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FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Compound and is harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is afforded from the most distressing ailments. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is today recommended and prescribed by the best Physicians in the country.

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In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It best results every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes flatulency, flatulency, distension, and all kinds of ailments, and restores weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is 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 Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00. Six bottles for \$5.00. Sent by mail in the form of Pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, for either.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

THE BROKEN BARS.

BY A. K. HAVEN.

The broken bars upon the foot-path lie That leads across the upland, o'er whose brews At evening the home-returning cows In long processions used to wander by. A little maiden, with a fawn-like eye, And quick light feet, toward the old farmhouse

Drove the slow herd, that still would pause To browse Upon the sweet grass standing ankle high. Now all is changed; the bars are always down; No tinkling bells come sounding o'er the hill; Upon the lonely place the sun and stars See nothing but the tall grass thin and brown; And naught is heard save that the whip-poor-will Flutes his sad note above the broken bars.

—[Harper's Magazine for November.]

A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

"So you've allowed yourself to be bewitched by that little siren, Miriam Tolbert, I'm told, Dukeheart?"

"I'm afraid I can't contradict the report," said the major.

His companion laughed and shrugged his shoulders. They were having a charming little dinner at the club, with some half a dozen other convivial souls.

"See here, now, old fellow," he continued, as he uncorked a second bottle of old port and filled the major's glass to the brim, "you're fond of your glass, I think, as well as the rest of us—you old port, your sparkling champagne, your brandy, old rye, and all the rest of them."

"Couldn't do without them. My dear fellow, what are you driving at?" said Dukeheart, tossing off his glass.

"I'll tell you, Major. You acknowledge that you are bewitched? Very well, now do you know what your pretty siren is?"

"Of course I do. She's the prettiest woman in Boynton."

"Granted; but she is something else, Dukeheart, my poor fellow, she's a reformer; an out and out temperance advocate. Did you ever notice that coquet little blue ribbon she wears just above her heart? Well, that's the badge of her order. She's a temperance reformer, old fellow; and if you marry her she'll reform you, just as sure as your name's Tom Dukeheart."

The major laughed, and all his companions joined him. He was the leading spirit of the club, a wild, dashing, hand some young fellow, rich, gay, and just the least bit too fond of his glass.

"Have your laugh out, boys," he said, pleasantly; "but it all amounts to nothing. I'm bewitched, I'll confess, but not to the extent you imagine. If pretty Miss Tolbert has a fancy for the blue ribbon crusade, well and good, but she won't catch me in that trap. I'm too old a bird to peck at that sort of chaff, you know."

"Ah, but we don't know," cried Eastham, "do we, boys? I'll lay a wager of almost any amount that in less than a month you'll sport a blue ribbon in your button-hole, and roll up your eyes in holy horror at the sight of a demijohn."

"Done," cried the major, pushing forward his empty glass; "put up your stakes, comrades. And I lay a wager that I make my pretty charmer half down her colors before she is a week older. What do you say?"

"Done! done!" cried half a dozen voices in chorus, and then the stakes were put up, and the glasses clinked merrily, and the laughter became uproarious.

"My dear Miriam, I really hope you have no intention of encouraging Major Dukeheart," said Miriam's mother, as that young lady was dressing for Mrs. Grover's party. "He is a handsome, agreeable person, I'll admit, but so very wild, and fond of his glass, too, I've been told. His attentions are becoming quite marked of late. My dear child, pray take my advice and discourage him at once."

Miriam went to her mother's chair and kissed her.

"Don't worry, mamma, love," she said in her low, soft voice. "I shall do nothing wrong. Perhaps I may be able to win Major Dukeheart over to my way of thinking."

A wistful look crossed the girl's beautiful face.

"I cannot agree with you, mamma," she replied. When we have an influence it is surely our duty to use it for the good of others. But do not distress yourself; you may trust me."

"Yes, my pet," said the mother, kissing her daughter's cheek, "but these handsome men are so enticing, and woman's heart so weak."

"And woman's influence so strong. You must not forget that, mother," said Miriam.

"Miss Tolbert, won't you drink a philopina with me?"

It was Major Dukeheart who asked this question, laying one hand on Miriam's arm, while he held in the other a little crystal goblet filled with sparkling wine.

Miriam turned and looked up and her dove eyes lit. The handsome, pleasant face of the tall soldier was growing very dear to her girlish heart, and the touch of his hand on her arm made all her pulses bound and flutter.

"I would like to oblige you," she said, with her sweet, winning smile, "but there is a matter of right and wrong involved, you see, and I'm very sure you would not desire me to do wrong, Major Dukeheart."

"Dear me, Miss Tolbert," began the major, feeling sure of winning his wager, but the touch of her soft fingers on his hand silenced him and set his heart to thumping like a trip-hammer.

"Let me take the glass," she said persuasively; "we will not drink the poison which has driven so many noble souls to ruin, and has broken so many fond women's hearts. I will throw it out of the window, and then we'll eat as many philopinas as you please. I've a pocket full of almonds, and you'll find them much nicer than this. Major Dukeheart, may I take the glass?"

The major let her take it. It seemed to him that he could not have refused her if his life depended on it.

She turned to the open window and tossed out the sparkling wine.

"There, now," she said, "oh, how I wish I could empty the whole world of the curse, as I have emptied this glass. Now, Major, linking one white hand in his arm, and putting the other in her pocket, 'I am ready for the philopina. See what large almonds; every shell contains a double nut.'"

The major ate the philopina and lost his heart irrevocably at one and the same time. She was so fair, so sweet, so womanly and winning, he had no power, and indeed, no inclination to resist her. And that pretty blue ribbon on the shoulder of her white dress was so becoming.

Major Dukeheart forgot his boon companions, forgot his wager, forgot everything but the lovely eyes and smiling, girlish face beside him, and before the evening was over he had "popped the question."

Miriam, sitting under the trailing vines, with the moonlight on her fair, young face, listened to his ardent words with downcast eyes and blushing cheeks.

"Yes, I love you," she answered, frankly, when he had finished. "I am sure that I shall never love any one else half so well."

The major leaped to his feet, with a cry of rapture, and would have caught her to his breast but she drew back.

"No, no," she said; "you must hear me out. I love you as I have said, but I cannot consent to become your wife unless you join my order," and she touched the blue knot upon her shoulder. "I believe in the temperance reform, and I intend to labor to promote it as long as I live. A husband and wife, to be truly happy, must be of one heart and mind. I cannot come over to your way, Major, so, if you really are in earnest, you must come over to mine."

The young man was a little startled at this firm stand on the part of such a yielding, tender, womanly little creature. He stood irresolute, a hot flush rising to his cheeks.

"I am not a drunkard," he began, stammering and embarrassed; "there is no need of all this—"

"Perhaps not," said Miriam, her hand clasping his arm, "but we want you over on our side. We want your influence, your help, the power of your name. When your friends hear that Major Dukeheart has joined the good cause of temperance and humanity, they will be influenced to do likewise."

"They will laugh at me for a fool," thought Dukeheart, and the girl's bright eyes read the thought in his irresolute face. She came closer to him, so close that her hair rippled across his shoulder.

"You are a soldier and a brave man," she said, her eyes flashing. Do not fear the ridicule of those whom you should labor to save. It is a little thing I ask you to give up for my sake; I would sacrifice much more to please you. Do you really love me? Are we to walk side by side and hand in hand all the rest of our lives? Then you must decide now and for all coming time. Which will you give up, the wine or the hand of the woman who loves you?"

"I'll give up the whole world for you," he said, hoarsely, and caught her to his heart.

She let him hold her thus a minute and then drew back, and disengaged the blue knot from her shoulder.

"May I fasten it on your breast?" she asked, looking up at him with quivering lips and tear-filled eyes.

He stooped down and kissed her.

"You have conquered me," he said, "Yes, fasten it on."

And with shining eyes she fastened it on his breast.

"Boys, look at Dukeheart, will you? He wears the blue badge of the order!"

Every man in the club-room leaped to his feet as the major entered with the blue ribbon in his button-hole.

"Dukeheart, old fellow, what does this mean? Didn't I tell you how it would turn out? I said Miss Tolbert would reform you. You've lost your wager?"

The young man smiled in his old good-humored fashion, as these exclamations, mingled with uproarious laughter, assailed him.

"Yes, boys, I've lost my wager," he said. "Eastham's words have come true. The woman I love has reformed me, and I had to go over to her. And now, comrades," he added, his fine eyes growing misty, with tender feeling, "how is it to be with us? We've spent many a pleasant hour together, but we've come to a park in the road of life just here. Will you come along with me, or must we shake hands and part?"

They laughed at him, and he shook hands and went his way.

A month later he made Miriam his wife. A year later found him an eloquent and energetic leader in the good cause of temperance, with all his old club companions clustering about him. And all this came about through the influence of one brave woman.

"I don't think I like mosquitoes in places," said Job Shuttle, as he gazed long and mournfully at his face as reflected by the mirror. "I declare, I never met so many bills in one night before. Honored every one of 'em with a draft, too. Blood money, by jingo."

EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

SYNOPSIS OF A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MAINE STATE PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY BY HON. W. J. CORTHELL, OF GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

Some of the weaknesses of our school system cannot be cured. They are in the social condition of the State; the sparse-ness of population; the lack of employment in the rural towns. Other weaknesses are entrenched in the prejudices of the people and can be only cured by the influence of time and generations of agitation. Some defects may be cured at once. Among these is the present system of employing teachers. The present system is faulty in two respects: First, it is not business-like, and second, it does not secure the best teachers, but on the contrary, results often in putting poor teachers into the schools when better teachers could be had for the same cost.

It is not business like, because it does not vest the power to employ the workers in the persons who are held responsible for the success of the enterprise. The committee are held by law, and by the public sentiment of the town, responsible for the success of the schools. The district agents hire the teachers. This separation of power and responsibility has been found in every business affair where it has been attempted. It works as fatally in schools.

The present system lacks business common-sense in that it does not vest the power to employ those who are to do the work, in the one who knows most of the work. The committee are generally the men, best skilled in school work in the town, who can be got to take the place. The committee usually know the schools; the peculiar wants of each; the nature of the work to be done; the method to be employed in the work, and the fitness or unfitness of the persons offering to do the work. The agents as a rule do not know these things. They are frequently good business men, but as a rule they know little of schools.

Again, it is not business like that one person should hire the worker, and another person be the judge of his qualifications. The result is that the agents do not select the best teachers. Hence they must very often mistake when they are really desirous to secure the best teachers.

But the circumstances of their election prove that they are very often moved by personal motives. Mr. A. by agreement is to be agent this year. Miss A. is to teach and board at home; the school money goes to the A. family this year. Next year the B. family are the recipients; then the C. family, and so round. In all this there is not the least reference to the good of the school. In one large district the question of agent turned on the question which of the two rival stores should furnish the school supplies. The schools meanwhile were a farce. In another, the man elected agent had promised the schools before his election, to certain teachers, incompetent in every respect, in order to secure the votes of the friends of such incompetent teachers. One agent put in an incompetent teacher because he attends the agent's church. Another rejects qualified and experienced teachers whose father has voted on the wrong side, and puts into the schools unqualified ones because their fathers voted as the agent did.

There are examples of this sort in which the teachers are selected. Any one conversant with schools will multiply them indefinitely, from his own knowledge.

The remedy: Let the law be changed, vesting the power to hire the teachers and fix their pay in the hands of a committee chosen by a unanimous vote.

Experience proves the vast advantage of this method, as in all the towns in the State making the greatest advance in schools, the employment of teachers is now vested in the committee.

Again: A few years since the law was changed giving this power to the committee. Every one conversant with the schools, declares that on the whole better teachers were employed and better schools had that year than ever before.

There was some friction as there always will be at first in any new method, but the result of the year showed that it is safe to say that after the plan should become settled, and working harmoniously as it would in a few years, the efficiency of the schools with the same expenditure of money, would be increased twenty-five per cent.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

One of the members of the bar in Saratoga, who thoroughly enjoys a joke, relates the following, and applies the moral to himself: Not long since he was counsel in a case before Judge Pratt, referee, and during the progress of the trial became a little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, when the judge looked up and said to him: "Mr. —, did you ever hear of the man who was lost in the woods during a thunder storm?"

On being answered in the negative, the judge continued: "A man attempting to pass through a piece of woods, lost his way and while he was in that predicament a fearful thunder storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roaring of the wind and the crashing of the thunder was terrific. The man was frightened and started to pray, but not being used to that business, said: 'O Lord, give us a little more light and a little less noise!'"

"I don't mean you, Mr. —," added the judge. The counsel said the audience supposed all the time that the judge did mean him, and now that he thinks of it himself he inclines to that opinion also.

A HARSH RETORT.—During the last political campaign in Michigan, a well-known lawyer of that State was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers, in Gratiot County. In order to win the confidence of his hearers, he said, "My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I was myself reared on a farm, and was, so to speak, born between two stalks of corn."

Here the speaker was rudely interrupted by some one in the audience, who exclaimed, "A pumpkin, by jingo!"—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for August.

A Fall River girl, earning a salary of \$3 a week, has fallen heiress to \$150,000. We never noticed it before, but she is very pretty.

A FEW TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

—John B. Gough says: "They tell us that alcohol gives strength and nourishment. It does not. It gives stimulus. You sit down on a horse's nest—it is very quickening but not particularly nourishing."

—Queen Anne's county, Md., has gained the happy distinction of having no use for courts, juries or jails. At the court session just closed the petit jury was not sworn, there was not a single conviction for any offence, and only four presentments were made by the grand jury. The sheriff sits in the solitude of an empty jail. All over the county there is a lively interest in schools and public education, and temperance which may account for the court being without business.

—The New York Times says that the liquor dealers of that city and Brooklyn do not give their occupations when elected to the Legislature as formerly. Seven Democrats elected in New York are liquor dealers, yet only one of them gives that as his occupation, while four Democrats elected in Brooklyn who pass themselves off as "clerks and merchants" are grog shop keepers. Both cities elect eleven of that class, but such has been the change in public sentiment that they no longer give their real occupations as formerly.

—Kansas has gone further than any other State in prohibitory legislation. It has just adopted an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. It is reported that this has been adopted by a majority of 20,000 votes. As a part of the Constitution this prohibitory amendment that the Legislature gave their real occupations as formerly.

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Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed by his name or otherwise, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment of the same.

2. 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 carrying them uncollected for, is a crime under the laws of the United States.

THE U. S. SENATOR QUESTION.

Mr. Editor:—Since the withdrawal of Mr. Reed from the Senatorial contest, the question has been generally asked, who will the State Senators and Representatives elect from Cumberland County support, Mr. Hale or Mr. Frye? And another question that may very properly be asked is, who do the Republicans of Cumberland County prefer? In answering the importance of these questions, I have made it in my way during the past week, to talk with a very large number of my friends and acquaintances, in Bridgton, as to their preference. The result of all these interviews has been a sound and unanimous expression in favor of Hon. Wm. P. Frye. The reasons given for this preference were many and were all good. Mr. Frye is an able, consistent member of Congress; his speech at Bridgton two years ago, and his speeches during the campaign just ended, contained so many sound truths, that the workmen of all classes and in fact in both parties, regard Mr. Frye as a man who thoroughly understands those great questions and as a man who has been and is sound and true. Recently and unanimously expressed in favor of our farmers and mechanics. The people know Mr. Frye and have confidence in him. In the sentiment is the same in every town. In Cumberland County as it is in Bridgton, it would certainly seem to be a doubt that the Republicans of the County were unanimous for Mr. Frye and as a consequence the County delegation would also be solid for him.

We know nothing of any political states on this matter and we have nothing to say against the other candidates. We regard Mr. Frye as the best man for the place and our townsmen would be of the same opinion. In the past we have been acquainted with Mr. Frye and have known something of his struggles. Then he showed himself a true and strong man, and in his brilliant Congressional career of almost ten years, he has proven himself still stronger. Experience, marked ability, honor, consistency and a clear record are his credentials and surely they ought to win. And then it seems that if Mr. Frye is elected he will be satisfactory to all classes of the Republican party, and the old Pine Tree State would be proud and content.

Would it not be well to have this important matter of a successor to Mr. Hamlin, talked over by the people everywhere, and would it not be well for the Representatives elect from all our towns to be thoroughly impressed with the wishes of their constituents, and by such a course prevent the defeat of the people and the success of a few politicians?

We cheerfully give place to the above communication on the Senatorial question. As indicated last week we agree with our correspondent that the universal sentiment of the Republicans in this section of the State is favorable to Mr. Frye; and if our Representatives defer to the wishes of their constituents the vote of Western Maine will be thrown in a unit for the able and popular Representative of the Second District. If elected, as now seems quite certain—Mr. Frye will at once take rank as the peer in all respects of his Maine associate in that body, and the Pine Tree State will possess an influence in that body which she has not enjoyed for many years.—*Bridgton News.*

ON THE COUNT.—There is a counting of noses going on with regard to the positions of the Republican newspapers in this State on the gubernatorial election. There should be no doubt as to where the voters stand. It holds the same opinions now that it held during the count-out last winter. It believes that errors in the gubernatorial votes should be corrected by the records; that in technical questions the intent of the voters should govern; and that the candidate who received a plurality of the votes in accordance with the plurality amendment of the constitution, as provided by the resolve of the last Legislature, and adopted by the people, should be declared elected. We doubt the constitutionality of that amendment, but we think it should be abided by for all that, and that the doubt should be promptly removed by legislative action, so as to prevent any question as to the legality of the Governor's title to the office. In short, we oppose all count-outs, and believe that the will of the people as expressed at the polls should govern now and hereafter.—*Bellevue Journal.*

THE LAST ELECTION.—The elections of President and Vice President, chosen at the recent Presidential election, met at their respective capitals on Wednesday, and their respective Presidents and Vice Presidents, Garfield and Arthur, received 214 votes every Northern State except New Jersey, Nevada and California. One vote was given them from California. Hancock and English received 144 votes—the 11 votes from Georgia being lost by a mistake of the electors in not meeting. The state of Georgia provides that they meet the first Monday of December, and on Wednesday, which this year is not the day provided by the National constitution. With this exception the vote of the solid South, with New Jersey, Nevada and five of the six votes of California, were cast for Hancock. This electoral vote will be sent to the Vice President, and will open before the two houses of Congress, Feb. 2.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PENSION FUND.—It is reported that, notwithstanding contrary statements, the \$250,000 Presidential pension fund, started by Mr. George Jones, of the New York Times, promises to be a success. Over \$200,000 have already been raised. Jay Gould has subscribed \$25,000; W. H. Vanderbilt, \$25,000; John M. Forbes and other in Boston, \$50,000; Mackey, the Nevada bonanza king, \$25,000; ten contributors give \$5000 each, making \$50,000. The balance is to be raised in Pennsylvania by Don Cameron and his friends. It is expected that in a few days the formal announcement will be made that the entire sum of \$250,000 has been raised. It is said, too, that the fund is to be always subject to the management of those who make the contributions.

LONGEVITY OF THE PRESIDENTS.—Of the 19 Presidents, excluding, of course, Gen. Grant and Mr. Hayes, the one who attained the greatest age was John Adams, who lived to be 91. Assuming the Presidential chair in 1797, succeeded by Jefferson in 1801, he lived for a quarter of a century. The next in number of years was Thomas Jefferson, who dying on the same day as John Adams, had attained the age of 83. John Quincy Adams was third, having lived 81 years. The fourth in age was Van Buren, who, born in 1782, died in 1862, aged 80. Taking the average of the Presidents, it is found to be a little less than 72 years. The oldest man who was made President was Harrison, who was 68 when inaugurated. The youngest was Gen. Grant, who was made President when he was 47. Franklin Pierce was President in his forty-ninth year, and was called at that time the "boy President."

—Eli B. Bean of Brownfield has been appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor Davis.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Alexander H. Stephens calls the Democratic campaign a "mad rush for the hog trough."

—One of the newly-chosen republican electors of Lincoln is Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln.

—Murat Halstead says that Mr. Blaine is by no means a politician and that "he will give the amiable patriots who have a mission to crush him a good deal of trouble yet."

—E. W. Farr, representative to Congress, died from the third New Hampshire district, died of pneumonia at Littleton on Tuesday, at the age of 40. He had about a thousand majority at the late election, and his death will necessitate a special election to fill the vacancy.

—Compared with the figures of 1876 the total popular vote for President has increased 781,439. The Democratic plurality was then 250,970, and their majority over all 137,324. This has now disappeared and the party is in a minority of 3,401. The Greenback vote of \$1,737 for Peter Cooper has grown to 305,720 for Weaver, while the Prohibition vote is about 9000 as before.

—The mysterious "329" crops up everywhere. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that in November, 1848, an action in ejectment was tried in the Supreme Court, Troy, N. Y., the title of which was Sherman against Garfield; and, aside from the parties to the action, the most prominent person figuring in it was a man by the name of Grant. Also, this case is reported in the first volume of the New York Supreme Court Reports at page 329.

—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune writes: Immediately after the organization of the next House all cases in the South where the election was tainted either by violence, tissue ballots, or false counting, will be taken up and rigorously dealt with. The plan is to send the election back to the people in every case where violence of any species of fraud can be clearly shown, and to continue thereafter to remand the cases for a new election until a perfectly free and fair one has been held.

—General Schofield's annual report, says the Independent proves that he is not a fit man to be at the head of West Point Academy. He does not represent civilization but barbarism. Harvard and Yale stand at the head of our universities. At both of these institutions colored students sit side by side with white in recitations; and at Harvard, where the public press system prevails, at meals. There is no social proscription at either place. The prejudice is, to this extent, already concurred at our best schools.

—As an evidence of the confidence which those who best know Gen. Garfield repose in him, it is of interest to note that in General's town, where he was born, and near where he has always lived, (Orange, N. H.), a very large number of the voters of the town, who have represented in Congress for eighteen successive years, gave him a majority of nearly 14,000—nearly 2,000 more than ever before; and that Ohio gives him a majority of over 35,000. The mud-throwers are respectfully invited to consider this.

—It ceased to be the Democratic party when it debauched itself by an alliance with the rottenness of rag-money mountebanks and other low-down characters, in violation of the nation's honor. It ceased to be the Democratic party, when, hearkening to the Platiests of the East, the Landers of the West, and the Hamptons of the South, it denied its maker and put its foot upon the one act which had redeemed it from a premature and dishonored grave, to go sprawling after an expediency that proved equally glittering and unreal.—*Louisville Court Journal, (Dem.)*

—The position of General Hancock in the midst of all this scrimmage between the mourners is very much like that of the "eight-day clock" in one of the Hon. Chauncey Depew's stories. At a funeral in a country village, as Mr. Depew relates, the mourners were congregated in the small "best room," which was quite dark, and the old woman, a talkative little old woman, came sliding in and sat beside the widow. Her eyes soon getting accustomed to the dimness, she espied what she thought was a new article of furniture. "My sakes!" said she, "where'd ye get that eight-day clock?" "We hadn't got no eight-day clock," said the widow. "Why yes you have, too; there 'tis in the corner." "That ain't no eight-day clock," grunted the widow; "That's Joe; we stood him up in the corner to make room for the mourners." This is Hancock's funeral, but they seem to have "stood him up in the corner to make room for the mourners."—*Tribune.*

—The Florida Sun, conducted by N. K. Sawyer, esq., who supported Greeley in 1872, says: "The Florida State Committee which shows a positive fraud of between 6,000 and 7,000 votes. This will leave to the republican candidate for Congress at least a handsome majority in both districts, even providing the democratic estimate is allowed. The Sun says the republicans have 5,500 majority in Florida, and can demonstrate it any day with a fair election. The United States Attorney General has issued orders for the arrest of some of the men who intimidated republicans, stuffed ballot boxes, and made a fraudulent election in the republican Congress electors must go through the Southern methods of securing majorities."

—Representative Chalmers of the Mississippi "seceding" district has issued a circular over his own name, denouncing the Vicksburg Herald because it did not support him to the extent that he deems necessary, and urging Democrats to support its competitor as a matter of duty. The Herald replies that it "has got beyond the members' mouths," and concludes its notice with the following remark: "If our Democracy is expected to because we do not approve of the Returning Board business in this country, and of fraud and bulldozing generally, Chalmers and his organ may howl on. The things we protest against, if persisted in, will injure every man's interest, and there is not a thoughtful, patriotic citizen in this State, or in this valley, who will not uphold us. The people that Chalmers attempts to advise, know, if they know anything, that his chief anxiety is to get back to Congress, regardless of the injury to the Democratic party or the good name of Mississippi."

—New York Nation: As if to give the finishing touch to the caricature of their late canvass, the Democrats in this city are now busy in hunting up evidence of Republican fraud, which they hope to get in sufficient quantity to do away with the Republican majority and induce Congress to throw out the State vote, or elect except that of the Hancock electors. When we remember that the party has been fighting tooth and nail in Congress for the last ten years in defence of the theory that all elections are State elections, not to be either supervised or investigated by any Federal authority except when Congress passes on the qualifications of its own members, this attempt to convert Congress into a general Returning Board must be set down as an act of the party's advocacy of "a tariff for revenue only." There seems to be so little judgment or even common sense left in the party management that it cannot, in its justice to the memory of really intelligent men who vote its ticket, help looking for some immediate effort to break the concern up and try a new organization. We do not know exactly how a party "disbands," but it is plain that the hour for disbanding has arrived for one Democratic party, and we call for the party ought to live after the brains are gone.

—They call it the dollar-variant party, at Norway.

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

AT FRYEBURG.

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

The December term of Court at Fryeburg, will begin Tuesday morning. The term is likely to be a short one. Only eighteen Jurors have been summoned, from which a panel will be drawn. The complete list of Jurors is as follows:

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

On the civil docket there were 332 cases being four cases less than were on the September docket. A large number of these cases are marked c. c., being carried over till March in order to avoid the expense of travel to Fryeburg. Only one case has been lost from the criminal docket since September. There are twenty-four criminal cases to be disposed of. No Grand Jury will be in attendance.

LAW DECISION.

The following decision and rescript have just been received by the Clerk of Courts for Oxford County.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON VS. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Rescript by Symonds, J.—The plaintiff has a clear title under her husband's will to the twelve acre lot, except for the wrongdoer of the same title to another by the defendant himself. He cannot urge a defense which starts with his own violation of the rights of his grantee, under whose will the plaintiff claims, and includes no other element except that and the results which flowed from it. The defendant had notice of the pendency of the real action brought by Wiley against the present plaintiff, and was cited in under his covenant but refused to defend. The costs of that suit, the expense to which the plaintiff was subjected in defending it, with interest from the time of payment, and the costs of the present action with interest thereon, of the land which the plaintiff has lost by the injurious act of the defendant resulting in the breach of his warranty to defend, are the legal elements of damage. Defendant defaulted. Damages assessed at \$473.27, with interest from May 21st, 1878.

Foster for Pitt. Hammonds for Dett.

A SOUVENIR OF THE WAR.

Mr. T. P. Rolfe has in his possession a copy of the Winchester *Republican*, which was published in Winchester, Va., by the members of the Tenth Maine regiment which contained many Portland men. The sheet was edited by W. W. Knight and A. D. Newell, and bears the date of May 23, 1862. When the regiment went into camp at Winchester they found a paper edited in the interest of the rebels. The publication of this was stopped, but with the material Knight and Newell, two Portland printers, aided by other members of the regiment, began the issue of the *Republican*. The paper gives a list of the officers of the regiment, and the names of the men, and contains the rules of public order by which the post was governed, a story occupying four columns, three pieces of poetry and various items of local interest. Among the Portland men who belonged to the regiment are B. F. Whitney, Deputy Marshal, Charles Walker, John Gould, Chas. W. Roberts, W. P. Jordan, Herbert Shant and many others. This paper is Vol. 1, No. 1, and as it is dated but two days previous to Banks' famous retreat, must have been the only copy in existence at this city. Mr. Rolfe is giving it to his mother at the time it was published, and she by chance preserved it.—*Press.*

A COLD WINTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Such cold weather at this early season of the year has naturally turned our people to thinking of what has occurred in the past. Just one hundred years ago the winter began with a severe cold, and the cold winter of 1779-80. The cold then set in the middle of November and continued until the middle of February. During this long period there was not warmth enough in the sun's rays to melt the snow upon the ground, nor the icy letters of the ponds, creeks and rivers. Countless numbers of people accumulated so deep upon the ground that it was difficult to get from place to place, and the ice upon the rivers was so thick that men, animals, wagons and everything passed over them like roads. The cold winds were so piercing that wild birds and other fowl fled from their roosts, and the deer and buffalo sought the cabins of the settlers at night to shelter themselves from the blasts. All kinds of wild animals perished in the forests for want of food, which they could not get from beneath the snow, and the intensity of the cold; and the deer and wild fowl, and other fowl, fled from their roosts, and the deer and buffalo sought the cabins of the settlers at night to shelter themselves from the blasts. All kinds of wild animals perished in the forests for want of food, which they could not get from beneath the snow, and the intensity of the cold; and the deer and wild fowl, and other fowl, fled from their roosts, and the deer and buffalo sought the cabins of the settlers at night to shelter themselves from the blasts. All kinds of wild animals perished in the forests for want of food, which they could not get from beneath the snow, and the intensity of the cold; and the deer and wild fowl, and other fowl, fled from their roosts, and the deer and buffalo sought the cabins of the settlers at night to shelter themselves from the blasts. 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