who has recently visited that famous place, and saw the Sultan and some of the wonders of the city. Then there follows an illustrated article on Liverpool; and the thrilling Indian story of "The Crimson Trail" is continued, and becomes more complicated than ever. Take it all in all, there is more good solid reading in Ballou's, than in any other magazine in the country, because there is not a dry article in it, as in other serials, and this is what the people want. As a family publication, Ballou's is unsurpassed, because it is only $1.50 per annum, or fifteen cents a single number.

—Judge Tourgee was entertained by a party of gentlemen at Union League club in New York Tuesday evening. In his reply to the toast to the guest of the evening, he said that he came north eleven years ago, determined to lay the state of things at the South before the public, and in some way to secure attention to what he believed to be the only remedy—universal education. He tried to impress his opinions upon committees on resolutions in Republican conventions, but failed. He talked with public men. One conversation, with General Grant, bore fruit years afterwards, he thought. The press and the lecture platform offered no opportunity to produce the impression which he desired. No one would listen to a voice crying in a wilderness. Finally, he chose the novel as the vehicle for his ideas, and succeeded beyond his anticipations. Among the most auspicious signs of the times, he reckons the determination of the North to have a fair and free ballot everywhere in the United States.

—It has been a long time since a book has come under our notice, so charming as "*False Gods or Idol Worship of the World.*" It is published by the well-known Subscription Book Publishers, Hubbard Bros., of Boston, Mass. Frank S. Dobbins, formerly a resident of Japan is the author, and he certainly wields an easy, popular pen, while the workmanship upon the book shows good taste and great care at every point. The illustrations are varied and many of them are really bewitching. They represent customs pertaining to the worship of all lands and ages, and they are abundant and good. An agent who takes hold upon this book is sure of success. He not only has a good book, but he has one like unto which no book has ever yet appeared. Books of travel have described the customs of various lands; missionary books have depicted idolatry; philosophical books have discussed the fundamental principles of all religions; but this book takes in all these views, for all the nations, and illustrates the whole with nearly three-hundred pictures. It is emphatically a book for the people. Every family should have a copy.

—*The North American Review* for May contains a striking article by the Hon. David Dudley Field on "Centralization in the Federal Government." That our policy is rapidly advancing in the direction of centralization is demonstrated by the author; but whether centralization is really a formidable evil or only a bugbear is a question which men will probably continue to decide according to their several political predilections. Whatever the reader's bias, Mr. Field's paper will command his respectful attention, and it will be read with interest and profit. The second article is upon the new revision of the Bible, by the Rev. Dr. Schaff, of the American Committee of Revision. Mr. Justice Strong writes of "The Needs of the Supreme Court," and advocates the establishment of a court of appeals, intermediate between the U. S. Supreme Court and the circuit courts. The Hon. George Q. Cannon, the first advisor of the President of the Mormon Church, and delegate to Congress, makes a vigorous defence of "Utah and its People." The question, "Shall Americans build Ships?" is considered by Mr. John Roach, the ship-builder, who brings forward a large number of facts to prove that the people of the United States must build ships if they would hold a place among maritime nations. The other articles are "The Life-Saving Service," by the Hon. S. S. Cox; "The Ruins of Central America," by M. Charnay; and finally, an attack on evolution philosophy, written in a vein of the finest irony, and entitled, "What Morality Have We Left?"

—The table of contents of the May *International Review* embraces a number of articles of interest and value. The place of honor is accorded to Mr. A. V. Dicey, who writes about England's Chief Justice, who died last year—Sir Alexander Cockburn. Though the article has little of the biographical element, and gives but a meagre idea of his subject's life, it is valuable as showing the great advocate and Judge's legal career. Mme. Z. Ragozin contributes the conclusion of her paper upon "The Last trial of Russian Nihilists," the first part of which has been so well received and favorably referred to by the press. "Taxation of Inter-State Commerce" forms the theme for a short essay by Mr. Brooks Adams. Mr. William G. Low writes concerning "The Balance of the Geneva Award." Another article bearing upon political matters is by Mr. Henry Gannett upon "The Alleged Census Frauds in the South." Mr. W. Fraser Rae discusses "The Life and Writings of George Eliot," in a manner that will be found to be interesting and instructive, notwithstanding the great amount already written about her. Mr. I. N. Ford writes of the "Constitution Tendencies in France." An article by a bright young Japanese student in America, Mr. K. Mitsukuri, upon "Recent Changes in Japan," may be called the novelty of the number, and it will also be found to be a piece of literary work worthy of the pen of men who have not been obliged to learn a foreign language as a preparation. The number is concluded with a short criticism upon some recently published histories of the United States. The number is meaty, and contains an unusual amount of interesting reading. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Five dollars a year; fifty cents a number.

