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The Oxford Democrat

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BY
GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Poetry.

DESERTED.

A briery lane, where wild birds sing
All through the summer day,
A lonely old, whose branches ring
With shadows o'er the way.

A nest, built up in a rustling bough,
Lined with soft moss, so green,
A tiny dwelling—a woodland house,
With leaves for a sheltering screen.

Three delicate eggs, that pearl-like lie
Beneath two brooding wings,
A mate that covers all watchful by,
Or sits beside, and sings.

A careless boy, with a plumed hat,
That cures him for lovely things,
A bird, that rises with timid start,
On scared and fluttering wings.

A sorrowful note of plaint and woe
Rings out on the quiet air,
And the little like eyes are crushed below,
On the bench, cold and bare.

And still, in the bosom of the old beech tree,
The bird-like eyes are crushed below,
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ing his eyes from the bear he said:

"Men, can you use your rifles with steady hands?"

"Yes," replied several.

"Then raise them and have them ready. Be sure your aim is good, and that every bullet would be buried in the beast in case of firing, but hold your shots until I give the word."

Instantly every rifle was raised.

Dick moved carefully around toward the back of the cabin. It was his intention to enter the window, seize his rifle, draw her back, and, closing the door, save her. But now the animal began to utter low growls and advanced towards Eva. The father saw this, and exclaimed:

"My darling, get up, go into the house and close the door."

The child looked up, smiled, and then arose, attempting to do the bidding of the father; but the monster advanced with a fearful howl, and as the door was closed against her, he struck it with one of his huge paws, shattering it into splinters.

"I feared this, fire! but be careful and not injure my child!" cried the father.

He discharged his own piece, and at the same time a dozen other rifles rang out. The bear gave a most fearful howl, turned upon his enemies, glaring upon them with eyes of fire, and seemed on the point of springing upon them. Suddenly, however, the beast appeared to change his mind. Turning quickly around, the monster entered the cabin. A shriek was instantly heard, and the father instantly rushed forward, knife in hand, to save his darling. But he was too late, for with a bound the beast had dashed through the window, holding Eva in his teeth.

On he ran with all his speed, toward the highest mountain peak, while the cries of the little one came back to the ears of the half-frantic father.

And now the monster began its ascent, bearing its precious burden. Onward and upward it went, climbing forward as rocks towering above rocks arose to obstruct its pathway. All this time it kept up its fearful howling, and for awhile the wails of the child were heard; but they became fainter and fainter, until they could be no longer distinguished; at length it disappeared from view behind a jutting ledge.

When the intention of the animal had first been made apparent, a kind of terror had seized upon every heart, and a cry of agony had burst from every lip. And well they might have shuddered, for they now knew full well that the ferocious animal was a she-bear, and that she was carrying the child to her den as food for her little ones.

For a time the father had stood with a face blanched with despair, and with a form trembling like the brown leaves that still hung to the trees around him. But this weakness was only momentary, for he became again the invincible father, and, with the speed of the antelope, he rushed for the cliffs, his eyes fixed upon the point where the bear had disappeared with his darling.

To any but the father, and to him under any other circumstances, the journey would not only have been very weary, but almost an impossible one. But the anxious parent paused not for an instant. Indeed, he seemed to gain new strength and courage at every step.

Now a fearful rocky ledge would obstruct his way, but he would mount upward, making a ladder of the frail twigs which hung by its sides. Onward and upward, until the giddy height upon which he stood was fearful to contemplate. But he did not look back. His child was still further on.

And now the point was reached where the bear was last seen.

At this instant a strange sound fell upon the ears of the father. At first it was only the cry of a child. Then mingling with it, came the fierce growl of the she-bear, and, following this, the yelping of cubs.

Oh, what agony filled the father's heart at that moment! Could it be that the ravenous beasts were already in the act of devouring the precious treasure? Dick sank upon the solid rock, while the perspiration rolled in streams from his face and body. A blindness came over him and he felt himself utterly unable to move.

Then came a voice from below. It exclaimed:

"Courage, Dick; I'll be with you in a moment and we will yet save your child."

"Child! child!" murmured Dick, starting up. "Yes, I must not give way to this weakness so long as my child lives; and I can hear her voice even now."

The poor father became strong again. He moved forward a few steps and glanced around a point of rocks, from behind which came the sounds.

A terrible sight met his gaze.

The little girl was lying upon her back on the rock. The monster was near her holding her down with one of her huge paws, which rested upon her breast.

The little girl had ceased her struggles, evidently in despair, and was sobbing as if its poor little heart was broken. The bear was bleeding profusely and had evidently fallen from exhaustion. The bullets which had been sent into her body had given her, no doubt, a mortal wound, but she was tenacious of life, and could accomplish much after that wound was received before her life was yielded.

Like the parent who now sought his daughter, the first thought of the bear was of her young, and even in her dying agony she had clung to the food which she had brought them.

Only a few feet higher up were the cubs. They saw the mother, and they appeared to anticipate a great feast, for they were struggling to reach it, while they lifted up their voices in chorus with their parent.

Dick knew that he must save his child soon or it would be too late. So he resolved to creep as near as possible to the monster, and then spring upon her with his knife, for in his haste and excitement he had dropped his rifle.

Just as he was moving forward, the bear turned and their eyes met. The dying beast uttered a terrific howl, and then looked down at her victim. Then she glanced at her own cubs and again toward Dick. Her expression of look seemed to say:

"You will have no mercy on my young; why should I have upon yours?"

It was a dreadful suspense for Dick. He was satisfied that the bear could live but a few moments. But what might not happen in those few moments? A single blow from her huge paw and his darling would be torn in pieces. A movement on his part might cause the blow to fall.

The hunter becomes so accustomed to the animals with which he comes in contact, that he can almost read their very thoughts. Their action can nearly always be correctly interpreted. So it was with Dick now. He knew the intention of the bear, and knew that his own action must be prompt.

He clutched his knife, and with his arm nerved with desperation, hope, and a father's love, he sprang directly at the throat of the monster, who received him with a terrific howl and jaws wide open. Had the beast been uninjured the struggle would have been of short duration, for the odds between a grizzly bear and a man would be as great as that between a lion and a mouse. But the monster was now dying and death was near. She retained all her courage and will, but not her strength.

Dick gave her several rapid blows with his knife. She groaned almost as a human being would have done, and felt upon her side. But she recovered in an instant, and, striking Dick, she threw him to the earth. But the father had seized his beloved daughter, and, throwing her aside, she was now out of danger.

But not so with himself.

He was now stretched flat upon his back, and both paws of the bear were upon his breast, and he could feel the sharp claws entering his flesh. The two great glassy eyes glared into his own, the terrible growl rang in his ears, the jaws were extended, the long white teeth glistened, and the blood-red tongue was ready to lap up his blood. He struggled but could not move. A moment more and all would be over with him forever, now the death-grip was fixed upon him.

And to add to his agony he had seen his child spring off and run toward the edge of the cliff. It would be dashed to pieces by falling, even as his brother had been.

Just at that moment, however, there came the report of a rifle. The bear relaxed her hold and fell heavily upon the body of Dick. He rolled the animal away and sprang to his feet. A friend had arrived in time, and not a minute too soon. He was holding Eva in his arms. She was not hurt.

The father could not help shedding tears over his rescued darling, for never before had she appeared half so dear to him. But he resolved not to expose her to any further danger of the kind, and so he took an almost immediate departure for the home he had selected in the Golden State.

FRUIT EATING.—When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach.

A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar, that we drown them in cream. We need the medicinal action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence.—*Medical Journal.*

Why he Wondered.

Mr. Nickelson went into the pantry the other day and very unexpectedly

trod on a live mouse. He leaped into the air and in his excitement used language toward the race of mice which had no reference to the lunch he went out to get.

"What is that, David?" asked his pious wife in shocked tones.

"I was talking politics," he muttered.

"Ah, yes," she replied, "I thought I heard something about the custom house."

And she said such a peculiar accent on the last two words that long after she went away, David Nickelson, as he devoured his hand-made sandwiches, wondered and wondered if she really meant it, or if it were only an accident.

—An editor offers a reward of five dollars for the best treatise on "How to make out-door life attractive to the most

quitting."

—A sewing girl often seems-tiresome.

Written for the Oxford Democrat. A Visit to "Hunnewell's."

Probably everyone who is interested in landscape-gardening, or who has taken pains to procure the nicest seeds and bulbs, has heard of Hunnewell, but comparatively few, perhaps, have had the pleasure of visiting his grounds, and a little sketch of them may not be uninteresting.

The farm proper consists, I was told, of some two hundred acres, but it is with the fifty acres surrounding the elegant residence devoted exclusively to landscape-gardening that we have to do. Entering from the main street of Wellesley, one is soon lost in the immense garden. Beautiful paths and carriage drives extend in every direction, and the longer you follow them the longer you desire to do so, for they are constantly discovering to you wonders new and beautiful. Our first path brought us to the south side of Waban Lake, upon which Mr. Hunnewell has built up his wonderful Italian Garden.

I wish it was possible for me to so describe this lovely place that it might appear in your mind's eye as you read as it does in mine at this moment; but you must assist me in your imagination all that is possible and we will try and see it together.

The grounds proper are, I should judge some fifty feet above the level of Waban Lake, upon whose border, as we have said, is built the Italian garden. The descent from the upper garden to the lower one is made over a long flight of stone steps. As we approached the banks of the garden I was charmed with the singular appearance of the trees. These trees were of heavy evergreen foliage, having limbs growing from out the trunk from the topmost point to the very earth, after the fashion of the Norway Pine. Being so completely covered with foliage, these trees can, of course, be trimmed into almost any shape. One, for instance, was so trimmed out as to represent an immense evergreen cross, another was a beautiful arch, another a harp, while yet another was a large crown or wreath suspended near the top of the tree. Beside these were very many beautiful and artistic designs, too great in number for special mention, but which combined to form the most beautiful effect that it was ever my good fortune to witness. The walls of the Italian Garden are not "straight in the line of duty," but "curved in the line of beauty," and the gradual descent from the upper to the lower garden is one mass of artistic tree culture. On the western curve, may be seen an immense and perfect hedge of the same trees of which I have been speaking. I say perfect, because no other word expresses its appearance. There is not a branch that dares stretch out its arm one iota beyond its brother. It is so perfectly clipped and trimmed that it presents a front as smooth and almost as impenetrable as the grandest marble front. In the center of this hedge bank, stands one of the trees grown to its full height, artistically trimmed, and seeming to say—"See what we are capable of! 'Tis not from necessity that we form the lowly hedge," while the top, as we looked down, presented the appearance of a solid extension table. And so we might go on describing the appearance of the entire curve, every inch of which, from the top to the bottom, and from the beginning to the end, is one mass of beauty. The beginning—by the way, being where the grounds of Wellesley College leave off, and the end, where the Wellesley College grounds commence. This little lake, of which we have spoken, being the one upon which Wellesley College girls have such famous good times, and upon which the Evangelical Club took Longfellow rowing—not so very long ago. The space between the banks of the garden and the granite wall of the lake, is sufficiently wide to admit of the laying out of lovely flower-beds, and the erecting under shade trees of comfortable seats, nearly all of which deserve especial mention, being beautifully carved from solid stone. They were brought by Mr. Hunnewell from Italy, and represent animals, fruit, flowers, etc., &c.

But we must not tarry here longer, come with me to the lovely summer house above. This house is octagonal in form, having an eight-sided, pointed roof. It is perfectly finished, from the table in the center, to the point of the roof, with "rustic wood" less than an inch in diameter, and so closely fitted together that the walls are as light as though plastered. These are arranged in many different shapes above and between the windows and over the doors, and one is amply entertained for half an hour by looking at the curious shapes formed by these tiny timbers and wondering where in the world were found so many sticks so exactly alike in size and color. Children, however, are better entertained by running from

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them unsealed for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

"Let there be Light."

The grandest sentence ever uttered—grand in its simplicity—grand in its significance—was the fiat of the Almighty, "Let there be light." The world was in a state of chaotic darkness; no new theorists sprang up to illumine the blackness; nor did even a single candle cast its little ray upon the enshrouding clouds. But at this wonderful command, an ineffable brightness was diffused, and the whole face of nature changed, as "in the twinkling of an eye." The most profound thinker or scientist can form no just conception of that change, nor of the growing glory to follow. The dawning of day, after the wildest night of winter, intensified a thousand fold, would bear but a slight semblance to the first ray of creation's dawn. And yet this "first great change" took place with no bluster and no pretension. The simple words which head this article, uttered in sublime power, wrought all.

It may not be thought amiss nor sacrilegious to compare this manifestation of nature to the condition of the political mind in this section. A darkness has settled upon our people; or, rather, our people have just begun to feel the darkness which shrouds their minds in regard to politics. Particularly is this the case in regard to the administration of national affairs—the conduct of governmental business. Differing from the early stage of history referred to, this age presents the spectacle of a host of theorists and noisy tongued teachers, each of whom endeavors to penetrate the gloom by his keen vision, and to enlighten men by the light of his wit. After giving heed to such, the people only find the darkness more intense, and beat more wildly against the surrounding clouds.

There is still a grand and simple utterance which shall, like the Almighty's fiat, work marvelous changes in this thing. No sentence is needed; one word—education—shall work the miracle. It is a humbling task to write of this darkness of ignorance to be found in enlightened Maine, with her school houses and boasted intelligence. But a person who is "out" during the late campaign could not fail to note it. It was thrust upon him at every meeting, and "shied" at him from behind every corner. As a single illustration of this fact, we might cite the view which is largely held, in regard to the method of obtaining revenue by the general government. It has been asserted within twenty miles of this office, that the United States government assessed an annual tax upon each State; the State, in turn, divided this assessment among her counties; the counties sub-divided their apportionment among the towns, and each town raised its tax by direct assessment among the polls and property within its limits. This absurd theory has found many ready to adopt it, because it was boldly asserted by a brazen-faced liar, who intentionally deceived the people. We do not say the speaker was wholly to blame for the propagation of this error. His hearers should have borne in mind the fact that half of every Congressional session is employed in "tinkering the tariff" laws—adjusting import and export duties, and in regulating the free list.

But the object of this article is not to expose and refute error so widely cast as it has been, during the past two years, in Oxford County. It is simply to suggest a remedy for the evil, and one that shall prevent its recurrence. We must educate ourselves. The safety and perpetuity of our institutions demand this, and depend upon it. An ignorant populace is incapable of self-government; and this truism has been re-proved by our late election. Lessons bearing upon political economy in general, and particularly as it relates to this country, should occupy a portion of the time in every school in the land. We have watched, for nearly eight years, a school in this section, and during that time have but once heard a class in United States history. This said class consisted of two young ladies, and they began their studies at Monroe's administration, because the pictorial history presented this President as a "good looking man." Such neglect is unpardonable, and is bearing its fruits to-day. The history of our government; its constitution and other laws; the organization, character, power and number of its executive officers, with their duties; the co-ordinate branches of government; the powers of States, their rights and restrictions, all should be patiently taught in every school. These things are of vastly more importance to the boy who is to assist in conducting all this machinery, than is the fact that Hong Kong is in China; that Liverpool is an English seaport, or even an acquired ability to find every State in the Union and give its capital or chief city. We once asked a class of ten boys, aged from twelve to fourteen, the reason for celebrating the fourth of July, and not one of them had the slightest idea, though they were boys of average intelligence, and had been allowed the privilege of attending school full as much as is customary in rural districts. Now this is all wrong. It may do to teach geography and mathematics to the exclusion of history among peasants in an empire; but in a republic, where every citizen who lives long enough, will become a part of the government, such a course is disastrous.

The first recommendation then is, TEACH UNITED STATES HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. This will raise up a generation so well informed and enlightened, that the scenes of the past year can never be repeated, and by the words of babes and sucklings shall the wise (?) men of this day be confounded. Those who cannot render their youth, and again enter the school-room as scholars, should devote some spare moment each day to the reading of American history. Do not mouse over the theories of this man or of that journal, but seek information at the fountain head. Take a common school history of the United States and there make yourself familiar with the constitution (not forgetting the amendments) and with the genius of our institutions. Do not be ashamed to let your children see school books in your hand. Tell them it is your duty and theirs, to learn the parts of government, as it is to familiarize yourself with the mechanism of your loom or mowing machine, and with the details of your trade. For those who wish something more elaborate than a school history, we take the liberty of recommending Nordhoff's "Politics for Young Americans," published by Harper Bros., New York. The price is only \$1, and it is probably the most concise and comprehensive work of the kind to be found.

No doubt, during the year to come, many speakers will give information upon these subjects; but each will be tintured with his own bias or party prejudice. While advising all to give these speakers a patient and attentive hearing, we most earnestly recommend that every man read and learn for himself, beginning at the foundation—our National Constitution.

Massachusetts Politics.

The Democrats of Massachusetts undertook to hold their annual convention at Worcester, last Tuesday. Gen. Butler had been laying plans to capture this assembly, and was so far successful, that by the aid of mobs and delegates, he was unanimously nominated as candidate for governor. The straight Democrats bolted, and the State committee has called another meeting at Boston for next Wednesday. This Butler convention was a most disorderly gathering, and personal violence was only averted by the retirement of anti-Butler men. How far such conduct may be successful remains for the people of Massachusetts to determine. We fear that with the present state of feeling, as exhibited by the Maine election, Butler will succeed. This can only be averted by a union of all parties against him.

The Republicans have nominated Ex-Gov. Talbot, and will elect him if the Democrats and temperance men do not put in a third and fourth candidate. In that case, there will be no election by the people.

The Next House.

We have complete official returns of the recent State election from all the representative districts. The following is the recapitulation by counties:

	Greenback	Republican	Democrat
Androscoggin	1	1	1
Aroostook	1	1	1
Cumberland	1	1	1
Franklin	1	1	1
Hancock	1	1	1
Kennebec	1	1	1
Sagadahoc	1	1	1
Somerset	1	1	1
Waldo	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1
York	1	1	1
Total	10	10	10

The Republicans have 65, democrats 25, greenbacks 61. Republican plurality over the democrats, 40. Two of the democrats are chosen by republicans, and the opposition in the combined House will have a majority over the republicans of 19.

It is surprising to look over the returns and notice by what small margins many of the democratic and greenback representatives were chosen. There are thirteen representatives on that side of the House whose combined majority amounts to just 130. One is chosen by one vote majority. A little more effort on the part of the republicans would have saved the House.

—Kennebec Journal.

SOME correspondent of *Chase's Chronicle* thinks he has detected a flaw in our editorial on the election, published two weeks since, and crows over it, heartily. While we then considered the House lost to the Republicans, we had no doubt that Connor's and Garcelon's names would be sent to the Senate, and Connor's election thus secured; but the heavy Greenback vote afterwards reported, caused us to give up that hope, as we said in the next issue. This brave defender of the yeomanry of Oxford County could have found many greenbacks, before the last election, who did not even know that it were possible for votes to be so cast as to elect no Governor. We are not afraid to call men ignorant, if they make great pretensions of knowledge, when they have none, no matter if they compose seven-eighths of community—"thunderbolts" and kicking jackasses are alike terrible—if the truth only be told. We don't make any great pretensions for ourselves; but we have confidence in the founders of this nation—Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton—our Justices, like Marshall—and other patriots, like Lincoln, Chase, Seward and Freesden. We are old-fashioned enough to believe that they, who made a life study of these subjects, were educated therein, and that it is perfectly proper to call men ignorant, when they oppose all these, and the teachings of all history, after giving a few days' or weeks' thought to the subject.

INTELLIGENT VOTER.—In a western Oxford town, last week, when the election contest was hot, an intelligent voter of the greenback persuasion, said to his neighbor, "What's the use of flinging at Solon Chase? wasn't he good enough for you when he was Secretary for Lincoln?"

—The *Irish World* is delighted with our Maine election.

The Two Greenback Congressmen.

The greenback party of Maine, with the aid of the democracy, start out by electing two Congressmen—Ladd and Murch, who have no fitness for the places to which they have been chosen. Ladd's character may be judged from one of his utterances during the campaign, as follows:—

"You see two men walking along the street; one is a rich bondholder and the other a ragged tramp; the rich man enters the front door of his fine dwelling, the tramp goes in at the back door, demands food or clothing and if it is not given to him he steals it, and I tell you that tramp is more entitled to honor than the rich man who sits in his luxurious parlor."

In other words Ladd declares that the thieving tramp who enters your door unbidden, and steals what he wants, is a better citizen than the man who patriotically lent the government money to save the union at a time when Ladd and men like him were shouting that the war was a failure and United States bonds would never be paid.

—Murch, the other Congressman, elected over a statesman of national reputation like Mr. Hale, was thus pictured by the Belfast Age, the leading greenback paper in the East, immediately after his nomination:—

"We should be pleased to present Mr. Murch to the intelligent voters of our district as a suitable candidate to represent them, did not his own speech made in accepting the nomination show that he is unsuitable. He said it had been understood that he was an educated man when it was the reverse. He had never seen the inside of a school house since he was sixteen years old; that he is not a speaker; and as for property he was not worth a dollar. Now with such testimony as this coming from himself, it is a question to be determined by the people of the district whether he would be a fit representative to represent one of the most important representative districts in the Union. It was a singular speech; a man boasting of his lack of acquired ability, and of his having lived over forty years without acquiring or saving a dollar. Whatever may be thought of his confessed lack of acquired ability, or his unsuitableness to take care of the money of the people,—having never earned, or at least taken care of his own, he certainly deserves credit for candor. But we fear that while his boasted lack of fitness may make him popular with the stone cutters, it will have an unfavorable effect with the rest of the people of the district, even where it is not notorious, as it is, that he has been the head centre of all strikes and troubles which have occurred on the Granite Islands."

What have the intelligent citizens of Maine to say of a party which has at the very start inflicted on the State two such men as representatives to Congress? What would become of the State or nation, if its destinies should be committed to such men? Such developments as these ought to make well-intentioned men in the greenback ranks hesitate to go further with such an organization.—Lewiston Journal.

The Duty of our Young Men.

Now that the smoke of the election has passed away, the excitement allayed and everything restored to its nominal condition, it is meet that the young men should inform themselves regarding their duty to themselves and to their country.

Soon the excitement and turmoil of another Presidential campaign will be upon us. Are the young men prepared to take part in it, with that knowledge which they should have in order to vote understandingly? Judging from the present aspect of the campaign of 1880 will be the hottest, sharpest, and most strongly contested political campaign that ever graced (?) the pages of American history. The issue will, in all probability, be substantially the same as the people of Maine struggled with at our late campaign, the result of which was a complete surprise to the contestants.

The destiny and future prosperity of our country are in the hands of the young men. Our forefathers bequeathed to us a priceless legacy, which they obtained by years of toil, years of privation, and even by death itself. We in turn pass it over to our children. May they in turn bequeath it to them who shall come after them. Thus it will be seen that upon the young men a fearful responsibility rests, and in order to assume that responsibility it is of paramount importance that they should acquire education. It is as essential and imperative that they should have a full knowledge of the political history as well as the geographical bounds of our country. It is true that our young men, yes, boys in their teens, will talk glibly of the Republican or of the Democratic party, or of the Greenbacks. One will tell you that Yancey, De Jarnette, and other southern "fire-eaters" urged Disunion and Secession. Another will retort with a reference to the Disunion resolutions of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, adopted at the Convention at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1859. But how few, how very few, comparatively, understand the principles of the political parties. They acquire a few glib speeches from the loud-mouthed stump-speaker, who is endeavoring to make the people believe that two and two are five, but as for a true knowledge of politics, the young men are, in too many cases, woefully deficient. If they happen to be Republicans they will vote that ticket every time. The same is equally true of the Democrats. This is all wrong, and if this tendency to let a few control the many is not checked and reversed, the future of our country is dark, dark indeed.

Let the young men educate themselves. Let them study out all the "issues" and "isms," and when they have themselves solved the problems, so that they can understandingly vote upon the questions of the day, then let them cast their ballot, not for party, but for right. Then, and not until then, will the political campaigns be lifted from an exhibition of stunts, innuendoes, blackguardisms and falsehoods, to a calm, cool and dispassionate discussion of the questions at issue. Then, and not until then, shall we see the dawn of a brighter and better day in American politics. Then, and not until then, will the integrity and safety of the American Republic be assured.—Independent.

Solon Chase is going to get some greenbacks after all. They want him out west to lecture on finance, at \$100 a night.

S. J. Court, September T., 1878.

VIRGIN, J. PRESIDING.
J. S. WRIGHT, CLERK.
P. PULSIFER, STENOGRAPHER.
OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE.
J. W. Whitton, Sheriff.
W. O. Douglass, Deputy.
A. B. Goodwin, "
O. F. Trask, "
L. D. Stacy, "
W. A. Barrows, Messenger.
B. B. Goodwin, Bellringer.

At precisely ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, Judge Virgin took his seat on the judge's bench, and ordered the court to be opened.

The office of crier being abolished, Sheriff Whitten made proclamation.
Dr. H. C. Estes of Paris, offered prayer, for the cause of justice, and especially for the judge, jury, officers, and all others who do business at this court.

The Grand Jury was then empaneled as follows:

Bethel, Elias Bartlett, Foreman.
Paris, Ira Bartlett.
Rumford, John H. Barker.
Albany, Amos G. Boen.
Waterford, David P. Bisbee.
Greenwood, Jacob P. Curtis.
Buckfield, David L. Farrar.
Andover, Wm. H. Hardin.
Porter, Isaac W. Harriman.
Norway, Ira Johnson, Jr.
Canton, Charles T. Montlon.
Brownfield, Wm. E. Swan.
Dixfield, Daniel Tucker.
Sumner, Elias A. Tucker.
Oxford, Geo. F. Walker.
Woodstock, G. A. Whitman.
Fryeburg, Samuel O. Wiley.
Lovell, Joseph F. Stearns.

In charging the Grand Jury Judge Virgin gave a brief history of the inquest, which had "existed for one thousand years, or more than nine centuries before this government was organized." He spoke of its uses and abuses, warning the jury to avoid the latter, and not to see that no guilty party brought before them escaped indictment. He elaborated the Grand Juror's oath, and explained each detail that every member of the panel must have felt a sense of responsibility resting upon him. The practice of giving the Grand Jury an extended charge, he said, has gone out of date, for the jury now has the assistance of a State attorney, to define crimes to them, and to assist in their duties.

After this charge, the Traverse Jurors were sworn in, as follows:

FIRST PANEL.
Buckfield, Carleton Grover, Foreman.
Norway, E. C. Andrews.
Newry, George C. Atherton.
Paris, James Bishop.
Woodstock, Augustus Billings.
Fryeburg, Frederick A. Bradley.
Greenwood, Kingsbury T. Bryant.
Oxford, Morris Clark.
Denmark, Joseph W. Colby.
Paris, Joseph H. Dunham.
Canton, J. Herman French.
Norway, Wm. Frost, 2d.

SECOND PANEL.
Bethel, D. Milton Grover, Foreman.
Waterford, Wm. T. Greene.
Hanover, Jesse B. Howe.
Mexico, Benjamin F. Leavitt.
Mason, Nathan G. Mills.
Sumner, Ira Palmer, Jr.
Hebron, I. P. Packard.
Dixfield, Thomas Powers.
Hartford, C. L. Thomas.
Hiram, Enoch M. Treadwell.
Rumford, Patrick H. Virgin.
Upton, Jonathan P. West.

SUPERNUMERARIES.
Roxbury, J. L. Weeks.
Porter, Daniel Wentworth.
Paris, Ois Wym.
Bethel, Hiram Young.

Calling docket and the assigning of cases occupied the remaining forenoon. Cases assigned for first day had all been settled, and court adjourned for want of grist to grind.

Wednesday forenoon was occupied in trying No. 32, Simmons vs. Simmons.

Samuel Simmons vs. Wm. Simmons, action of trover brought to recover the value of two notes of fifty dollars each, with interest, from July 1878. The notes in question were given by Dr. Swasey of Canton, to Wm. Simmons for a moving machine which plaintiff claimed belonged to him, and that the debt, brought him the notes and finally retained them to get them changed and made payable to Samuel Simmons, and that he never got them changed nor returned them to the plaintiff, but converted them to his own use.

Verdict for plaintiff, \$149.00.
Andrews. Swasey.

The afternoon was spent as was that preceding, for the same cause. A good number of cases had been assigned, but they were all disposed of without recourse to the jury.

Thursday morning, case No. 117, Thos. M. Crocker et al. vs. Miles Standish was put upon trial.

The plaintiffs, Thomas M. Crocker and Alvah Black, are executors on the estate of Thomas Crocker, deceased, and this was a suit against the defendant, who lives in Flagstaff, in the County of Somerset, upon a note of hand dated February 1, 1864, for \$1250. Upon this note, from time to time, between the date and the time of the death of Thomas Crocker, Aug. 22, 1873, defendant had made six payments, three of which were proved to be endorsed in defendant's hand-writing; and Nov. 28, 1874, after the death of Mr. Crocker, the executor, to be applied on the note, making in all some \$5,500 that had been paid on said note. The defense set up was that at the time of the giving of said note a special agreement in writing was made and signed by Thomas Crocker, in which it was stated and agreed that the consideration of said note was to cover certain other notes which those notes and obligations should be paid, then the note in suit should be null and void. This paper was introduced in evidence by defendant, who claimed that it had been entirely forgotten for more than thirty years, and that all the payments made by the defendant had been under a mistake, and that this paper which had been the executor, to be applied on the note, making in all some \$5,500 that had been paid on said note. The defense set up was that at the time of the giving of said note a special agreement in writing was made and signed by Thomas Crocker, in which it was stated and agreed that the consideration of said note was to cover certain other notes which those notes and obligations should be paid, then the note in suit should be null and void. 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