

Newspaper Decisions.

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

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1881.

Court Officers:

HON. J. A. PETERS, Judge.
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Esq., Clerk.
WOODRUFF PULSFER, Reporter.
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, County Attorney.
WILLIAM A. BARROWS, Messenger.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Sheriff.
W. O. DOUGLASS, Deputy.
JAMES L. PARKER, " "
JAMES M. DAY, " "

In our Court record, last week, part of our edition placed the name of Hon. Enoch Foster, Jr., as counsel for the plaintiff, in the case of Sarah S. L. Gray vs. Ansel Dudley. Mr. Foster was counsel for the defendant, Mr. Dudley, and recovered a verdict for his client, as he usually does. The error occurred from the fact that we were over-rushed with business, and failed to read the proof with sufficient care. The case was properly reported in manuscript.

Court adjourned Monday morning after a very busy session. The jury was discharged Saturday night, at about ten o'clock, after giving a verdict in the case of *Rawson vs. Kimball*. The members were immediately paid off, and those who could, started for home, notwithstanding the late hour.

Several more cases would have been tried this week, but Judge Peters was obliged to adjourn in order to open Court in Bangor on Tuesday morning. As the December term has been discontinued, it will be safe to predict a long session in March.

County Attorney Kimball had several cases ready for trial, among them the case of *State vs. Bacon*, the only Paris criminal case which has been called for a long time. The case was tried before Justice Wright, who fined Bacon, from which an appeal was taken. It will be remembered that the action was for an assault on S. M. King, alleged to have been made by Bacon, who was fishing on Stoney Brook. Several hundred dollars were collected in fines and costs. It is estimated that the indictments will yield enough to pay all the criminal bills for the term. Criminal matters were disposed of as follows:

State of Maine vs. Jason Russell, false pretenses, indictment quashed on demurrer.
State of Maine vs. John A. Putnam, appeal on promissory note.
State of Maine vs. Samuel and Albert Walker, common selling plead guilty, costs paid, personal cognizance taken for appearance at next term, continued for sentence.
State of Maine vs. Caleb C. Clemons, plead guilty, paid \$100.00 fine, and costs.
State of Maine vs. David Lowell, appeal, paid fine and costs amounting to \$18.

DIVORCES.

Divorces were decreed during the term as follows:
Caroline P. Davis vs. Geo. H. Davis.—Divorce decreed, custody of minor child to libellant.
Swasey & Gibbs.—Foster.
Olive S. Proctor vs. Frank O. Proctor.—State atty's.
Lacy A. D. Tripp vs. Hiram Tripp.—Redon.
Jennie C. Gregg vs. William Gregg.—Custody of minor child to libellant.
Bisbee & Hersey.—Bridgman.
Mary A. Carpenter vs. Francis E. Carpenter.—Foster.
Frank Stearns vs. Malvina H. Stearns.—Kimball.
Rosanna Lord vs. Charles H. Lord.—Custody of minor child to libellant.
Upton.
Orinda Rand vs. Joseph E. Rand.—Upton.
Frank W. Morse vs. Fidelia A. Morse.—Custody of minor child to mother.
I. & H. A. Randall.
Sarah J. Thurlow vs. Benjamin D. Thurlow.—Foster.
Samuel W. Potter vs. Almira Potter.—Foster.
Clara D. Noyes vs. Phileman Noyes.—Bisbee & Hersey.
Arabella D. Field vs. W. H. Field.—Bisbee & Hersey.
C. B. Bicknell vs. Abbie H. Bicknell.—Bridgman.
Mary A. Morfett vs. James T. Morfett.—Wilson.

Naomi Briggs vs. Sabra W. Briggs.—Swasey & Gibbs.
Belle E. Campbell vs. Joshua L. Campbell.—Swasey & Gibbs.
Gibson.

At the opening of the term there were 310 cases on the civil docket, to which 195 new entries were added. 110 continued cases and 57 of the new entries were disposed of during the term.

TRIALS.