THE ACTUAL DIMENSIONS OF CARPET BAGISM.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A Southern man named Royall, whose zeal outran his discretion, took occasion some time ago to assail Judge Tourgee for alleged misrepresentations of Southern life and character, in the "Fool's Errand." The letter which he wrote was, in itself, of no consequence, but it has been of service in eliciting from Judge Tourgee some interesting facts bearing on the question of "carpet baggers" in the South. With that exuberance of imagination which is characteristic of the Southern mind, Mr. Royall asserted that after the war "the whole South was at once overrun with the larvæ of the North." An examination of the census returns for 1860 shows that the number of persons resident in the Southern States whose place of nativity was north of Mason and Dixon's lines was 119,193; in 1870 the number of Southern residents of Northern birth, according to the census taken in that year, was 130,611. The difference between these numbers—10,698—represents the inundation of "Northern larvæ" concerning which Mr. Royall complained with so much bitterness. In North Carolina there were 491 more Northern born residents than in 1860; in South Carolina, 172 more; in Georgia 149 and in Alabama 503 less than at the beginning of the decade. The average increase throughout the whole South was about 2 1-2 voters to the county. Either the Northern voter possesses qualities which make him strangely potential in politics, or the Southern white man has been rather too easily frightened by the spook of carpet-bagism. One would not suppose that an alien element averaging only two and a half voters to a county need occasion paroxysms of alarm. As to the amount of office-holding done by these Northern larvæ, it is worth while to notice that in North carolina, on the first State ticket elected by the Republicans, in 1868, only two out of the eight State officials were carpet-baggers, and one Judge out of seventeen, thirteen members of the Legislature out of one hundred and seventy, and twelve or fifteen subordinate officers out of eight hundred and fifty. In this connection, Judge Tourgee remarks:

The impression largely prevails, and is given countenance by the solid Southrons, that only negroes and "carpet-baggers" were to be found in the Republican party of the South. The following table of the proportion of white and colored people in the different ex-Confederate States will show the fallacy of this idea:

	Whites.	Col.		Whites.	Col.
Alabama,	5 to 4		No. Carolina,	2 to 1	
Arkansas,	3 to 1		So. Carolina,	3 to 4	
Florida,	2 to 1		Tennessee,	3 to 1	
Georgia,	2¼ to 1		Texas,	3¼ to 1	
Louisiana,	1 to 1		Virginia,	2 to 1	
Mississippi,	3 to 4		W. Virginia,	15 to 1	

In only three of these States—to wit, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—could the solid colored vote, with the insignificant contingent of the Northern-born immigrants since the war, turn the scale against the solid white vote.

It has been the custom of the Advocates of the South to justify the ostracism and violence employed toward the Northern element in Southern communities by emphasizing the peril in which the South was placed by the combination of the negroes with "Yankee adventurers." In the light of such facts as those above cited, these apologies lose their force. Of late, the argument has somewhat shifted. As the bloody scenes of cruelty enacted by the Ku Klux and other midnight assassins recede in the distance, it is coming to be fashion among those who defend the South to treat the whole matter as a fiction of politicians. A sneering reference to "the bloody shirt" is accounted a sufficient answer to any reminder of the deeds which stained the annals of the South with blood, and which were a part of a system deliberately adopted for nullifying the constitutional amendments, and robbing the negro of the rights which the nation had conferred upon him. So easy is it to forget—and so pleasant would it be to forget such occurrences, if oblivion were consistent with justice—that to many minds which are ordinarily candid, the stories of Ku Klux outrage already, doubtless, seem like a hideous dream, or the invention of a romancer. Upon how substantial evidence, however, these facts rest, Judge Tourgee makes very clear. He classes the witnesses to the truthfulness of the pictures of Ku Klux violence which he has drawn in his book under three divisions: First, the Republicans in the South, many of whom have themselves been the victims of violence, and all of whom approve and confirm his delineations; Second, the multitude of confessing Ku Klux, over four hundred of whom made written confessions before him as a Judge, which are now in his possession, and the sworn witnesses before Congressional Committees, establishing proof of more than 3000 murders of Republicans; and Third, the officers of the Klan, who have testified with regard to its number and extent. In the discussion of a bill for the pardon of Ku Klux, in the North Carolina Legislature, it was stated that there were more than 40,000 in that State. It is not worth while to falsify history, out of mere good nature, nor to forget things which have happened simply because their memory brings pain.

—Henry Wilson did many good deeds. On one occasion he gave a little party at a Boston hotel. The table was set with wine-glasses. After a brief period, there being no indication of the glasses being filled, one of the guests, who did not hesitate to "moisten his clay" whenever opportunity offered, lifted his goblet and said archly: "General, why these goblets, if nothing is to fill them?" Whereupon Mr. Wilson rose at head of the table and said, with emotion: "Gentlemen, I suppose these glasses were placed on the table after the manner of the house, for I certainly did not order them. Whatever there may be under the roof of this building that will minister to your enjoyment to-night, save intoxicating drinks you are at liberty to command, and I shall be pleased to respond to the call. At the age of 19 years, knowing what it was to have a drunken father, I resolved never to use, and never to provide, intoxicating liquors. That pledge I have religously kept. I cannot depart from it now even in the privacy of this small, retired gathering. This, gentlemen, is my answer to the suggestion of our friend." This was the outcome of a frank, honest nature, and the generous response that followed, even from him who started the inquiry, showed that it was of the kind that one touch "makes the whole world kin."

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY. STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Canton April 21st A. D 1881.

THIS is to give notice, that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1881, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford, against the estate of Milton F Ricker of Canton in said county, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, whom petition was filed on the 7th day of April, A. D 1881, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; that the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate court room, in Paris in said County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1881, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

R. A. BARROWS, Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Oxford.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Diana Gentleman, late of Porter, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, deceased, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate within and for said County of Oxford, will sell at public auction on Saturday, May 28, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the dwelling-house on the premises, all the right, title and interest of which said Diana Gentleman died seized and possessed in and to one half in common and undivided of a certain tract of land situate in said Porter, on both sides of the old county road leading from Porter Old Meeting House to Kezar Falls, and bounded on the north by said road and land of Daniel Clemons, on the east by land of Eben Cousens, Gideon Mason and Isaiah Pingree south by land formerly owned by Joseph H Stanley, and west by land of James W. Chapman, containing fifty-eight acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon standing.

Porter, March 26, 1881.

WILLIAM F. GENTLEMAN, Administrator of the estate of Diana Gentleman.

IRON BITTERS A TRUE TONIC SURE APPETISER

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used as easy crop, in the hill or drill or broadcast, either with or without manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $3 to $10 per ton higher than other Phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 5000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

Also for sale STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO. BOSTON & NEW YORK

SULPHUR BITTERS

Dangerous! Your Health!

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Gentian, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or arsenic, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use

Is Your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately! Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy, or high-colored?

Sulphur Bitters! Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once. It will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend.

IT IS The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-Day!

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Chemists, Lawrence, Mass., Sole Proprietors for U. S. and Canadas.

Send two 3c. stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Lawrence, Mass., and receive an elegant set of Fancy Cards free.

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

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humor there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

WHITE'S ELIXIR

DR. N. G. WHITE'S PULMONARY ELIXIR IS WARRANTED

Relieve the *CROUP* in thirty minutes
Relieve a *COMMON COLD* immediately
Relieve the *ASTHMA* at once.
Cure all *COUGHS* before ulceration.
Cure *SORE THROAT.*
Cure *Hoarseness* of Singers or Speakers
always Loosen a *COUGH.*
always cause the patient to *Raise Freely*
always produce *REST AT NIGHT.*
Sold by all dealers in Medicines.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Proprietors. Burlington, Vt.

WHITE'S ELIXIR — WHITE'S ELIXIR — WHITE'S ELIXIR — WHITE'S ELIXIR

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of LUCY M EVERETT, late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HARLAN P. WHEELER.

Feb. 15, 1881.