The following cases were tried after our last report.
No. 302. *Richard A. Frye*, Judge of Probate vs. *Nathaniel B. Crockett* et al. This was an action on an executor's bond given in 1863 on the estate of Asa S. H. Wardwell; the suit is brought by the residuary legatees, the brothers and sisters of the deceased, in the name of the Judge of Probate, and the breaches alleged are that the executor has not rendered an account of his administration; that he has not paid to the residuary legatees, the brothers and sisters, the amount of the estate due them by the terms of the will; and that the property has not been accounted for according to law. To this the defendant files answer and says that as to these allegations he has never been cited by the Probate Court to render an account, and no action can be maintained on the bond till that has been done; that there has never been any decree in the Probate Court determining to whom any residuary legacy should be paid, nor has the amount of any legacy or balance been made certain by any decree of the Probate Court or other tribunal as the statute requires before suit can be maintained, nor has there been any demand or refusal; and lastly that the bond sued is not a statute bond, inasmuch

as the form of the bond is that required to be given by an executor who is a residuary legatee and in this case the executor is not such residuary legatee, and the bond requires him to pay all debts and legacies, etc., which is a requirement beyond what the statute makes of an executor unless he be a residuary legatee; and also the bond, it is claimed, not being a statute bond, but only good at common law, the action can not be maintained in the name of the present Judge of Probate, for it is only statute bonds upon which action can be brought by a successor in office of the Judge of Probate to whom it was given.

After the evidence was out the case was reported to the Law Court.
Davis, Foster.
No. 197. *Edward S. Rawson vs. Chas. A. Kimball*.

This was an action for diversion of a water course, with damages alleged at \$500.00. The parties are owners of adjoining lands in Rumford, and a brook runs on to the land of the defendant, and through a gulch into a creek, bog or swale, and then over the land of the plaintiff to the Androscoggin River. The allegation by the plaintiff is that there has been a pond formed by the brook in this bog or creek, as the water comes into it, covering about one acre, and that the brook has always run into the pond before it run out, and that a great part of the water was absorbed into the earth or evaporated before it left the land of the defendant; that in 1877 the defendant so changed the course of the stream that it did not run into the pond, but went a straight course towards the plaintiff's land, and thereby more water was carried onto his land through the bog than was customary, and that his lands were greatly damaged, and that he had lost the sale of the same in consequence and could not clear the same or cultivate any of the land around the swale.

The defense was that there was no damage to plaintiff; that the ancient course of the stream for sixty years had until within a few years been, not into the so called pond, but at one side of it and thence through the bog onto the plaintiff's land as it has run since the defendant changed the course.

The case commenced Wednesday morning and was not closed till Saturday night, and there were about twenty witnesses called and examined on each side; the testimony was conflicting as to the ancient course of the stream, and on the question of damage to the plaintiff. The case was given to the jury Saturday evening, and after about two hours returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one dollar.

Strout & Holmes, Foster.
Swasey, Rawson.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION.—The first public examination under the statute of last winter for admission to the Bar in Maine took place at Paris Court House on Tuesday evening, Judge Peters presiding. The candidate was a colored gentleman, William Williams by name, a native of Virginia, born in 1848. Messrs. D. R. Hastings, Bisbee and Foster, were the examining committee, who in turn addressed to the candidate appropriate questions, some of which were to be answered in writing, to show Mr. Williams said, the qualifications of the candidate in writing and spelling. Judge Peters, gravely remarked the rules of the Bar established no test in these accomplishments.

The examination proved to be an interesting entertainment which appeared to be as much enjoyed by the candidate as by the numerous spectators present. The judge inquired of the candidate when he would file a demurrer? Answer: "When I wanted to delay the case." Hearty laughter in which the court joined. Judge: When would you file a plea in abatement? Answer: "When I wanted to stop a case."

At the close of the examination the Judge commended the laudable efforts of the candidate to obtain a legal education and reserved his decision in regard to admission to the close of term.—*Argus*.

—Somebody, who forgot to sign the article, sends us a communication mailed at Portland, in which the author severely criticizes the conduct of Oxford County officials, in regard to a certain criminal case. If the critic will make his charges definite, and not hide behind an anonymous communication, his article will receive due consideration.

NOT LOST BUT GONE BEFORE.—Norway has no lockup, and thereby hangs a tale. Sheriff Blake is thus sometimes constrained to play the part of host to doubtful guests. Saturday he arrested a fellow named Hiram Millett, of Norway, who was returning from a term in the House of Correction, in Boston. On his way home he carried with him some illegal money clothing in Portland, and a dispatch was sent to Mr. Blake to arrest Millett, on his arrival, which was done, and the young man assigned quarters in the upper story. Mr. B. removed his prisoner's clothing down stairs. Sunday night the fellow found some garments of Mrs. Blake, donned them and departed. The Sheriff discovered his bird had flown, went to the house of the prisoner's brother, and found Mrs. B.'s borrowed garments, but no trace of the offender.—*Ex*.

ROBBERS CONFESS.—Will Humphreys, now in jail in this city, who was arrested in Lewiston with Milton Edwards, in connection with the robbery of Mr. E. M. Steadman's house in this city, has made a confession which shows he and Edwards and two other Lewiston fellows to have been the perpetrator of the mysterious series of small robberies which have occurred in Androscoggin county and its vicinity, the past summer. Besides robbing Mr. Coffin's store in Brunswick, they entered Dr. Foster's house at Lisbon and stole some clothing. They committed the Mechanic Falls burglary and also the recent burglary in Trinity Church, in Lewiston, and this city from Auburn jail with Milton Edwards on Saturday, and the city officials now have him in charge, with the intent to secure an indictment against him for the Brunswick robbery, on Humphreys's testimony. The Lewiston police have attempted to secure the other fellows implicated, but are unable to find them. The confession of Humphreys clears up several matters that were puzzling to the officers of the law, and will keep himself and Edwards in doors for a long time.—*Press*.

OUR GOVERNOR MARRIED.—Gov. Plaiside was married to Miss Hill at Exeter, at 5 a. m. Tuesday in Trinity Church. The recent burglar couple then drove to the neighboring town where they took the Maine Central for Portland, arriving here in time to take the Ogdensburg for the mountains.

—When Pease, the wretch who killed his wife was about to fire the fatal shot, he besought his wife to kiss him. Smith, the last Maine murderer to date, did the same thing. "He spoke to his wife asked her to kiss him, and shot her again in the breast." Both of these fiends were Maine men, and both hailed from Rockland. In each case the alleged motive for the horrible deed was jealousy of his wife.—*Lewiston Gazette*.

What is the moral? Don't have a wife or don't hail from Rockland and

THE COUNTY FAIR.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.—LARGEST ATTENDANCE EVER KNOWN.—CONSEQUENTLY LARGE REVENUE.—SPENDING OF THE PROCEEDS.—LARGE WORK DONE.—LIST OF PRIZES.—NEXT WEEK.

The County Fair last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, was a grand success. The Trustees had made extra efforts to secure a fine display, and their efforts were fully rewarded. In many particulars, the exhibition exceeded any of its predecessors, and its financial success was unparalleled. On the second day, six thousand five hundred admission tickets were sold, and on Thursday, four thousand more were disposed of.

The Society buildings attracted considerable attention, and the universal expressions of satisfaction showed that the officers had done a work which was endorsed by all friends of the Society. We have heretofore given a description of the buildings.

As usual, the first floor of this building was devoted to a display of farm products, agricultural implements, carriages, &c., &c. We are inclined to think that the display of garden and farm products was not so satisfactory as in some former years, but it may be that the enlarged space made this department look smaller.

In the line of farm implements, Mason Bros., the enterprising hardware dealers of Norway, took the lead. They had a full line of Plows, Cultivators, &c., and occupied with their goods a third part of all the space allotted to this department. Among other exhibits we noticed the Thomas Patent Smoothing Harrow, a very light instrument for its size, provided with sharp steel wire teeth, so arranged as to give the ground a cross cut, and thus thoroughly pulverize it. It contains 72 teeth, and covers a large territory when at work. They exhibited the Vulcanized Rubber Bucket Pump, apple pruner, and many other small goods in that line. They also had a fine display of dairy implements, including the Stoddard Churn, and Mosely's Cabinet Creamery, a very neat and convenient article.

Mr. F. C. Merrill had a large number of his implements in this room. Notable among them was his O. K. Plow (new style) which took first premium at the State Fair, and concerning which we have published so much of late. The following report of the Plowing Match, written for the *Lewiston Journal* by Mr. Pidgeon, relates so largely to Mr. Merrill's Plow, that we insert it here:

The trial of plow occurred in the forenoon. Seven teams took part, six of which were the South Paris plows, and the other the South Bend chilled plow, entered by E. H. Libby of Auburn. The committee awarded the first premium for large plows to F. T. Pike, who used the O. K. plow; second for large plows, to Frank L. Starbird, who used an O. K. plow; third for large plows to F. C. Merrill, who used the O. K. plow. For small plows, the first premium was given W. E. Perkins; second, F. Stanton. The committee were pleased with its work, did not think it so well adapted to upland, as to cultivate plowing. They spoke in complimentary terms of the new O. K. plow, made by Mr. Merrill.

S. S. Smith, the enterprising Oxford farmer, says: "I tell you gentlemen, I'd rather hold that O. K. breaking plow a day than to lay in the shade such a day as this. If you get tired you can just sit down on the furrow and the plow will take care of itself till the team comes round again. Merrill's made five patterns this season, and thought he had hit it each time, but he had to change a little. Now he's got it so it works to a charm." "I guess you are Merrill's agent partner," says a bystander. "No sir, I'm nobody's partner, but I know this man has got the plow for us, and I want to benefit the whole farming community by telling them how it will go."

Col. Sweet, the veteran farmer, newspaper correspondent, and dealer in agricultural implements, exhibited the "Thompson Clover and Grass Seeder." This is a valuable implement for the careful farmer, saving seed, and distributing it evenly over the field. One man will sow from 15 to 25 acres per day with this machine.

J. B. Moody had a splendid line of carriages in the hall, and as a good recommendation for the work and prices, we may state that he sold them all on the ground. The carriages embraced a variety of styles, elegant in trimming, and showing a most thorough and conscientious workmanship. Mr. Moody will remain at the Beals House Norway, for a short time longer to afford an opportunity for consultation with those who saw his goods at the fair. As Mr. Moody's carriages did not come under the rules of this Society, he was not awarded a premium, but the committee gave him an extended honorable notice.

Mr. J. O. Crooker of Norway, had a splendid exhibit of stoves, ranges and household hardware, and he was on the spot to show and explain the same. Domestic labor is greatly reduced by some of these goods, and the kitchen may be adorned like the parlor at but little extra expense.

On this floor was also the display of dairy products, which grows larger and better year by year, as our farmers begin to realize that in dairying lies much of their best profits.

The ladies' department, in the second story, was more complete than ever and contained a fine quality of work. Much attention is given to artistic embroidery, lace work &c. We can recommend to those interested in such work, the *Art Interchange*, a semi-monthly Journal, published at 140 Nassau St., New York, at \$2 per year. We had made an extensive report of the work in this department, but owing to the pressure upon our columns by Court and other matters, it must be omitted.

W. J. Wheeler of South Paris had a full line of musical instruments including several styles of the famous Estey organ. G. W. Brown of South Paris was there with the New Home Sewing machine, and J. A. Bucknam of Mechanic Falls, had several operators on the Vertical Feed. The Wheeler & Wilson and the Singer were also exhibited.

J. U. P. Barnham of Norway had a fine exhibit of Photographs, and the general remark was, we did not know that such good work could be done in the County.

South Paris Furniture Co., had a miniature parlor furnished complete, with the excellent goods in which they deal.

The display of fruit was very large and the fruit was remarkably fine. This is an off year on fruit, but no finer specimens could have been procured at any season.

A terrible shower of wind and rain visited this section of Wednesday afternoon, scattering the people and delaying some of the races. Most of the people found shelter in the new building, testing their capacity and strength to the utmost. But they proved equal to it all, giving credit to the architect and builder. During this time the annual meeting was called but the room was so crowded that nothing could be done, except to adjourn. Thursday morning the meeting was held, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

H. E. Hammond, President; Wm. Richardson, Vice President; George E. Gibson, S. P. Stearns, Eliphaz Morrill, Horatio A. Cushman, Woodbury L. Stanton, Trustees.

A committee was also appointed to confer with the West Oxford Society in relation to a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

We might add much in regard to individual exhibits if time and space permitted but we shall be obliged to content ourselves and ask readers to be content with the report of the committees which we shall publish next week, to do justice to the unmentioned.

THE RACES.

Below is a summary of the races, arranged in the order given by the programme of daily doings.

Tuesday afternoon the trotting match for four year old Colts came off; purse for \$25—\$10 to first, \$8 to second, \$5 to third.

SUMMARY.
G. P. Young, vs. G. M. Lady Maid 2:11
Wm. Tibbodeau, vs. b. m. Little Doll 2:22
A. H. Curtis, vs. G. M. Little Harry 2:33
Time—3:12, 3:13, 3:07.

Between heats the three year old Colt match was trotted for a purse of \$12—\$6 to first, \$4 to second, \$2 to third.

SUMMARY.
O. W. Bent, vs. b. k. Knox Patchen 3:3
J. G. Crawford, vs. G. M. Fearless Knox 2:2
A. T. Jackson, vs. b. k. Norway Knox 1:1
Time, half mile heat—1:45, 1:40.

On Wednesday afternoon came the three minute match, for which a purse of \$50 was offered—\$15 to first, \$10 to second, \$5 to third.

SUMMARY.
P. C. Hartford, vs. b. g. Tramp 2:22
A. B. Buck, vs. b. m. Echo 2:22
A. G. Roberts, vs. m. Nell R. 3:33
Time—2:42, 2:45, 2:55.

The poor record on the third heat is due to the heavy track after the shower.

But three trots of the 2:45 match were trotted, with the following

SUMMARY.
Edw. Wyman, vs. G. C. H. Gould 1:2
A. B. Buck, vs. b. m. Echo 1:2
A. G. Roberts, vs. m. Nell R. 2:1
Time—1:20, 1:22, 1:24, 1:26, 1:28.

A third heat was trotted, but was made a dead heat, and the race was adjourned to Thursday morning, four heats being waited on to decide it. At close of 4th heat Gen. Grant became lame and jogged round for second money.

SUMMARY.
Edwin Wyman, vs. b. k. G. C. H. Gould 1:2
A. B. Buck, vs. b. m. Echo 1:2
A. G. Roberts, vs. m. Nell R. 2:1
Time—1:20, 1:22, 1:24, 1:26, 1:28.

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the 2:50 class was trotted. Purse \$50—\$25 to first, \$15 to second, \$10 to third.

SUMMARY.
M. C. Delano, vs. b. m. Echo 2:11
Wm. Tibbodeau, vs. b. m. POKY 1:22
P. C. Hartford, vs. b. g. Tramp 3:33
Time—2:40, 2:42, 2:45, 2:48.

At 11 o'clock the examination of Gentlemen's Driving Horses took place as follows:

Almer G. Shaw, Paris, 2nd
S. E. Buelton, Stockholm, Gypsy Queen, 2nd
A. J. Buck, Norway, Topsy, 1st
Simon Tuck, Paris, Daniel, 1st
E. W. Jackson, Paris, Pety, 1st

At 1 o'clock P. M. the Stallion race took place. Purse \$50—\$30 to first, \$20 to second, \$10 to third.

SUMMARY.
R. G. Roberts, Buckfield, b. k. Harry 1:2
G. Knox 1:1
G. Parks, Canton, ch. a. Rocket 1:1
Joel T. Crooker, Norway, b. s. Trouble, some 2:2
Time—2:41, 2:40, 2:40.

Then followed the match for Sweepstakes. Purse \$100—\$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$15 to third, \$10 to fourth.

SUMMARY.
M. C. Delano, Hiram, ch. G. C. H. Gould 3:43
R. Bryant, Auburn, b. m. Black Susan 3:43
W. M. J. R. Merriam, Danville June, 3:11
b. k. J. L. Merriam, Danville June, 3:11
Geo. S. Ames, Norway, s. s. Lone Star 1:22
First heat Lydia M. set back for running. Lone Star's time not taken.
Time—2:34, 2:34, 2:34.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1881.

To the Editor of the DEMOCRAT:
The condition of the President absorbed the public mind here for eleven weeks. The entire population shared with this feeling, until one could learn the state of his case in the countenances of those he met upon the streets. The sympathy of the people during this time has been marvelous. Whenever any unfavorable change in his condition was reported it would seem to be instantly known throughout the entire city. Large and eager crowds would gather about the gateways that lead to the Executive Mansion, and at points where bulletins were usually posted, and remain long into the night, even hours after all prospect of hearing anything had passed. The state of society here contributes very largely to produce this condition of things. Very many had partaken largely of the feelings of the Sherman-Hayes dynasty in regard to General Arthur. Sherman and Hayes worked with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to place him in a false position, before the country, all to vent their spleen against Senator Conkling. Sherman writing to him that he had made the New York Custom House "a pit of filth and corruption." This was for the public while they were privately urging him to accept the mission to Austria, thus illustrating their own (dis)honesty. All this contributed to create a feeling of uneasiness, particularly amongst those who have never been remarkable for their devotion to the Republican party. General Arthur has shown himself to be both able and honest in the management of the affairs of any and every public position he has been called to fill. For one I have never shared with these feelings, and predicted for President Arthur a brilliant and able administration, one that will be remarkable for its earnestness of purpose, and honesty.

The news of President Garfield's death was received in this city in a very few minutes after its occurrence. In an incredibly short time thousands were on the streets, inquiring for the particulars of his death. The telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged for news, and by midnight many were engaged in draping their houses and places of business, and the work went steadily on until a very large majority of the houses in the city was adorned with emblems of mourning. There is an absence of display or rivalry, yet all appear to be given over to mourning, and

sternly so, the death of one who by his kindness of heart, and himself to all who had been favored with his acquaintance. He was an exceptionally somewhat larger than Secretary Blaine, quite as tall, but more inclined to corpulence in good health and would weigh fully two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His head was massive, with large full eyes, a genial, open countenance, with a cordiality of manner unexcelled. For eighteen years he has been much in this city, and had become largely identified with its interests. During his entire Congressional life he has been considered as a friend of this District, and as such he was very popular with the people residing here, regardless of party. His love of the church of his choice has been quite conspicuous. His membership is small in the city, worshiping in an humble frame edifice situated on Vermont Avenue, which will not seat comfortably more than 250 or 300 persons. He was ever found in his place on the Sabbath, always remaining to communion. At all times he testified to the love for his dear old mother. Thousands will recall the scene at the east front of the Capitol, when, on the 4th of March, as he finished his part in the inaugural ceremonies, with what devotion he turned to the beloved wife and mother imprinting on the lips of each a kiss.

Never had I seen such a general abandonment of the entire population of everything but the one great object, as was exhibited here on the day of the arrival of his remains. It seemed that everybody was on the streets and all so earnest and devoted to honoring the dead statesman. No unseemly sound was heard; everyone was fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion; few spoke and none except in subdued tones, scarcely above a whisper; whole groups were to be seen in tears, nor was this confined to women, and sentimental young men, but brave men, eyes unshed on this occasion. For hours before the arrival of the train the streets were filled with people. The funeral car which was to arrive at the Baltimore & Potomac depot at 4 P. M., was thirty minutes late. Within the station was gathered all the naval and military officers in the city numbering nearly an hundred. On the street was gathered the Knight Templars and other Masonic organizations, together with the District militia, Marine Corps, and two batteries of the 2nd U. S. Artillery and a large number of carriages. On the arrival of the train Mrs. Garfield and the immediate friends accompanying her were waited on to carriages and driven away. Mrs. Garfield going direct to the residence of Attorney General McVeigh. Then came ex-President Grant and the members of the Cabinet, after them the cabinet borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the regular army flanked on either side by the officers of the army and navy. The casket was covered with plain black cloth, richly trimmed with silver handles and rods, upon it lay a palm leaf, the only adornment to be seen. It was placed in a hearse drawn by six gray horses. While this was being done the Marine Band played a dirge composed for the occasion by its leader, which attracted general commendation for its great merit and the fine execution by the band.

The procession was formed and moved toward the Capitol, and the remains being placed in position in the rotunda were opened to the public by six o'clock, when the crowd began to view them and continued to do so until past midnight, numbers of persons going in squads until 4 o'clock next morning. They began again by 7 A. M., when the line was formed four abreast. Notwithstanding the intense heat the line continued to lengthen, until at 2 P. M. it was over half a mile long. The embalming was so badly done, that soon after noon a change in the condition of the remains became apparent, and continued so rapidly that they were compelled to close the casket before six o'clock, yet thousands continued to pass in and view the casket surrounded as it was by floral contributions which had been furnished by friends. Among the many emblems was a wreath furnished by order of Queen Victoria which attracted much attention. Not having a penchant for looking upon the dead, we did not see the remains, and have yet to meet the first person who saw them but regrets having done so.

The services of Friday which were held in the rotunda of the Capitol at 3 o'clock P. M., were very impressive, (were not attended by any members of the family), were conducted by Rev. Frederick D. Powers, the President's pastor, assisted by Revs. Isaac Errett of Cincinnati, Dr. Butler of this city, and others, consisted of reading the scriptures, singing by a select choir, prayer, and a discourse by Rev. Mr. Powers. The remains were borne from the rotunda by six members of the Christian church selected by Mrs. Garfield, and placed in the hearse. The procession was then formed at the east front of the Capitol, and marching by the south front to Pennsylvania Avenue to the Baltimore & Potomac depot. In the line was one battery of the 2nd U. S. Artillery, one company of marines, six companies District militia, (two of them colored), over 500 Knights Templars, a large number of carriages containing ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, ex-Vice Presidents Hamlin and Wheeler, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the Maine Band, 2nd Artillery Band, Haverly's Minstrels, and other bands, making altogether one of the finest displays that it has been my fortune to witness. The people closely packed the streets and avenues and covered many of the house-tops. The best of order prevailed, which was greatly to the credit of the people who generously gave instant obedience to the wishes and orders of the police. I see that it is estimated that the railroad brought over 100,000 people into the city during the two days. This I must confess, is to my mind largely over estimated; yet I have no doubt that the procession was viewed by fully 150,000 persons.

Business in the Executive Departments and generally throughout the city was almost entirely suspended during the week that intervened between the death and funeral of President Garfield. To-day it is almost as generally suspended as on ordinary Sabbaths and services are being held in very many of the churches.

White and cream-colored mud scarfs, with the ends edged with fine cream-colored (imitation) Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Breton laces trim English straws for early fall wear.

OXFORD.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday: Six men were killed on a hand-car on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. by a collision with the freight section of the Great Northern freight train.

Sunday: A tornado passed over Quincy, Mo., doing large damage, killing four persons, and badly injuring 18; also a similar storm struck Elmira, N. Y., at about the same hour, causing a heavy loss of property,—at the latter place about 100,000 people were killed. The procession that viewed the President's casket.

Monday: The funeral of President Garfield was attended by 250,000 people, of whom 150,000 were strangers in Cleveland; the procession was seven miles in length; Rev. Dr. Errett of Cincinnati pronounced an impressive eulogy. The day was observed in memorial exercises in nearly every city and village in the country, particularly in the South, where there were larger gatherings than ever before upon any occasion; in Chicago there was a procession of 150,000, the largest ever seen in that city.

Tuesday: A car-load of gunpowder exploded at Council Bluffs, Iowa, doing damage to the extent of \$500,000; houses two miles distant were destroyed, and glass broken 30 miles away. A sleeping-car while being transferred across the river at Detroit was thrown from the ferry-boat into the water, but none of the 40 or 50 occupants were drowned.—The ship Halesburg, from New York to Oregon, was wrecked on the Pacific coast and 11 lives lost.

Wednesday: Moscow, Russia, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$1,500,000. A government clerk made oath that he overheard a plot for the assassination of President Arthur.

Thursday: Two railroad trains collided near Orwell, Ont., by which five persons were killed and a larger number wounded.—Elmira, N. Y., (which seems to be a peculiarly unfortunate city), was visited by a \$100,000 fire.

Friday: A tornado visited Kansas and Nebraska, causing death and destruction in its course.—A fellow in Philadelphia shot his wife and mother-in-law.—The "Star Route" gentry, including Chief Brady, have been arrested.—The Arkansas train robbers were arrested.—An earthquake in Turkey killed eleven persons.

TWO DEAD PAPERS.—When the *Oxford Comet* was brought into existence at South Paris, we prophesied that it was crowding the newspaper field too hard. Two papers at Norway, one at Paris Hill, and one at South Paris, was putting them in too thick, as any man of ordinary business intelligence, could readily see. After struggling along for a time, the *Comet* has been discontinued, and the subscription list was transferred to the *Norway Advertiser*. We understand that the material in the *Comet* office is soon to be removed to Mr. Drake's office. Mr. Meserve has gone into the office with Mr. Drake. The *Norway Advertiser* has also been discontinued, and in place of these two papers, we now have the *Oxford County Advertiser*, published by Messrs. Drake and Meserve, at "Norway and South Paris." This consolidation is a movement in the right direction, and it should be still further carried on. One good paper can be well supported by the business of Oxford County. More than one issue makes it up hill sledding for all.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S PREDICTION THAT HE WOULD DIE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF CHICKAMAUGA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—One of the peculiar incidents in connection with the tragedy is the prediction made by Gen. R. D. Mussey, a well-known lawyer of this city, and a personal friend of the late President, on Saturday, August 27th.