$2.00 — Two dollars will pay for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT one year, with a copy of Russell's New Map of Maine. Size 34x42 inches.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irretrievable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Toronto, Ont.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

Adamson's Balsam!

Price 35 cents. New Trial Size 10 cents.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS CATARRHAL COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS DIFFICULT BREATHING AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This pleasant and valuable remedy has proved more remarkable cures than all other medicines in the world combined and stands today unequalled as a sure and safe cure for all affections of the throat and lungs if taken according to the directions. The bottle contains nearly double the quantity of other preparations, which are sold at the same price, and besides being the best is the cheapest to buy

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind to attack you again. It loosens, cleanses and heals the lungs from all impurities, and all irritations. Pleasant and taken by thousands. Indorsed by eminent Physicians and by the press. Be sure to call for

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.

Take no other. See that the name of "F W KINSMAN" is blown in the bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealers at 10c., 35c and 75c.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland Me.

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Makes the Weak Strong, Builds up the Broken-down, Invigorates the Brain, and

—CURES—

Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and

ALL DISEASES ORIGINATING IN A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR ACCOMPANIED BY DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON, infusing Strength, Vigor and New Life into all parts of the system. BEING FREE FROM ALCOHOL, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 23 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

SICK Folks should send a three cent stamp for a free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages, full of valuable notes by Dr. E. E. Foote, the author of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE AND PLAIN HOME TALK, on scrofula, Diseases of Men and Women, and all chronic ailments, with the evidences of their curability. Address Murray Hill Publishing Co., Box 788 New York City. FREE FOLKS BOOK

Non-Resident Taxes

In Centre School District in the Town of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1880

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in Centre School District, in the town of Denmark, for the year 1880, in bills committed to William Peaslee, Collector of said district, on the fifteenth day of May, A. D 1880, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 20th day of February 1881, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Postoffice in said town, on the 19th day of November, 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Owners.	Dues'n.	Taxes.
Samuel T Gilman, or owner unknown, house and lot between homestead of Thurstin Pingree's and Moses Gould's,	$1 12	$1 26
Mountain lot, south of Thurstin Pingree's farm,	14	

GEO. W. GRAY, Treasurer of Denmark.

Card Collections.

SEND two 3-cent stamps for a full set of our beautiful chromo cards. No two alike. Best thing out. G W BROWN, Agt. New Home Sewing Machine, So. Paris, Me.

For the Mines. POCKET MAGNIFIERS, suitable for Miners & Assayists to examine ores, also for Botanists' use, at 50, 60 and 75 cents each. For sale by HENRY M. WATKINS Paris Hill Me.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber desiring to make a change in business, request all persons in debt to Elliott & Stowell, South Paris, to make immediate payment. All bills not paid by Jan. 1, 1881, will be left with an attorney to collect.

ELLLIOTT & STOWELL.

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Oct. 17, and until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Express trains for Lewiston, will leave Portland at 7:10 a. m., 12:35 and 5:15 p. m.

For South Paris, Norway, Montreal, Chicago and the West, will leave Portland at 1:30 p. m., Lewiston at 1:57 p m., South Paris at 3:25 p m., Norway at 3:22 p. m., and Gorham at 5:20 p. m.

Mixed trains for South Paris, Norway and Gorham will leave Portland at 8:45 a m. and 4:30 p. m., and South Paris at 11:45 a m. and 7:40 p. m.

Mixed for Island Pond leaves Gorham at 7:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Express trains for Portland will leave Lewiston at 7:10 a. m., 1:57 and 4:35 p. m.

For South Paris, Norway, Lewiston, Portland and Boston leave Island Pond at 6:45 a. m., Gorham at 8:55 a m., South Paris at 10:37 a. m., and Norway at 10:28 a. m.

Mixed trains for Portland and Lewiston will leave Gorham at 8:30 a. m and 11:20 a m., and South Paris at 6:00 a. m and 2:20 p m.

Mixed for Gorham leaves Island Pond at 10:30 a. m.

Trains will run by Portland time

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

MARK THESE FACTS.

Holloway's Pills

AND OINTMENT.

To the Stomach we can trace dyspepsia, headach and general debility; to the liver, bile, jaundice and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation, piles and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, etc.; to the blood, scrofula, scurvey, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no med cine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and, expurgating its cause, destroy its effect.

Important Caution.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HADDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment