REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

VOLUME 53. BELFAST, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881. NUMBER 3.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

[For this department brief suggestions, facts and experiences are solicited from housekeepers, farmers and gardeners. Address Agricultural editor, Journal Office, Belfast Maine.]

Questions for Farmers' Clubs.

The season is at hand when farmers have to think as well as act, and when officers of farmers' clubs are making up their programmes for the winter meetings. Dr. Loring is reported as having said, at a late farmers' meeting at Worcester, that discussion of farm topics in farmers' club meetings is entirely useless, or something to that effect. Perhaps the "Farm Yard Club of Jotham" succeeded in settling all the questions that have so vexed farmers for the past few centuries, and left nothing for the present generation to do in that line. There may, however, be a few farmers who may not quite agree with the Doctor, or there may be some who will persist in discussing, if only for discussion's sake. Some, think the exercise of one's faculties in the way of telling what one knows, or thinks he knows, to his brother farmers, in a sort of a public way, is a legitimate method of proving one's powers of communication, so that he can make himself understood when important questions are to be acted on, in town meetings or elsewhere. To all such, the following list of questions gathered from the records of a few of our successful farmers' clubs may not come amiss—

Trees for shelter,—kinds most suitable, most judicious arrangement for shelter and for picturesque effect.

Treatment and feed of stock in winter.

Are swine profitable?

Potatoes,—their cultivation, cost of production, profit, best variety.

Cows and profits from them.

Root crops,—cultivation and cost of growing Mangolds, Ruta Bagas, etc.; comparative merits for feeding.

Effects of rural life on health, material prosperity and longevity.

Commercial fertilizers, and their application.

Manure,—its production and application to the soil.

Improvement of dairy stock.

Abortion of cows, the cause and remedy.

Horses,—care and diseases of.

Swine,—their management and profit.

How farmers are humbugged.

Poultry,—the best method of feeding and the best breeds for general use.

Peculiarities in plant growth, and how to take advantage of them.

The grass crop.

How shall we feed for milk?

Special and mixed farming compared.

The grain crops. Will it pay to raise wheat, rye, etc.?

Sheep husbandry.

Wastes on the farm.

Principles of fertilizing the soil.

Reclaiming waste lands.

Insect enemies,—unity of action among farmers for their destruction; remedies tried and results.

Which is the more profitable for the farmer to keep for work, horses or oxen?

Houses, barns and out-buildings.

Market gardening,—the best crops for profit and the best manner of cultivation.

Barn yard manure,—best methods of saving and application.

Can specialty farming in New England be made profitable?

How shall we make farming more attractive to our young men?

Culture of flowers and shrubs.

Culture of bees.

Can tile pipe be practically and economically used for drainage of streets, sidewalks, as well as low, cold, wet lands, and the best manner of laying.

Ploughing and ploughs.

What books shall we read and how shall we read them?

Roast beef and plum pudding; the science of living and enjoying life.

Stock breeding as a science.

Is it profitable to remove stone walls and replace with wooden fence?

Labor and wages.

Small fruits.

Opportunities for young farmers.

The census and enumeration in their relation to the farmer.

Our buildings,—best way to warm and ventilate.

Peat, and its formation. [New England Farmer.

Report of Committee on the Allen Corn Prize.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to award the prizes offered by Stillman B. Allen, Esq., to the Maine boys under eighteen years of age who should raise the most Indian corn on one-eighth of an acre, make the following report:

There were more than six hundred boys from all portions of our State who entered to contest for the prizes, and the officers of the State Agricultural Society appointed persons in every town to measure the land and weigh the corn. We have returns from four hundred and thirteen of the contestants with the following results, the corn being weighed in the ears within twenty-four hours after it was husked:

Number raising from	200	to	300	lbs., 1
" "	400	"	500	" 2
" "	500	"	600	" 13
" "	600	"	700	" 16
" "	700	"	800	" 19
" "	800	"	900	" 48
" "	900	"	1,000	" 47
" "	1,000	"	1,100	" 55
" "	1,100	"	1,200	" 52
" "	1,200	"	1,300	" 48
" "	1,300	"	1,400	" 39
" "	1,400	"	1,500	" 11
" "	1,500	"	1,600	" 11
" "	1,600	"	1,700	" 6
" "	1,700	"	1,800	" 5
" "	1,800	"	1,900	" 2
" "	1,900	"	2,000	" 1
" "	2,200	"	2,300	" 1

Thus it will be seen that more than four-fifths of the boys raised at the rate of more than one hundred bushels to the acre and about one-fourth one hundred and fifty bushels, while several raised at the rate of more than two hundred bushels and one, two hundred and forty. When boys under eighteen years of age can produce such results, is there any need of our buying western corn? We trust that the lesson here taught will encourage Maine farmers to raise more corn, and the thanks of every farmer in this State are due to Mr. Allen, for the generous prizes offered to the boys in Maine to stimulate them in this direction. We award the prizes as follows: The first prize of $200 to F. E. Small of Stockton, who raised 2,256 lbs. The second prize of $50 to Frank L. Jordan of Brunswick who raised 1,945 lbs. The third prizes, five of $10 each, to William J. Littlefield of Wells, who raised 1,847 14-16 lbs. Andie B. Little of Bristol, who raised 1,841 12-16 lbs. Willie H. Baker of South Norridgewock, who raised 1,770 lbs. George R. Hibberd of North Union, who raised 1,765 12-16 lbs., and Sumner E. Hammond of North Berwick, who raised 1,750 4-16 lbs. A special prize of $10 is awarded by direction of Mr. Allen to Miss Ada J. Mills of West Bethel, for industry, energy and perseverence in raising corn.

Respectfully submitted,
RUFUS PRINCE.

GARDEN SEEDS. We have received from D. M. Ferry & Co., the great seedsmen of Detroit, Michigan, their Seed Annual for 1881. It is sent free to all who apply for it, and is a most useful as well as very handsome publication. This Annual is elegantly illustrated (including some beautiful colored plates) and contains an amount of information—such as the names, common and botanical, classification, character, height and color of plant, mode of culture and what to avoid, the numerous varieties and their distinctive marks, with general directions for the cultivation and management of a garden, such as could not be obtained from perhaps fifty volumes, few if any of which are within the reach of the ordinary reader, and so condensed and arranged as to be easily understood by all. We tested some of Ferry & Co. seeds last year, and found them to be all that they were represented.

The Habits of the Pig.

A perusal of some recent local reports, in which that despised animal, the pig, has infinite abuse and contumely heaped upon him, as a quadruped of the most vicious and degraded propensities, induces us to say a word or two in favor of the much-maligned porker, and to ask that he, as well as animals of better repute, may have fair play. The fact is that the pig has a bad name as an unclean animal, whose habits are essentially and naturally filthy, and who will feed on disgusting food, from which other animals will turn away. He is thus left to revel in the refuse that he is supposed to prefer, and for the most part no pains are taken to teach him better. A little knowledge of his instincts will, however, show that, so far from the pig being naturally an unclean animal, he is naturally the reverse; and this view is strongly borne out by Dr. Ballard in a report which he some time ago presented to the local Government Board on the "Effluvium Nuisances arising in connection with the keeping of Animals." "When the pig wallows in mire," says Dr. Ballard, "he merely follows an instinct implanted in him, in common with some other pachydermatous creatures, the object of which is cutane us cleansing. The mud stands to him in the relation of soap to a human being, but instead of washing it off with water, he allows it to cake and dry upon the skin, and then rubs it all off, mud and cutaneous debris together, upon some sufficiently rough surface. Loose hair and cutaneous scurf irritates him, and he takes his own way of cleansing his skin from them. Cleanse his skin for him, and he will rest in contentment, without offending the eyes of his supercilious betters, often less scrupulous in this matter than he is, by his wallowings, scratchings, and scrubbings. It has long been known that a pig thus cleansed with soap and water, not only becomes less objectionable, but grows fat more speedily than if left to cleanse himself in his own way. Similarly as respects his food. Garbage is not the food that the pig selects by preference. In fact, a pig which has been fed for any time upon sweet food will turn away from sour and disgusting food. If left to pick up his living where he can find it, he will eat anything he can find that is eatable, but even then will eat acorns, fallen fruit, or roots in preference to garbage; and human beings in similar straits will act precisely in the same way." It may be economical, and perhaps even desirable, to convert into pork matters which can in no other way, or in no way more convenient, be made subservient to the subsistence of mankind, and the pig is possibly properly utilized in this manner. Our only desire is to vindicate his character as a cleanly feeder, if only he has the chance of cleanly feeding vouchsafed him. [English Sanitary Record.

Farming Looking Up.

Never since our recollection have we known so many men of other occupations turning towards the farm as a means of getting a living as at the present time, nor has agricultural labor for many years been as popular among all classes in New England as now. Of course there are more or less who are dissatisfied every where, but, even among farmers who have the reputation of being confirmed grumblers, the feeling is decidedly more cheerful than during the period of inflated prices. One would hardly have believed, ten years ago, that the sons of our city merchants would, in a few years, be found preparing themselves for farmers, but such is the fact to a greater extent, perhaps, than many may suppose. Some of the most promising boys now at our agricultural colleges are the sons of wealthy city merchants.

One of the largest dealers in clothing in this city recently expressed himself strongly in favor of young men learning the business of agriculture, and proves his sincerity by placing his own son upon a farm where he will not only learn the business, but probably continue it as a life occupation.

A physician having a large practice writes us that he seriously contemplates retiring from the profession, that he may give more attention to his farm which he thinks may pay him quite as well, while he will be far more independent than at present. So let hesitating farmers take courage. [N. E. Farmer.

MAKE YOUR PLANS EARLY. The spring work does not commence with the ploughing. Long before the ground is ready to work the thoughtful and intelligent farmer will be busy making plans. In that case when the season's work begins he will know just which fields he wishes to plough, how much manure he is going to apply, where it is coming from, and what crops he can most profitably plant. Careful planning and forethought are important elements of success in farming.

All the nourishment of malt liquors, without their objections, found in Malt Bitters.

Funny items are made by adroit turns of the humor wrist.

Grapple With Disease in its infancy. Those disorders which effect the liver, stomach and bowels are not credited with half the evil which they produce. Functional weakness, particularly in females; sick headaches and piles emanate from the above maladies. One of the chief avenues of escape from the hurtful humors of the system is the bowels. If they and the liver are kept active by the use of DR. GROSVENOR'S LIVER-PAD, a succession of serious bodily ills will be avoided, and an immunity from much physical suffering be the result.

A standing nuisance—The loafer on the curbstone.

Dr. Kennedy.
Would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine (Favorite Remedy), he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to *Office* practice. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of Surgery.

Parties living at a distance (except in Surgical cases, can be treated at home. Address
2w3 DR. D. KENNEDY, Roundout, N. Y.

An Oil city man traded off his gun for a dog, because he wanted to "get something to boot."

Honey Bees.
We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Cotton, in another column under this head. Mrs. Cotton's new system of bee keeping is a great success. 4w1

The girl who was courted by a spruce young lawyer said she liked to be protected by the strong arm of the law.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS
Make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. 1yr34

Virginia is getting more than her wont of snow. This is the first real indication of the growing Northern feeling said to be noticed there.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Might not the act of extinguishing a fire in a book store, although no joke, be called a play upon words?

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Mirrors are of great antiquity. When Adam found Eve, he discovered a good looking lass.

HINTS TO FARMERS. Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't be without HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT near at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep good fences—especially line fences; it promotes good feelings among neighbors. Keep DOWN'S ELIXIR always in the house, and use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safeguard against consumption and other dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS, taken according to directions, saves large expense in doctor's bills.

Between the Green Corn and the Gold.

Between the green corn and the gold,
Between the dawning and the noon,
Love, that at first was pale and cold,
Waxed ruddy with the summer moon,
And hearts beat high and lips grew bold
Between the green corn and the gold.

The primrose, precious key of spring,
Unlocked the casket of the year:
The flowers flew forth on rainbow wing
O'er hill and mead and mere,
To woo the new year like the old
Between the green corn and the gold.

Between the gold corn and the green,
Between the midday and the dawn,
The summer woods have lost their sheen,
The flowers have withered on the lawn,
And Love lies dead where Love hath been,
Between the gold corn and the green.

Love is not dead; he cannot die,
Although his eyes be veiled with pain:
The woods shall waken by and by,
The flowers shall blossom once again:
And we—shall we not wake, my Queen,
Between the gold corn and the green?

The Barrett Ice Privilege.

BY FRANK H. CONVERSE.

A few years ago there were six in the Barrett family; at the time when my story begins, only Rob and his mother were left.

The first Barrett came over in the Mayflower, as second officer, and there had been sailors among them ever since.

But Captain Barrett, Rob's father, was lost in the great September gale, "on Georges;" John, the oldest, was buried off Cape Horn; Jim sailed from New York as first mate of a ship that was never heard from, and Joe was lost overboard from the Polaris in the Arctic seas.

Rob, who was an active, good looking scholarly boy of sixteen, had inherited the same fondness for the sea peculiar to the family.

"But the little mother won't hear to it, so I must stay as I am," he would say, with a laugh.

For Rob had some old-fashioned ideas of duty to his mother, not too often met with among boys of the present day, and he carried them out to the fullest extent.

They were quite poor in those days. The captain had left nothing but the small, one-story house by the sea, and thirty acres of worn-out land, sloping up from the shore, in the midst of which was "the ten-acre swamp-lot," as it was called by the Covert people, though the boys always spoke of it as the "quaking bog."

The surface was composed of moss and matted grass, which sank down in a very unpleasant manner when one stepped his weight on it. Sometimes a venturous boy poked his leg through this vegetable covering, and went home with his trowsers in a pretty state; for underneath was ooze and soft, black mud, which was popularly believed to extend clear down to the centre of the earth.

The swamp-lot was kept constantly water-soaked by the springs and small streams which flowed into it from the ledgy hills above the house, and was regarded as absolutely worthless—rather an injury to the little farm than otherwise.

They kept a cow, a few sheep and some hens. Rob cultivated a small vegetable garden, and, when he was not at school, caught hake from his dory, within sight of the little whitewashed house—this, of course, in the summer time, when the sea was tolerably smooth.

For the dried hake sounds brought a dollar a pound at the store, while the fish themselves, when properly cured, formed with salt mackerel, no small part of the winter's provisions.

The widow Barrett was a bright, cheery, little woman, simply content with what God saw fit to make her lot. Her greatest anxiety was for Rob, that he should have a good education, for he was a most excellent scholar considering his scanty advantages, and an omnivorous reader withal.

"Don't worry, little mother," Rob would say—"the way will be opened somehow;" for realizing, as he grew older, that he could probably never gratify his great longing for sea life, he had made up his mind that, for his mother's sake, he would give it up entirely and turn his attention to something else.

Rob was on his way to the Covert post-office, on a certain October morning when he was overtaken by one Mr. Arad Potter, a shrewd and not over scrupulous speculator, who had made money in various ways ever since he began trading jack knives in his extreme youth.

A very sharp man was Arad, not content, as his neighbors used to say, unless he had both ends and the middle of a bargain. He wore his hat very much on one side, sported a Black Hill diamond in a soiled shirt front, and was seldom or never seen without a cigar in his mouth.

Mr. Potter entered into familiar conversation with Rob—rather to that youth's surprise—spoke of the weather, the hard times, inquired, with an air of interest, how the "widder" got along, casually alluded to the depreciation of real estate in the vicinity, and then, as though the idea had just occurred to him, remarked, in a very indifferent sort of way:

"S'pose your ma would sell the 'ten acre swamp lot' at a pooty low figger, wouldn't she, Rob?"

"Why, yes," said Rob, laughing. "I suppose Mother would be glad to give it away, though I should advise her not to sell it just now."

For it flashed across his mind that Mr. Potter was, for some reason, anxious to buy the swamp lot.

"Maybe he's discovered a gold mine there," he thought, with a half laugh.

"It ain't wuth—wa-al, it ain't reely wuth a dollar an acre," remarked Mr. Potter, flipping the ashes from the end of his cigar; "but seein's it's your ma, I would not mind givin' her—wa-al, say twenty-five dollars fur a clean title to jest the swamp-lot."

"No, I suppose you wouldn't," was Rob's placid answer; "but I guess we won't sell just now, Mr. Potter," and Rob hurried off to do his errands, with his mind full of bewildered conjectures.

Twenty-five dollars for "a quaking bog," where even alders wouldn't grow! What could it mean? for the quickwitted boy saw that it meant *something*, of course.

"Think ye're sharp, don't ye?" muttered the discomfited Mr. Potter, angrily, as he looked after the departing boy. "Guess I'll see what the widder has to say about it" and lighting a fresh cigar, the speculator took his way in the opposite direction.

"Something's up, sure," thought Rob to himself, as he hurried home an hour or two later, "and I think when I tell mother of Potter's offer I'll advise her to hold on to the swamp-lot, till I can find out what has made such a sudden rise in this kind of real estate."

"What do you think, Robbie, dear?" was his mother's delighted exclamation, as he entered the old-fashioned kitchen, "I've sold the swamp-lot to Arad Potter for fifteen dollars. Was there ever such a piece of luck?"

I know boys—they call themselves young men—who would have stormed and scolded in a very unpleasant manner under similar circumstances, but I am glad to say that Rob Barrett respected himself and respected his mother too much to do such a thing. And knowing that she would feel badly if he told her what had passed between himself and Mr. Potter and what his own ideas were about the matter, he said nothing, only that he was glad she had got the money—it would buy her a new winter shawl—and the subject was dropped.

About a fortnight before cold weather set in, Mr. Potter had a strong dam built across the outlet of the swamp, which itself lay in a sort of basin a few feet lower than the surrounding pasture land.

His evident purpose was to overflow it, but what this was done for, did not at first appear. But when the "boom" in ice began, and the papers were full of accounts of almost fabulous prices paid for "ice privileges," which lay convenient for shipping, whether they were mill-ponds or fresh-water marshes, the object of Mr. Potter's dam was obvious.

He purposed to overflow the swamp and make a ten-acre pond. From the pond thus formed to the wharf below it was, perhaps, two hundred yards, and a descending grade all the way, so that, by means of a cheap bridge or "shute," the ice could be sent sliding on its slippery way till it reached the very verge of the wharf, there to be taken on board vessels waiting to receive it.

A day or two after the dam was built, Rob, with bitterness of heart, started up to see what was going on there. Mr. Potter happened to be going the same way.

"You musn't mind my gettin' a leetle the best end of that 'air leetle trade, Rob," Mr. Potter smilingly remarked, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder. "A feller don't have a chance to make a clean five thousand dollars ev'ry day, an' a bargin's a bargin, whichever way it turns."

With a strong effort, Rob held back the angry reply which rose to his lips, and walked along in silence, till they reached the swamp.

"Hello! How's this?" exclaimed Mr. Potter, turning very red in the face. "Why, what—"

For instead of the sheet of water which he had expected would meet his eye, lo, and behold! the swamp itself had gradually risen till it was nearly level with the land around it!

In vain Mr. Potter stormed, and I regret to say—swore. There was no lack of water, but unfortunately it was under the surface of the swamp, instead of overflowing it.

The roots of the mosses and grass could find no holding ground in the soft ooze beneath, so that the inflowing water finding itself deprived of its usual outlet by the dam, had raised the entire mass with it.

"I've be'n swindled!" shouted Mr. Potter, in a tremendous rage, when he saw that there seemed no possible remedy except to cart away the entire ten acres.

And his anger was in no way appeased when Rob, shaking with suppressed laughter, remarked pleasantly:

"A bargain's a bargain, whichever way it turns—eh, Mr. Potter?"

But now Rob set his wits to work.

"How much will you sell the swamp-lot back for—dam and all, Mr. Potter?" he asked a few days afterward, when the swamp itself had frozen over, so that it would bear an ox-team.

"Sell!" growled Arad; "give me what I paid your ma, and what the dam cost me, an' it's your'n again."

The upshot of the matter was, that, after considerable haggling, Rob bought back the swamp, dam and all, for twenty dollars, to the extreme astonishment of Covert, who exclaimed loudly at his folly.

"But then the Barretts never had no forethought," as Aunt Polly Race kindly observed at the sewing society.

Now, Squire Pond—who had cleared up a very strong field adjoining the Barrett land—had an immense rock-heap as large as a small barn in one corner of his land.

"Let me have the use of your ox-team this winter, Squire Pond," said Rob, appearing before that gentleman, with a glowing face, on a sharp November morning, "and I'll haul your rock-heap away."

"Bless me, what is the boy up to now?" ejaculated the squire, looking at him curiously over his spectacles.

But Rob kept his own counsel.

"You'll see, sir, in due time," he said, and Squire Pond, with whom Rob was a great favorite, finally consented.

Rob worked like a trooper that winter. Early and late he hauled rock, and spread them in heaps over the ten-acre swamp-lot, and I should be afraid to tell you how many tons he had deposited there before the end of the winter. And then, having taken down a part of the dam, he waited.

Spring came, and summer, following on its heels, outstripped it; then it was autumn again, and now, with fear and trembling, Rob built up his dam in the latter part of October, and awaited results.

Well, his experiment proved a complete success. The weight of the rocks distributed over the surface, kept the entire mass in its place—to Rob and his mother's joy, their neighbors' astonishment, and Mr. Potter's discomfiture.

In December it began to freeze, so through January, and then Rob had as nice a little pond of clear ice as there was in Maine.

He sold the privilege outright for that season, receiving the snug little sum of—well, I hardly dare tell you how much; but I know it was considerably more than three thousand dollars, and it is going to be a source of a greater or less income every year, as the demand for ice is continually increasing.

Mrs. Barrett is prouder than ever of Rob, who has given up all idea of going to sea, and will enter the Mercantile College in Portland this winter.

"But then" as Aunt Polly Race remarked to Squire Pond, recently, "them Barretts allus had plenty uv brains, an' was bound to git ahead in the world."

An English decision in a case involving wives' bills and husband's liability, heretofore noticed, has been approved by the House of Lords, thus settling for the first time one of the most important questions of commercial law raised in recent years. That high tribunal decides that the marriage contract does not clothe the wife with any right or authority to pledge her husband's credit, excepting that when he has abandoned her or is living apart from her and refuses to provide for her he may be held to pay for necessaries supplied her on credit. But when they are living together and proper provision is made for the wife the case is different. The husband is not then liable without his express or implied consent. The question of his liability is to be determined mainly on the ordinary principles of agency. He is liable only "when he has expressly or impliedly, by prior mandate or subsequent ratification, authorized her to pledge his credit, or has so conducted himself as to make it inequitable for him to deny or estop him from denying her authority." This authority may be presumed from circumstances, as when he has paid his wife's previous bills without question, or knows that she is pledging his credit and tacitly assents to it. But when the husband his given his wife no express authority, and there is no circumstance that can be construed into an implied authority, credit is given at the risk of the tradesman, and the husband cannot be made to pay the bill.

He was a fine looking man, and he proudly strutted down the sidewalk with the air of proprietorship in every movement. "Beg pardon," said a stranger as he stepped up to him, hat in hand, in utmost humility. "Do I have your permission to remain in town over night?"

Kate Claxton, the actress, who is known in private life as Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson, mourns the loss of her only child, a bright little boy, aged fifteen months.

How time changes! In the good Old Testament days it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, and now nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

An Arkansas man was offered a plate of macaroni soup, but declined it, declaring that they "couldn't play off any biled pipe-stems on him."

Coast Currents.

HINTS FOR COASTERS SOUTH OF CAPE HATTERAS.

At Cape Hatteras the coast turns abruptly to the southwestward, and here begins that series of great indentations—miscalled bays—which extends to Cape Florida, a distance, measured by the shore line, of 720 miles. The first bend, between Hatteras and Cape Lookout, forms Raleigh Bay, a slight curve in the coast line, in no place deeper than seven miles from a line joining the two capes, and a little over 63 miles long in a S. W. by W. direction. Between Cape Lookout and Cape Fear is formed Onslow Bay, a curve 18 miles deep from a line joining its two extremities, and 85 miles long between the two capes, the direction being S. W. by W. ½ W. From Cape Fear to Cape Romain on the South Carolina coast is S. W. by W., and the distance 86 miles, and between the two is formed Long Bay, twenty miles deep, measuring from a line joining the two capes. The soundings in all of these bays are very similar, ranging from five to twelve fathoms, with quite bold shores and a few obstructions. The ten fathom curve, as a rule, is a tolerably safe guide in any of them, although it is just as well to keep out of the bights in case of the wind coming to the southeastward.

THE GEORGIAN CURVE.

To the southward of Cape Romain, however, the coast makes that great bend to the westward and southward that rivals in extent the Gulf of Maine, and might be (if the name were not long ago preempted on the northwest coast) appropriately called the Gulf of Georgia. This great curve extends from Cape Romain to Cape Canaveral, a distance measured in a straight line of 280 nautical miles, and is 78 miles deep from a line joining the two capes to the shore at St. Andrew's Sound. Depths inside this line regularly and slowly decrease from 60 and 70 fathoms to the bars off the several inlets, and so regular is this decrease in depth that experienced coasters can tell their distance from the shore within a mile or two simply by the soundings. As a rule six miles off there is always six fathoms, twelve miles off eight to nine fathoms, and twenty-five miles off from ten to eleven fathoms, until you approach the vicinity of St. Augustine, where the line of ten fathoms runs with many a curious curve and twist quite close to the shore. Southward from St. Augustine the coast is bold, affording a splendid opportunity for "skinning the beach" were it not for the dangerous E. S. E. winds, which would be very apt to "skin" the owners or the underwriters. Below Mosquito Inlet, however, it is necessary to keep "away from there," as the dangerous shoals off Cape Canaveral are but much known, and extend out in detached masses to a distance of nearly twelve miles. Then comes a straight, bold beach extending S. by E. ½ E. 95 miles to Jupiter Inlet, and then another equally straight, equally bold, stretching from Jupiter Inlet to Cape Florida, 78 miles below. Here the Atlantic coast of the United States may be said to terminate; for here begin the famous and dreaded Florida Reefs, extending to the Tortugas, fatal to thousands of ships since the first bold mariner sailed along their low, green shores, now shunned and avoided by all except those accustomed to their shoals and dangers, or by some foolhardy sailor who thinks to make a short cut of it to avoid the "Stream."

SOUTH OF HATTERAS.

This is the coast south of Hatteras; and in all this great length there are few, very few harbors accessible to a vessel drawing sixteen feet. Observe, too, that in Raleigh Bay (between Hatteras and Lookout) there are only two navigable inlets—Hatteras and Ocracoke. During the war as much as eight feet was taken over "Hatteras Swash;" but over Ocracoke the writer never heard of more than six, and it is very doubtful if any such depths could be carried in. Into Onslow Bay open very many inlets leading to the shallow waters behind the coast rim of sand; but of these, Old Topsail Inlet, which forms the harbor of Beaufort, is the only one navigable for anything but flatboats, and its value (having only a depth of thirteen feet at low water) is only comparative. New Inlet, so famous during the war, and the keeping of whose door cost the government millions and us of the North Atlantic squadron many sleepless nights, has been entirely closed by a series of dykes and jetties with the hope of improving the natural mouth of the Cape Fear River. Off this well named cape extend the Frying Pan Shoals fifteen miles in a S. S. E. direction; and woe unto the unlucky mariner whom "the current," his "compasses" or bad management sends into their cruel embrace. Then in Long Bay, between Cape Fear and Cape Romain, there are absolutely no inlets save boat passages, if we except Little River Inlet (which we would advise strangers to keep away from) and Winyah Bay, which carries the harbor of Georgetown. Now, on this latter bar seven feet at low water is found, and that depth may be taken up as far as Georgetown; but when this is said all is said.

THE FAILED INSHORE CURRENT.

Now, here are three great curves in the coast, not one of which has an inlet into the main shore capable of carrying a vessel of over fifteen feet draught and only one able to accommodate a craft of that displacement—a shore with flat beach, bolt-o as a rule, with no outlying shoals except at the capes; and yet we are asked to believe that there is a regular and strong indraught to the westward and northwestward due to the coast current. Especially have I heard this assertion about Onslow Bay, which is the least likely of the three to have anything of the sort about it; but because strangers will be careless in approaching our coast, and so find themselves some fine morning embayed with an easterly wind; because careless shipmasters neglect their lead, their helm and nearly everything else connected with safe navigation; because foreigners, without charts, overrun their reckoning, and, with easterly gales, plump on the beach, we are expected to swear fealty to King Current! But we won't—at least not yet. Why it is but the other day that the writer read, in a report made by an assistant in the Coast Survey to his chief, that a shipmaster had gravely stated to him the fact (?) that he left Sandy Hook on an E. S. E. course, and, thinking himself safe (as in all conscience he ought to have been) turned in, and found himself before morning on the Long Island beach! How did he get there, steering E. S. E. from Sandy Hook? He said it was "the current." The current! "I'm gormed," said Mr. Pegotty, "and I can't say no more nor that."

A LEE SET.

No intelligent shipmaster will assert that there is a constant indraught on this coast, nor that a drift ever exists in sufficient strength to render navigation dangerous to a careful navigator. Wind currents there are, of course, as everywhere; beset there is—and sometimes of very considerable strength (especially if the ship be a dull sailer)—but an inshore current there is not. Even if what Dr. Carpenter and Mr. Findlay assert in reference to the Arctic current be true, which the writer does not at all admit, still, that would but prove the existence of a sluggish eddy alongshore (not inshore); consequently not dangerous but welcome and to be taken advantage of. If current there is one has only to look on the chart and view the proximity of the Gulf Stream to our Southern coast to be satisfied that it must run along shore. Eddies do not in these days run at right angles to the main stream.

INLETS SOUTH OF CAPE ROMAIN.

But the great gulf to the southward of Cape Romain—that, indeed, is rich in navigable inlets. Beginning at its northern end, we have Bull's Bay, Charleston, Edisto (famous in former days as the home of the great caciques), St. Helena, Port Royal, Tybee, Warsaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, Doboy, Altamaha, St. Simon's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary's and St. John's—no less than seventeen navigable inlets in a distance of less than 200 miles! Of these, too, no less than eight are navigable by vessels of good size—Charleston, having a channel of twelve feet at low water with a rise of five feet; Tybee, a bar of seventeen feet, with a rise of seven feet, and Port Royal twenty-one feet, with a rise of six and three-quarters. The last named port effectually proved its capacity during the late war by accommodating within its hospitable arms probably the largest fleet in size and numbers ever gathered together on our Atlantic shore. Yet these great harbors have no apparent influence on any current flow other than by their natural streams on flood and ebb. From 1856 to 1858 the writer sailed up and down the coast in small and by no means swift schooners belonging to the Coast Survey; from 1861 to 1863 he served on the same coast, in the South Atlantic squadron, as aid to an officer who never had (and possibly never will have) his equal in knowledge of this section; and it seems, therefore, that he is entitled (the present writer is meant) to speak with some positiveness in regard to its hydrographic peculiarities.

A RUN IN A FOG.

It may be stated, and the statement will be borne out by the testimony of the captain referred to and that of the officers of the vessel he commanded, that in all of their cruisings, night and day, along that coast—especially between Tybee and Charleston—no current other than ordinary tidal flow or that caused by prevailing winds was ever met with or allowed for; and the ship never failed to make her port. It was a peculiarity of this commander always, if possible, to leave port and return to it during the night; and the night was never so dark or the coast current so violent as to prevent his hitting the sea buoy and coming quietly to his anchorage. Indeed, so well known was this that the little steamer was known as "Aladdin's palace," because she was always disappearing at night and reappearing in the morning, apparently without human agency. One remarkable circumstance may pertinently be cited here:—The ship was ordered from Port Royal to North Edisto. It was daylight (much to the worthy chief's disgust), so he was obliged to get under way under unfavorable circumstances. However, the next best thing to darkness happened as soon as she was clear of the bar—a thick fog, so thick you could cut it. Then he was happy. He sailed that ship up the coast for a given time, then ran her in shore until he struck a sounding of four fathoms, kept her along shore in that depth for a number of hours, and then sent an officer forward to the forecastle to look for Edisto buoy, "which," he said, "ought to be right ahead." So it was. It was seen in a few minutes. The ship steered into the harbor through the narrow and dangerous entrance, came to anchor when the skipper judged himself close to the ship of the senior officer, and that worthy gentleman (now a rear admiral) knew of her arrival only by the beat of her paddles and the rattle of her chain through the hawsepipes. It is a fact that from the time she left Frenchard's Inlet until two hours after she had anchored safely in North Edisto River her people saw nothing but fog, save the buoys at the entrance and in the channel (which she passed close to); but then it cleared up, and lo! there was "Aladdin's palace" again! How, in the name of all that is reasonable and sensible, could such a feat have been accomplished had there been an inshore current, or, in fact, any current? For, observe, he steered his usual courses. He made no allowance except for tide—the effect of which was very small. As this statement can be verified by half a dozen officers within twenty-four hours should it be questioned, it seems to go so far toward proving the non-existence of an inshore current, at least in the great bight of which we have been speaking, that the writer need say no more upon that subject.

CLEARING HATTERAS.

But it may not be amiss before leaving this portion of the Atlantic coast to call attention to some safe courses between Hatteras and the Southern inlets, with a view to inducing experiment and consequent arrival at the best. In a former paper it was mentioned that two methods of procedure were in vogue among prudent mariners in passing Hatteras. One was (and this good for all weathers) to keep a course S. by E. ½ E. from a position 15 miles E. ¼ N. from Cape Charles until a run of from 118 to 120 miles had been made; when Cape Hatteras would bear W. a little over 30 miles off, and the course for clearing Lookout Shoals might be safely laid. The other was, from the same point of departure to steer the same course (S. by E. ½ E.), for 78 miles until abreast of Bodie's Island Lighthouse, and then S. by W. to make the whistling buoy off Cape Hatteras. Either plan is good, the latter only requiring greater care in watching the helm and using the lead. Now, having taken the former course, and finding one's self off soundings, with Cape Hatteras bearing W. 30 miles distant, S. W. by W. will be a safe course to make and will bring the vessel up with the whistling buoy off Lookout Shoals. You will soon get soundings on this course, and should not pass Lookout in less than ten fathoms. When abreast of the buoy the light on Cape Lookout should bear N. ¼ W., distant 16 miles, and the same course continued ought to bring you within easy sight of the lightvessel off Fryingpan Shoals. This, to be perfectly safe, you should pass at a distance of 4 miles; and, when it is past the beam, S. W. by W. ½ W. will bring you off Charleston Bar, or S. W. by W., W. to within sight of Martin Industrial Light vessel or Tybee entrance. If the whistling buoy off Hatteras is made, S. W. ½ W. will lead to the similar buoy off Lookout, beyond which the courses are the same as those given above. These courses must be made good. If the sea has a westerly send or the wind is on shore the necessary allowance for leeway must be made; but under unfavorable circumstances—that is, with the wind anywhere from N. to N. E. and not blowing a gale—there is in the writer's mind little doubt that they will be sailed as steered. A sluggish ship or a half crippled one will not, of course, do what is expected from a fair, easy going craft or a smart clipper, but as "every heart knoweth its own bitterness," so every ship captain knows the qualities of his own ship; so no more need be said. The writer remembers coming up the Virginia and North Carolina coast in the old steamer Louisiana in 1864, when, with a moderate breeze from E. N. E. (the ship going four knots) she would have gone ashore if the wind had not shifted, because she could not make sufficient headway to overcome the heave of the sea and the drift of the wind current. And this brings us to a consideration of the case of that other naval vessel which did go ashore on that same beach, and probably owing to the fact, not that she could not, but that she did not make sufficient headway to overcome her leeward set. The case of the Huron is referred to.

THE LOSS OF THE HURON.

On the 24th of November, three years ago, the community was horror stricken by the report flashed over the wires that told of the stranding and wreck of the United States ship Huron and the loss of her officers and crew out of a complement of 139! This marine disaster, unparalleled in our navy since the murder of the crew of the Oneida off Yokohama, occurred at Kitty Hawk beach on the coast of North Carolina, sixty-four miles to the southward of Cape Henry. The poor ship had just commenced her voyage; but little over twelve hours had elapsed since she steamed gayly out of Hampton Roads with colors flying, and many young hearts on board beating high with anticipations of a glorious cruise in the tropics; but, alas! those young hearts were stilled, those bright hopes extinguished in a moment, in the dead hour of the night on a most desolate, forbidding, poverty-stricken shore, and amid the roar of the wind and the angry lash of the sea as it swept souls into eternity. That such a disaster should have occurred on our own coast, and so near to our own doors, was indeed terrible; that it should have happened so soon after leaving port added to the horror. But that one of our own ships should be the victim—nay, more, one of our naval ships officered by educated and skilled officers and manned by a disciplined crew—this was a blow that almost took one's breath away and elevated the dirty, flat coast of North Carolina into the character of some cruel sea ogre treacherously lying in wait for brave men's lives. People said: "What! Here is a man of war manned by 125 stalwart seam

sembles Mrs. Mary Walker's pantaloons. They, (the brick I mean,) are a third larger than ours, and look as if they were made of coarse chopped meat hash, when there was a good deal of saltpetre in the beef. The inside of the house was said to be finished very handsomely and elegantly, and the grounds were adorned with flowers of all kinds, and orange, palmetto, magnolia and banana trees. There was also a large conservatory, in which he no doubt had pumpkins and snow balls and other northern exotics. This place was said to cost over $100,000, but the owner had a wide border of black paint around each window and door, giving them much the appearance of a well dressed man with his eyes blacked, and detracted about $80,000 from the looks of the place. "Paddy" O'Donnel's house, on King St., was not quite as elaborate an affair. It was built some years ago, when they expected a "boom" there, but the boom did not come and the house is unoccupied, and has been always I believe. As an evidence of how well built it was, I was told that 100,000 brick were used in the foundation up to the level of the street. C. O. Wittee, Esq., President of the People's National Bank, also has a beautiful residence on Rutledge Ave., some little distance out of the city. He has fine grounds and several pieces of statuary. One in particular I noticed. It was an Indian, in full feathers and war paint, and I supposed that it was one he got in front of a cigar store, but was told that it was Oceola the Seminole, whose body can be found buried all over Sullivan's Island.

Mr. Wittee is a German, I believe, and represents that government as Consul at Charleston—but I have a duel to fight in thirty minutes and you must excuse me. OUR GEORGE.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE BOY MURDERER

Machias, Me., Jan. 15. The Longmore boy trial commenced Tuesday morning. A large number of witnesses are present from Pembroke. The State closed examination of witnesses at noon, Wednesday. The parents of the accused, his former school mates, school teacher, playmates and neighbors have been called to testify. The general substance of testimony is to the effect that the death of Wright was accidental. The witnesses leave the impression that no malice was entertained. The case was given to the jury Thursday. The prisoner seemed indifferent all through the trial and unconcerned when the verdict was reported. The jury went out at half past three. They reported at six a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Libbey Friday morning sentenced Warren Longmore to the State Reform School during his minority.

THE AROOSTOOK STARCH MILLS

Johnson & Phair, who already own four starch mills, viz., one each in Maysville, Eaton, Mapleton and Ashland, will build another in the spring in Houlton. Another will also be built in Presque Isle. Another will probably be built in Washburn. This will make seven starch mills within a circuit of six miles around and in Presque Isle village. These mills have a capacity of using not less than 600,000 bushels of potatoes in a year, which will make 3000 tons of starch. The potatoes yield the farmers a harvest of $1,500,000 at 25 cents per bushel, and the starch at $80 per ton is worth to the manufacturer $240,000. The valley of the Aroostook is becoming a great country.

MAINE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Gen. Chamberlain, President of the Maine Soldiers and Sailors Association, organized in 1875, has issued a call for a meeting of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, to take place at Grand Army Hall, Portland, Thursday evening, Jan. 20th, for the election of officers, and to consider the expediency of a General Reunion of Maine Volunteers, during the summer of 1881. All who served in the army or navy of the United States from this State during the war, are members of the organization, and are invited to be present. Lieut. C. W. Roberts of Portland is secretary of the organization.

TROUBLE ON A MAINE VESSEL.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 13. Bark Priscilla, of Portland, Me., arrived yesterday from Havana. W. L. Humphreys, the master, secured the arrest of Thomas Buchanan, steward, for setting fire to the vessel when sailing from Liverpool to Havana, Oct. 27th. Buchanan told ship's carpenter that he fired the vessel because he had been so persecuted by the first mate and thrown into such a nervous condition that he lost his mind. He made a full confession to the captain in the presence of the crew and was taken to Havana in irons. At Havana, Consul General Hall directed the captain to proceed to Charleston and place Buchanan in custody of United States authorities. Commissioner Seabrook heard the testimony this morning when the captain's first mate Harrington and second mate McCarty were bound over as witnesses. The crew of seven seamen were committed to jail in default of bail as witnesses.

IN GENERAL

The foundation of the new cotton mill at Waterville is under way.

There were twenty snow-ploughs running on the Maine Central Monday, Jan. 10th.

It is said one firm on the upper Androscoggin made $200,000 by the rise in lumber this year.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Temperance Society will take place at Augusta Jan. 26 and 27.

A. H. DeWitt, at his mill in Presque Isle, Me., ground 5224 bushels of wheat during the month of December.

Gardiner & Harmon's logging team on the Machias river, Me., has been doing a good business. The new year was commenced with a sale of over 600,000 feet on the ice.

The Democrat says that the shoe factory at South Paris is turning out a large amount of work. It is employing more hands than it has ever employed before.

The farmers on Cape Elizabeth, Me., are reaping a rich benefit from their cabbage crop this season. Over 600 tons were raised there and a larger price is paid for them than for several years before.

Some of the Gardiner (Me.) schools that usually average from 50 to 60 scholars in attendance are holding sessions with only 10 or 12 pupils, the others being sick with measles and scarlatina, or otherwise indisposed.

The Ellsworth American says that the Douglass Copper Mining Co., and also the Twin Lead Co., are at work on foundations for smelting works, while the Bear Hill people are raising their frame for smelting works. Work on the several mines is pushing along as usual.

Judge Cutler'd was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1832 with William Pitt Fessenden, Ruel Williams, John Cilley, John D. Macrate, David C. Magoun, Hiram Belcher, David Bronson, Judge Kent, Elijah L. Hamlin, Shepard Cary, James W. Webster and Reed Washburn.

In the past year has been exceedingly satisfactory for the Auburn shoe manufactories as compared with several years preceding, and the production has been encouragingly increased. The increase has been nearly 10,000 cases, or over 500,000 pairs. The total shipments for the year were 70,824 cases or over 1,500,000 pairs.

The will case of Aaron McKenney, the centenarian, came up for trial in the Supreme Court in Saco last week. This case excites a great deal of attention, from the fact that the will was made when the gentleman was 100 years old and the codicil a year later. The legal heirs, consisting of nephews and nieces, about forty in number, have joined together to contest the will. The Judge of Probate last summer allowed both will and codicil and the present trial is on an appeal from his decision.

The Whig says of the late Col. Francis Hill of Exeter: He dated the commencement of his success to a tallow candle. When a small boy, living in Buckspurt with his father, he used to take jobs in sawing wood, and by spending one cent for a candle, he could saw evenings, and get enough to pay for the candle and have a few cents left. He continued to labor in that way until he accumulated a sufficient amount to purchase a lamb. He then added the profits of that lamb to other earnings and bought more sheep, until he had enough, so that he could sell a few of them and buy a heifer, and from that small beginning, when he moved to Exeter, at 23 years old, he had stock enough to stock his farm.

The Rockland Gazette says: E. S. McAllister, Game Warden for Knox County, seized the carcasses of three deer on board steamer Lewiston, on Tuesday evening. They were being exported from the State in violation of the game laws. A few more seizures of this sort will doubtless impress the slaughterers of deer in the close season with the idea that the Game Commissioners and Wardens mean business, and cause the law to be better respected.

Shephard Hunt, a tramp well known to the Bangor police, was found frozen Thursday morning on the Greenpoint road, two miles from Bangor. He was brought to the station house alive, but died soon after.

Gen. Thom U. S. A., recommends very extensive dredging of the "middle ground" in Portland harbor, and Secretary Ramsey has brought the subject to the attention of Congress.

Col. C. A. L. Sampson of Bath, died on January 1st, of lung fever, after an illness of only one week. The Col. was a well known wood carver, having carved many figure heads for ships built in Bath and vicinity. He served in the Army during the rebellion, going out as captain of Co. D, 3d Maine Regt., of which he was afterwards made Lieut. Colonel. He was a most genial and companionable man. His age was 55. He leaves a widow, but we think no children.

The Dexter cheese factory is to be converted into a shovel handle manufactory.

The population of the following places in Maine is given by the Census Office: Bangor, 16,857; Lewiston, 19,083; Biddeford, 12,652.

A new post of the Grand Army is to be established in Calais.

E. K. Whitney of Harrison, has contracted to sell his Jersey butter in New York at 40 cents per pound. He is making about 50 lbs. per week. His product during the best part of the summer is upwards of 125 pounds per week.

The Journal says it is very sickly in Augusta, now. Lung fever and pneumonia are the prevailing diseases.

Marcus Richardson died in Bangor, Tuesday, aged 100 years 2 months and 14 days. Last fall he visited Massachusetts.

Hon. Joseph H. Martin, has been elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in place of F. B. Torrey, Esq., of Bath, who declined a reelection.

The trial of John G. Farr for the murder of his wife, Eliza, opened in the Superior Court in Portland Tuesday. The prisoner was put upon the stand and testified at length, telling the story of the shooting substantially as it was published at the time. He did not deny committing the deed, but said he was barely conscious of what he was doing. His counsel indicated in his opening that they would endeavor to prove that he was not of sound mind and that at the most it was manslaughter.

The State Capital.

GOVERNOR PLAISTED'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS was delivered on Thursday last. It is an exceedingly diffuse document, containing more words than facts or ideas. We present a summary of all the essential portions. Gov. Plaisted advocates, as so many of Maine's executives have done before him, the equalization of taxation, and urges that the Legislature should exhaust its authority in an endeavor to reach for taxation large masses of property which now escape the assessor. To this end it is proposed that it should be made imperative in all cases for the tax-payers to give in their inventories under oath. This, it is thought, would bring the aggregate mass of taxable property within the reach of the assessors. The power of the Legislature to tax the railroads is upheld, and a tax on legacies and inheritances advocated. It is suggested that there should be a readjustment of values oftener than ten years, which may be done by a State board of equalization or by tax commissioners. A legislative supervision of the railroads in the State, through a commission, is recommended; said commission to be vested with ample power to supervise the management of railroads in respect to rates, etc. The State college is commended, the attention of the legislature called to the needs of the Insane Asylum and a suggestion made that the name of the Reform School should be changed to that of Industrial School for Boys. It is suggested that the Insurance Commissioner should be required to give bonds as well as other public officers and that the State should exercise the common prudence of business men and insure its buildings. Of the State prison it is said that "when the business affairs of the institution are managed upon strict business principles by the best skill and ability attainable it will pay." It is urged that all the State institutions should be taken out of politics, and that the inspectors and trustees should be representatives of the different political parties. The militia receive a good deal of attention, and much is said of the danger of fostering a military system—a danger which Gov. Plaisted alone can see. His attack upon the Supreme Court, inspired no doubt by their opinions last winter, is altogether unwarranted and will not redound to his credit. The same is true of his remarks on Government bonds, funding, banks and bond holders, which, like his remarks on free holders, equality and Cicero, are merely a repetition of some of his stump speech periods. His recommendation that imprisonment for debt be wiped from our statute books is a good one, though he exaggerates the evil effects of the present law. He advocates the re-enactment of the usury laws. Such are all the salient points of a document which nearly fills a newspaper page.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The Augusta correspondent of the Portland Press says:—There was but one attempt at applause while the message was being read, and that was when the Governor stigmatized the holders of government bonds as a class of gilded paupers supported by the labor of the country. But the attempt to applaud this sentiment was feeble, and was summarily squelched by a sharp, sibilant utterance of disapproval, which is said to have emanated from the mouth of a bloated Democratic bond-holder, who did not relish any such gush. His allusion to the power of the government and his reference to the opinions of a coordinate branch as not being binding and of a cheap character, reminded one of the revolutionary talk of the counters out last winter, and were hardly expected from one who not one hour before had taken a solemn oath to support the law; while his fears of military usurpation were purely imaginary.

The message is the topic of conversation, and the comments various. While the Governor's views and recommendations on general subjects are approved by the Republicans, they believe that it would have been far better for him to have confined himself to state matters and not stepped outside and repeated his campaign fictions of last fall, uttered in Ciceronian strains. It looked as if Plaisted were throwing a sop to the lowest strata of the social system. Some of the Republicans expressed considerable feeling.

"What do you think of Gov. Plaisted's message?" asked a Press reporter of a stalwart Republican.

"Three quarters of it" he replied with indignation gleaming in his eyes, "is a lie and libel upon history. It is a speech of a demagogue. It's Garcelonism intensified."

While the Greenback element is elated over the message, the old Democratic Bourbons have but little to say in commendation, and some of them do not hesitate to declare that they are ashamed of to-day's spectacle. Whether it was by design or accident that Gov. Plaisted failed to receive the congratulations of the Democratic wing of the Fusionists is not known to those outside of the inner circles, but certain it is that after he had delivered his message he was surrounded in the Executive chamber by Fogg, Cap'n Chase, Sawyer and others of the Greenback ilk, who gave him a most cordial grasp of the hand, and appeared to be nearer to him as his constitutional advisers than the gentlemen in the adjoining room, who had been selected by the Legislature as his Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER HOLBROOK.

The annual report of the State Treasurer was sent to the Legislature on the 12th—

The total amount of receipts in 1880 were	$1,672,365.43
Cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1880	69,443.47
	$1,741,808.90

EXPENDITURES.

The amount of expenditures for the year 1880	$1,581,669.96
Cash in the treasury Dec. 31, 1880	160,138.94
	$1,741,808.90

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

MAINE SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual report of the Bank Examiner says: There are three savings banks that have practically closed their affairs during the year viz: the Bucksport, Hartland and North Anson. October 30, the receiver of the Bucksport Savings Bank made a final dividend of 11¼ per cent., making an aggregate of 71½ per cent., paid the depositors in settlement. The Newport and Solon Banks are in the hands of receivers. It is estimated that the Newport Bank will finally pay 65 to 70 per cent to depositors and that the Solon bank will pay 100 per cent. There are 55 Savings Banks in Maine, and the assets have been appreciating in value during the year. They are now very judiciously managed and are a safe depository for savings. During the year of 1878, the deposits of the savings banks decreased $3,725,320, in 1879, the decrease was $186,353; the present year there has been a net increase of $1,968,183. This increase would have been much greater, had not the difficulty of making suitable investments compelled the banks to refuse new deposits, or restrict them to limited sums. The aggregate of the reserved fund held by the banks November 30, 1879, was $319,721.98. November 1st, 1880, it amounted to $607,629.63. It would seem wise, says the Examiner, to so amend the law that this fund shall amount to ten per cent., instead of five per cent. of the assets of the bank, before an extra dividend be declared. The Examiner says mortgage loans are being reduced by the Savings Banks, and larger investments made in securities. Many savings banks have found it necessary to deposit large sums in National Banks at low rates. The Savings Banks have divided the past year, as follows: One, 6 per cent.; nineteen, 5 per cent.; one, 4½; twelve, 4½; five, 4¼; sixteen, 4. The Examiner says that as new deposits cannot be invested at a high rate of interest, it would, perhaps, be wise to amend the law, so that all regular semi-annual dividends be restricted to 2 per cent., thus removing all competition between banks in respect to dividends. The Examiner urges Bank Trustees to speedily eliminate everything of doubtful value from their assets, and to dispose of all real estate acquired by foreclosure.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

The trustees and resident officers of the Maine Insane Hospital have made their annual reports to the Governor and Council for the year ending November 30, 1880. At the opening of the year there were 419 patients in the hospital and at the close 436—the largest number at the close of the year ever recorded. They might only have died during the year. 188 patients have been received and 171 discharged. The daily average for the year has been 412. A few applications for admission have been refused, owing to the crowded condition of the wards at the time.

MESSENGER OF THE COUNCIL

Friday morning a meeting of the council was held, at which Gov. Plaisted presided. The question of who should be messenger came up, by Gov. P. proposing to install his own son, aged about twenty years, in that position. The council, however, objected. They desired that the messenger of last year, Major House, should remain, and when the Governor said that he should have some private correspondence which he wished to pass through careful hands, one of the councillors informed him that the seven men comprising the council might also have some private correspondence. Thus the matter stands. Major House is a worthy gentleman who is incapacitated from hard labor by wounds received during the rebellion, and so long as no attack can be made upon his character and honesty, should not be removed, as he has served only one year. [Cor. Lewiston Journal.

NOTES.

At the Fusion caucus Thursday night Maj. Joseph L. Smith, of Oldtown, was nominated for United States Senator. Samuel J. Anderson, of Portland, received 14 votes and Plaisted 3.

Campmeeting John Allen made one of his characteristic prayers as Chaplain of the House Friday, in which he said: "God bless the incoming Governor; may he be as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove." A venerable member who heard it remarked: "My God, that knocks the stuffing out of that Message!"

Hon. J. O. Smith, Secretary of State, has appointed Hon. S. J. Chadbourne for the position of Deputy Secretary.

The Governor and Council simply organized Friday and qualified Secretary of State Smith, Adj. Gen. Beal and S. J. Chadbourne as Deputy Secretary of State. Then they adjourned over to Tuesday.

The new carpet was placed on the floor of the Senate Chamber Saturday. It is of a cheerful tone, and with the new chairs and blazing fires in the fire places will make the room very inviting. The chairs are of black walnut, with leather bottoms, and very comfortable.

The Greenbackers have unanimously decided to have the message of Plaisted printed by thousands to be distributed over the State as a campaign document.

At a Greenback conference held at Augusta Thursday, Solon Chase submitted as his ultimatum that there should be no entangling alliances with either of the old parties. On this basis he would do his best to reorganize the Greenback hosts in the State and lead them on to victory. He asserted that he would fight Fusion as vigorously in the future as he had done in the past. He spurned an alliance with a dying party, such as the Democrats unquestionably were. The old man's remarks were received with unexpected favor by all present, but no agreement was reached.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. PILSBURY.....EDITOR.
RUSSELL G. DYER, } BUSINESS MANAGER AND LOCAL EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. In advance, $2.00 a year; within the year, $2.50; at the expiration of the year, $3.00.

ADVERTISING TERMS. For one square, (one inch of length in column,) $1.00 for one week, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A fraction of a square charged as a full one.

The following are authorized agents for the Journal:
S. R. NILES, No. 6, Tremont St., Boston.
T. C. EVANS, Rooms 2, 4 & 8, Tremont Temple, Boston.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, N. Y.
HORACE DODD, 265 Washington S., Boston.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.
J. H. BATES, 41 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIBERS remitting money or desiring to have the address of papers changed, must state the Post Office to which the paper has been sent, as well as the office to which it is to go.

Subscribers are requested to take notice of the date on the colored slip attached to the paper. It is the only form of receipt now used. For instance, 15 May 81, means that the subscription is paid to that date. When a new payment is made, the date will be changed to correspond, and SUBSCRIBERS ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE DATES ARE CORRECT. Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the sums due.

Plaisted's Pronunciamento.

This communistic campaign document, substituted for the dignified and practical State paper the people of Maine have heretofore had from their Governors, hardly calls for serious criticism. To peruse it for evidences of statesmanship, or even of common sense, would be as futile as hunting for a needle in a hay stack. There is little in it to commend, but much to condemn. As a whole it is an offence against propriety and an insult to the intelligence of the average citizen. It is revolutionary and pernicious in its teachings, and bears internal evidence of having been written by a demagogue of demagogues. Placed as it must necessarily be in the archives of the State, it is some consolation to know that it will pillory its author as an offender against the civilization of the nineteenth century. The future historian, delving among the records of to-day, will naturally wonder what sort of a man this could have been, whose first step on assuming the Governorship of the good State of Maine, was to seek to arouse class prejudices, to denounce the men who had built railroads and established industrial enterprises, "to urge schemes no better than repudiation," to hold up the opinions of the Supreme Court to ridicule to deride and defy the constitution, and to misrepresent the citizen soldiery as menacing the liberties of the people.

Those who listened to the egotistical and demagogical utterances of Gen. Plaisted in this city on the 7th of last September, cannot have been greatly surprised at the tone and sentiments of his address on taking the Gubernatorial chair. There are, however, certain allowances to be made in respect to stump speeches which are not permissible when a state paper is in question. In this so-called message are found the same stale platitudes, the same rant and fustion, which half dispersed the open-air meeting here on the afternoon of Sept. 7th, and the same display of egotism, communism and demagogism which disgusted the hearers of Gen. Plaisted in Hayford Hall that evening. His speeches then and his message now furnish cumulative and conclusive proof that he is both unworthy and unfit to be the Governor of Maine; and the shame the State has brought upon itself by the election of such an Executive will be deep and lasting. Garcelon was bad enough, but Plaisted, upon his own showing, is tenfold worse.

It is all settled by the politicians—the people having had but little to do with it—that Eugene Hale is to be Senator in place of Hannibal Hamlin. [Waterville Mail.

The people had as much to do with it as with the election of any United States Senator: and that is a good deal. Mr. Hale was unanimously nominated and has since been elected by the unanimous vote of his party. But such a declaration as above is not surprising, coming from a paper which characterizes Plaisted's demagogical message as "a bold, independent, and strong state paper." The Mail has fallen into evil ways.

Thus far polygamy has been tolerated for many years in disregard of our laws. There is but one way to overthrow it, and that is by excluding the polygamist from every official position, from Congressman to juror and constable. [Philadelphia Times.

The Times is a Democratic paper, and the policy it recommends is precisely that suggested by President Hayes in his last message, and which the Prog. Age, as a defender of polygamy, unsparingly denounced. But the Times, though on the wrong side of the political fence, does not go astray on moral questions. We cannot say as much for the Prog. Age.

Gen. Plaisted had hardly warmed the gubernatorial chair before he began a quarrel with his Council. A point was strained to declare him Governor, rather than have it appear that the public will had been thwarted, but that should be the end of concession. Now his hands and feet—and, if possible, his tongue—should be tied by every constitutional means. Accord him the courtesy due to the office he holds, but show him no favor personally. He is entitled to none.

Aside from the question whether Governor Plaisted has not violated his oath of office in his assaults upon the judiciary and in his attempts to bring its decisions into contempt, it is certainly in questionable taste for him to assail the Supreme Court when it is remembered that but for its decisions he would to-day be a disappointed office-seeker instead of Governor of Maine.

The Whig calls attention to the fact that the Fusionist Governor who found so much time and space in his Inaugural to lecture Gen. Garfield on propriety, to discuss the financial affairs of the United States and to advocate the doctrines of communism, had no word in behalf of Temperance or of the great Educational interests of the State.

The Philadelphia papers wisely decided that Sara Bernhardt's hat was indescribable.

Well they might, when four New York dailies described the hat, and each gave to it a different style, shape and color. Probably some of the reporters are color blind.

"On the Fusion line," says Solon Chase, "the Greenback party will go out of sight." It is pretty near the vanishing point now, Solon, as shown by the election returns we published a week or two ago.

The Council are right in maintaining that one Plaisted is as heavy a burden as the State can carry.

Olive Logan has been lecturing in Maine. In a letter to the Philadelphia Times she shows a lamentable ignorance of the geography of this State. For example—

I am in the region of the great lakes with the tremendous names—the Winnipiseogee, Memphremagog and the rest. The White and Franconia Mountains are near by. I am almost within sound of the waves that wildly sough in Penobscot Bay. I could scale Mount Desert if I liked.

Olive must have been up in a balloon when she wrote this letter; and as the Rockland papers say her lecture in that city was very light she probably supplied the necessary gas herself.

An article entitled "A Swell's Christmas Dinner," written for the Journal more than a year ago, was republished by a Rockland paper last week. A recent number of the Boston Advertiser also contains a paragraph concerning a divorce at sea which was published in the Journal a year or more ago. Moral—Subscribe for the Journal.

A Washington despatch of the 17th says: "Mr. Blaine will resign his Senatorship to give the Maine Legislature an opportunity to elect Mr. Frye in his place during the present session." But it will perhaps be as well to await Mr. Blaine's own statement before accepting this report as a fact.

How does Fuller intend to divide himself up between his two papers? We exchange with but one, and want the one that is the most Fuller. We have never found the Courier too full of Fuller and he will not fulfil our expectations if he does not fill it Fuller than ever.

They have counted Plaisted out in Maine; whether they will keep him counted out has not yet been decided. [Lancaster, Pa., Intelligencer.

This is an altogether unwarranted assertion. Plaisted was not counted out at any time, and but for giving him the benefit of the doubt could not have been declared elected.

The Pogonip is the name the Indians give to a fog which occasionally prevails in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. It is not really a fog, but fine particles of ice floating in the air. Not any of that kind of a nip for us. A regular down-east fog is much to be preferred.

In deciding to use Plaisted's inaugural as a campaign document, the Fusionists have saved the Republicans some trouble and expense. We know of nothing better calculated to make Republican votes than this demagogical address.

Germany, it is said, is trying to revive the bustle. Germany had better keep quiet. The move is no doubt in the interest of certain newspapers which find their circulation seriously curtailed since bustles went out.

The soldier vote to which Plaisted catered so industriously during the campaign, but without avail, receives scant courtesy from him now. Another case of sour grapes.

Congress is dull now-a-days. Where is Jones of Texas? It is time that eminent statesman, who was thirsting for gore during the Sparks-Weaver war of words, was heard from again.

Ice dealers are happy over a solid North. [Kennebec Journal.

You mean that they are unhappy over a solid South, don't you? That expresses the situation here.

Gov. Plaisted might have omitted from his inaugural the mock-modest estimate of his own abilities. He could not possibly rate them lower than the public do.

There is a Congressman from Ohio, who, when he speaks in Congress, is always Hurd.

Is it not more extraordinary that when he does not speak he is also Hurd?

Green is a fashionable color this season. A good many people will be in fashion, unconsciously.

FISH AND FISHING. Mr. W. Horn, of Sullivan, while fishing for frost fish in a breathing hole in the ice, had the good luck to catch a fine mink. Mr H thinks he has developed a new industry.... Frost fish are very abundant this season. The brooks are full of 'em.... A Sullivan correspondent of the Ellsworth American says: "When the ice is first forming in the fall, and again when breaking up in the spring, large quantities of frost fish and smelts are occasionally kept under the ice by large flocks of sea gulls, until the tide leaves them bare on the flats and under the ice. Then it is of course not very difficult to pick up the fish by hand or in any other way. Sometimes boat loads are thus taken".... The N. Y. Herald of the 13th reports oysters scarce in the market with an advance in price of fifty per cent. in a few days. Four-dollar oysters have been advanced to $6 per thousand, and 8 oysters to $12. Clams are nearly all out, and sell as high as $2 a basket, while the price formerly was 75 cents. Scallops, which sold at $1 per gallon, have gone up to $2. Fish has also increased in price.... The Cape Ann Advertiser says fishing will be prosecuted with renewed energies from that port the coming season.... The Portsmouth, N. H., Chronicle says that the fishermen who use trawls decidedly object to the new method of fishing for cod by nets, such as is adopted by the Gloucester schooner Northern Eagle. The crew of one of the Portsmouth vessels say they lost over three thousand pounds of fish a few days ago by their lines becoming entangled in the nets set across them.... Schooner Cora Smith, Capt. Aaron Smith, North Island, stocked $20,000 in about five months, fishing the past season. Probably $1000 a month, clear, on a total of about $3000 invested.... Henry O. Stanley, of Dixfield, Fish Commissioner has been at Rangeley lately looking after the hatching houses down the Lakes.... The annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau places the mackerel catch of the Massachusetts fleet last year at 255,986 bbls., and of the other New England states at 93,688 bbls., the aggregate increase over the previous year being 129,075 bbls. The imports from the provinces were 105,730 bbls., against 84,213 bbls. in 1879. The herring imports were less than half those of five years ago, and the New England catch much smaller than in 1879. The Grand and Western Bank codfishing fleet from New England numbered 233 sail, the North Shore fleet 10, and the Georges and Shore fleets 315; total catch 647,426 quintals.... It is estimated that 12,500,000 herring were shipped from Eastport during the past year. .... Commissioner Baird is having artificially hatched codfish brought from Woods Holl, Massachusetts, to the lower waters of Chesapeake Bay, where he is confident that they can be grown.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Temperance Society will be held in Augusta Jan. 26th and 27th, beginning at 10½ A. M. on the 26th, and "all temperance men and women, who approve and support the policy of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and are in favor of whatever penalties of law may be necessary for their complete suppression" are invited to attend. There will be the usual reduction of fare on the railroads.

The list of contributors to the North American Review for February, contains many familiar names. Gen. Grant leads off with an article advocating the Nicaragua canal route. Like his speeches the article is brief, and also like his speeches it is very much to the point. Contributions from Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes, Judge A. W. Tourgee, James Freeman Clarke and Walt Whitman and others make up a number of unusual interest.

Letter from Augusta.

[Special Correspondence of the Journal.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 17, 1881

The debate in the Senate on the proposition to make Plaisted Governor, on the strength of the plurality amendment, was the first really absorbing scene of the session thus far, and drew a crowd that packed every inch of space on the floor and in the galleries. Single-handed and alone, Senator Mortland of Knox, championed the cause of those who believe that there are doubts hanging about the question that can only be cleared away by a resort to the highest judicial tribunal. He talked with great sincerity and earnestness, the subject bringing out his fine oratorical powers to good advantage. Emery of Hancock and Bisbee of Oxford, made the telling speeches on the other side, pleading for obedience to the people's expressed will, without any quibbles or technicalities. They held that it was clearly understood last summer, during the canvass, that the constitutional amendment was to take effect on the September vote; and that after Governor Davis had made proclamation of the result, the word "majority" dropped out of the constitution in regard to the election of Governor, and the word "plurality" was substituted. Bisbee is a convincing speaker, using plain language, easily understood. He looks straight into your face while talking, with such a real, honest, Oxford bear expression, that you've got to believe or else get out of his way so he won't see you. Emery is a lawyer of fine culture, and speaks with decision and great carefulness. The measure passed with a rush, and with such acceleration did it go down to the lower branch, that it nearly took away the Messenger's breath that conveyed it, and several voluminous speeches that had been prepared (among them a lengthy argument by Stront of Portland) were nipped in the bud, and will be sold for old paper rags at one cent per pound. The heroic eight, who stood up to be counted, seemed like "spared monuments." A Governor being declared elected, the legislators took a long breath; and then up jumped Major Dickey, who wanted to go to Bangor and take a friendly bamper with the new Governor, and moved that a committee be appointed to visit Bangor and accompany Plaisted to the capital. A telegram, however, was made to perform that service, and Gov. Plaisted's reply was that "he should be happy to respond."

"Inauguration Day" dawned crisp and bright. Crowds of people were attracted to the capitol, as there would have been to the exhibition of Barnum's bearded lady. The seating capacity of the hall of the house was doubled up, the aisles and all the usually spare space being supplied with chairs. There were men in the galleries peering down with happy expressions, who last year were in the same positions, but with nerved arms and glaring eyeballs, and back of these the determination to shoot down the people's representative, their ammunition and shooting irons being close at hand in the alcoves of the State library. How, under Republican rule, the whole scene had changed! Summoned to the position of the Chief Magistracy by the magnanimity of the Republican party, Gen. Plaisted on advancing up the aisle to take the oath of office, was not saluted by hisses, as was Garcelon a year ago, when he came forward to swear in an illegal Legislature. The oath being administered to General Plaisted by President of the Senate Locke, proclamation was made by Secretary Chadbourne, that Harris M. Plaisted is Governor and Commander in Chief of Maine, and should be obeyed and respected accordingly, closing by very appropriately imploring Divine help—"*God save the State of Maine!*" Had that part of the proclamation been made after the reading of the message, its force and significance would have been more apparent. Elbridge Gerry was once Governor of Massachusetts, much to the distaste of the stalwarts of that day. He issued a proclamation which was read by an eccentric clergyman, who had a poor opinion of Gerry. When the divine came to the usual ending—"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"—he repeated in a sarcastic tone the name of the Governor signed to the proclamation—"*Elbridge Gerry!* ELBRIDGE GERRY!" and then raising his voice, exclaimed—"*God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!*"

Plaisted's message greatly pleased the conspirators of last winter, many of whom were on the floor, Frank Fogg and Capt. Chase being in conspicuous positions; but the message disgusted and shocked all fair-minded and patriotic persons. The whining, crying tone of its delivery added to its repulsiveness. When he was about to announce a particularly exploded and offensive Greenback dogma, he would raise his voice to a high pitch, gesticulate, and look around to notice the effect of his utterances upon his audience.

I leave the criticism of the message in detail to the editor, who will doubtless extract from the dreary waste of words the one lonesome recommendation that the name of the Reform school be changed to *industrial* school, and the suggestion that the law providing for imprisonment for debt be repealed. But this latter idea is not original; it has been advocated by Governor Davis and other Republican Governors. Plaisted says that this law is driving people out of the State. Senator Bisbee informs me that during his thirty years practice in Oxford county ten persons in all have not been imprisoned for debt, and not one unjustly. Sheriff Libby, of Kennebec county, who has a large experience in criminal matters, bears the same testimony in reference to this county. The class of men who would be affected by the operations of the law are not of the class that would add to the value or character of the State. Plaisted's glaring and studied insult to the Court is pronounced sufficiently insolent to warrant the announcement of impeachment proceedings. The most of the drivel is a rank and communistic Greenback stump speech in the bowels of a Governor's message; and I am safe in saying that it is the first Governor's message in Maine that the State committee of a political party ever voted to widely circulate as a campaign document. Of it a member remarked: "It is good all but the stump speech part; and with that left out there is nothing of it." Its communistic doctrines, arraying class against class, are dangerous in the extreme; but I can but think, from the expressions on every hand, that this baneful thing will carry its own antidote, and will disgust more voters than it will make converts for the Greenback party. But it is humiliating in the extreme to see a man honored by the Chief Magistracy stand up and represent Maine before the world as a State of paupers, and present such a horrible picture of our condition that a man would be an idiot to remain longer an inhabitant thereof if he could possibly get away.

The principal portion of this harangue of Plaisted's is probably the same speech made by him in response to a serenade in Portland last summer. He appeared very much exhausted from the labors of the day. Making his appearance on the balcony of the United States Hotel, he commenced with: "Gentlemen, I am very tired (some people call it by another name,) for I have addressed three large meetings to-day, and spoken to more than five thousand people, *besides two thousand farmer's wagons.*"

Whatever otherwise might be expected of Gov. Plaisted, he is surrounded by a hard crowd that will hold him squarely in the Fusion traces. He is going to show his stubbornness wherever stubbornness will avail in furnishing party capital. He has insulted his Council at the outset by the proposition to oust a worthy soldier, Maj. House, from the position of Messenger, to make room for his son. This the Council unanimously rejected. Should he "get his back up," and veto such important measures as the State apportionment or items in the appropriation bill, there may be trouble, as the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds in the House to enable them to overcome his veto.

The make up of the standing committees seems to give satisfaction to everybody but the "fellers" who are left off, or who didn't get the positions which they craved, and for which they regarded themselves specially fitted. Neither Waldo nor Hancock can complain on that score, however. The mining interests of the great East will be abundantly subserved by the labors of the special committee on the subject, at the head of which is Senator Jennings of Penobscot, who can see more gold, silver or copper in a junk of stone than any other living man. During the short recess the floor of the Senate chamber has passed through a wonderful transformation, being supplied with a beautiful and tasteful new carpet and chairs. The Senate can thank Senator Emery for this innovation. He wanted as good a carpet where he did business for the State as he had in his own home.

GEORGE.

An Englishman who lectured recently in London on America and its farming, said that England could defy competition with all countries in the world except America. He attributed the superiority of Americans mainly to their greater energy and devotion to their business.

SHIPPING ITEMS. Mr. Harry Hall, of the U. S. Census Bureau, is in this State engaged in the working up of facts and information connected with Maine shipping, especially in regard to the use of Maine ship timber, its resources in this State and the extent to which it is used in the construction of Maine built ships. He expresses the opinion that the snip of the future, not the war vessel but the merchantman, will be a ship of iron.... A test case regarding the validity of the New York pilot laws has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court as follows: This Court holds first, that the pilot laws of New York are valid and constitutional; second, that the distance of the schooner from the coast when the pilot boarded her did not deprive the State of its jurisdiction; that the pilot on board the schooner fifty miles off the coast had the same authority from the laws of New York to tender and demand employment, and the same legal consequences followed the refusal of the master to take a pilot as if the vessel had been at a point where the local jurisdiction was complete and exclusive.... Mr. J. G. Maddocks, the light keeper at Owl's Head, reports to us that the whole number of vessels that have passed that station for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, have been as follows:—ships, 5; barks, 38; brigs, 113; schooners, 18,648; sloops, 609; steamers, 2,357—Total, 21,810. In 1879 the record stood: ships, 0; barks, 21; brigs, 70; schooners, 17,163; sloops, 937; steamers, 3,168—Total, 21,359. This shows an increase in the total of all classes of vessels of 271.... At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bangor & Bar Harbor steamboat line, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company to $30,000 making three hundred $100 shares. The affairs of this company are in excellent condition and the outlook for the coming season is very encouraging.... The House committee on Ways and Means have instructed Congressman Frye to present an amendment striking out the words "or seize" from the Senate bill providing that no vessel shall be subject to seizure or forfeiture unless it shall appear that the

John Stevens, an old time citizen, died on Tuesday at the age of about 90 years.

Hon. Thompson H. Murch has purchased a house and lot at Winterport.

Fred Johnson, at Poor's Mills, has started up a new flouring mill, that grinds out five bushels per hour.

According to the report of Attorney General Cleaves there were only four prosecutions for violation of the liquor law in Waldo county during 1880.

Mathews Bros. in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, for the year 1880, cut up one million and a quarter feet of lumber. The firm have so much work on hand that they cannot stop their mill to make repairs on machinery. Belfast has reason to be proud of this establishment.

MASONIC. The following were elected officers of Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, of this city, on Monday evening last—J. F. Fernald, H. P.; J. C. Townsend, K.; H. H. Carter, S.; C. H. Field, C. of H.; C. W. Haney, P. S.; W. O. Poor, Treas.; R. G. Dyer, Secretary.....The officers of Phoenix and Timothy Chase lodges will be installed on Monday evening next by C. W. Haney, D. D. G. M.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Gas Light Company held Monday January 17th, the old board of Directors, viz: William B. Swan, Wm. O. Poor, A. A. Howes, N. F. Houston and Chas. B. Hazeltine were re-elected. William B. Swan was elected as President, John H. Quimby, Clerk and Treas., and Alton K. Pierce, Superintendent. A dividend of six per cent. was declared payable on and after Jan. 24th.

Last week the house and lot of Amos F. Bowen was sold at sheriff sale to satisfy the claim of Michael O'Connell, awarded in the Supreme Court January 1880, for injuries received. It will be remembered that in his capacity as a policeman of Belfast, Bowen ejected O'Connell from Hayford Hall. In the affray O'Connell was injured and sued to recover damages, the court awarding $200. At the sheriff sale O'Connell bid in the property for $275. O'Connell then sold the property to Dr. D. C. Flanders.

The annual session of the Maine Board of Agriculture is being held at Augusta this week. Mr. Geo. E. Brackett, of this city, member from Waldo county, is in attendance. He has been a member of the Board for ten years in succession, as county member and as member at large appointed by the Governor, and has contributed a number of papers on agricultural subjects to the publications of the Board. It is proposed to have a county session of the Board, or Farmers' Institute, in this county, probably in the central part, some time the latter part of the winter.

GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES. Belfast Lodge is receiving new members nearly every meeting. It meets every Thursday evening. An interesting entertainment is expected this evening.....Waldo District Lodge will meet in annual session with Belfast Lodge next month.....Br. W. C. Templar Simonton retired before Bay View Lodge at Lincolnville last week on account of past success and future work in temperance. The lodge is now ready to work with renewed effort.....Session of Grand Council at Augusta next week, 26th inst. at the time of the annual State Temperance convention. Half fare on R. R.....The Grand Secretary received returns of three new lodges during the past week.....Br. W. C. T. Simonton began a lecturing and organizing tour in Franklin and Somerset counties with state Deputy Dow of Brooks, on Wednesday of this week.

THE ALLEN CORN PRIZES. In our agricultural department to-day, may be found a report and the awards for the Allen corn prizes. It is extremely gratifying to us to know that out of six hundred competitors, the first premium is awarded to a Waldo county boy, Master F. E. Small, of Stockton, who raised 2,226 pounds, on one eighth of an acre of land, or at the rate of 240 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Mr. Allen's efforts to stimulate the youths of his native state to greater energy are very commendable, and the result of this competition shows what can be done in corn raising in Maine if proper attention is given to cultivation. We have no doubt that the army of boys who competed for the prizes have derived from their experiences the past year lessons that will be of service to them in the future.

SHIP BUILDING NOTES.—Mr. George W. Cottrell has sold the bark now on the stocks in his yard to Capt. J. H. Winchester, a commission merchant of New York. The vessel is to be launched on the first day of March, and will be rigged in this city. The Journal has on many occasions spoken of this vessel, which is a very superior one, of 880 tons burden. A gang of caulkers are now at work on her.....We have before mentioned that the outlook for the shipbuilding interest of this city the coming season is very favorable. There are now on the stocks and under contract to build in this city 5,500 tons of shipping, which is 1,500 more than was built last year in the entire district. Four yards will be in operation—Carter & Co., McDonald & Brown, J. W. Cottrell, and G. W. Cottrell. In addition to these Horace Perkins is a good ship builder and will doubtlessly receive a contract before summer. When once under way it is believed that building will continue, but as before stated, the work will be largely confined to coasting schooners, the day of sailing ships being about numbered. Of those now under contract to build, four are three masted schooners and one a barkentine. Geo. W. Cottrell has the frame out for a barkentine of 600 tons, and next week will send the moulds into the woods for a schooner of 400. Immediately after launching the bark in March he will lay the keel for the schooner, to be followed by the barkentine.

PERSONAL. Capt. William Carter, of this city, is in Portland undergoing medical treatment.....Adelbert Warren, who for several years has driven the stage between Belfast and Rockland, is at his home in this city sick with consumption. The Rockland Courier says—"Through the efforts of his friends here [Rockland] a purse of $20 has just been raised and presented to the popular young driver.....Capt. W. H. Mudgett, of this city, has moved to Prospect.....Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, of Belfast, is one of the visiting committee of ladies to look after the interests of the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell. Her visiting months are April and October. Since the institution of this school but one girl from Waldo county has attended, and that one was from Liberty.....Capt. Fred Pattershall, of Belfast, has been placed in command of sch. Harmona.....Dr. F. N. Palmer, brother of Charles Palmer, Esq., of this city, was elected one of the censors of the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society at the annual meeting held in Boston on Thursday last.....Capt. Benj. Merrithew, of Searsport, came into the Journal office, on Monday, to pay his fiftieth annual subscription to the Journal. The captain informed us that he was ninety-two years old on the 6th day of December last. He is unusually vigorous for a man of his advanced age. May he live to make us many more annual visits.....Mr. L. Roscoe Bunn, formerly of Searsport, and a son-in-law of Hon. Wm. J. Dodge, of that town, holds a position in the U. S. Census office. The Journal returns thanks to the gentleman for census bulletins.

BELMONT. Arthur Robinson last week was engaged in pressing hay at the barn of James Bicknell, of this town. On Saturday night it was discovered that one of Robinson's horses had fallen through the barn floor and was hanging by the neck. The animal was cut down alive but much injured.

ISLESBORO. News has reached this town of the loss at sea of two brothers, belonging in Islesboro. Avery Warren was lost in November from schr. Nellie Treat, of Bangor, and Dec. 26th, Thomas A. Warren was lost from a New York schooner. This makes three brothers lost at sea within a short time.

FRANKFORT. Arrangements have been made by parties out of town, to put machinery into the mill here, for the purpose of sawing wood for the spool factory at Searsport. This will make business lively, and taken in connection with other enterprises of the town shows that our people are still awake.....The first meeting of the Lyceum was held Thursday eve, and the course bids fair to be very interesting. The debate was ably conducted by E. P. Treat, Esq. affirmative and Hon. John T. Rowe, negative. A paper by Miss Nellie Keen and Miss E. F. Mortland, was read, after which an organization meeting was held and the meeting adjourned.

BURNHAM. Mrs. James Brailey fell a few days since and was quite badly though not seriously hurt.....H. H. Weed, secretary and business agent of the W. S. Y. Co., has taken the engine and machinery out of the Dart, and will have boat and machinery thoroughly repaired for the pleasure season of 1881.....Mr. Cephus Edmunds is to put a new piece on to his barn this spring, and is having the boards hauled from Fairfield.....Mr. George Hancock, a well known citizen of this place, sold a fine yoke of oxen measuring seven feet and four inches.....Howes & Fletcher's mill has been repaired and work resumed.

LIBERTY. This town embraces about 22,000 acres, 7,000 acres of which are constantly covered with water. Of the remaining 15,000 acres 5,000 is woodland and two fifths of the remainder is pasture, leaving about 6,000 acres for tillage. There were produced in this town in the year 1879, according to the best estimate of the census enumerator last June, 2203 tons of hay, 2149 bushels of wheat, 2494 bushels of corn, 9558 bushels of potatoes. There were also produced 35,000 lbs. of butter, 22,000 doz. of eggs.....The Church choir gave a very beautiful but difficult anthem at the Baptist Church on Sabbath morning and did themselves great credit. It was entitled, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come," and was composed by George J. Elvery, from Isaiah IX, 1st 2d and 3d. The powerful voice of Mrs. Clarence Hurd and the sweet voice of Mrs. G. H. Cargill, sopranos and the beautiful contralto of Mrs. Dr. Clough, were brought in to full play and elicited much praise from the congregation.....Miss Nellie Hunt, our accomplished organist, daughter of W. H. Hunt, Esq., leaves town in a few days to spend the winter in Boston.

VINALHAVEN. Sch. Louisa Wilson, of Ellsworth, loaded with dock stone for New York, parted her cable during the gale of Friday night in Old Harbor, Vinalhaven, and drifted on the beach of Green Island and lies keeled over with her bulwarks under at high water. She will probably be got off at considerable expense.....Sch. High-Flyer, of Gloucester, a fishing vessel of 55 tons, is ashore on the west side of Green's Island, and it is expected she will be a total wreck.

CAMDEN. The lecture of Rev. A. S. Ladd last Friday evening was a very fine production and was listened to and appreciated by a very good audience. The next entertainment takes place on the evening of the 26th inst., when Miss Jennie Bell Neale will give some choice readings and selections on the piano.....A cargo of corn has just been received by the Camden flouring mill company.....A goodly number of sail and row boats are being built by different parties.....Our roads and walks are very slippery, but no serious accidents have yet occurred. Occasionally a man sits down on the walk a little more suddenly than is his custom. The other day a load of lime casks was upset on the square by sliding sidewise.....Mr. Tribou, the high school teacher, is giving evening lectures on grammar and other school subjects. A very good idea.....The schooner building by H. M. Bean is progressing rapidly. He has engaged to build another as soon as this one is completed.....A small company from Rockland came to Camden on a sleigh ride last Monday, taking supper at the Bay View House. We are always pleased to see our Rockland friends.

BUCKSPORT. The entertainment given by the Reform Club and Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday evening of last week was a great success. Supper was served from 5 to 7 o'clock in the rooms of the two societies, and after supper there was an entertainment and fair in Emery Hall, at which some four hundred persons were present. The entertainment consisted of tableaux, the Hindoo Troupe, Ideal Colored Quartette, etc. The tableaux illustrated the poem Katie Lee and Willie Gray, which was recited by Mrs. A. E. Pote of Bangor. The parts were taken by Lizzie, daughter of Mr. A. H. Ginn, and Winnie, son of Rev. C. B. Bessee. The members of the Hindoo Troupe were Maurice Snilloc, Harry Cobb and Sher. Willburne. The colored quartette, which merits special praise, consisted of Miss Annie Hall, soprano, Miss Lizzie Emery alto, Parker Spofford tenor, R. B. Stover bass, and Mrs. R. B. Stover accompanist. Punch and Judy, peanut and apple women, added to the amusement and pecuniary success of the affair. Dr. W. C. Collins won by guessing a plush foot rest and Mr. T. C. Wiley a quilt. The entertainment closed with a sociable.

WINTERPORT. The friends of Mrs. B. A. Chase, to the number of fifty, made her a very pleasant and profitable surprise visit on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th, for which she is very grateful. Rev. Geo. Pratt made some very happy and appropriate remarks at the close.....Mrs. Clementine Havener, widower of the late James Havener, died suddenly Jan. 12th, aged twenty-eight years.....The Fusionists had their flag up on the 13th in honor of Gov. Plaisted. One of them was heard to say a few days before that he hoped they would make Davis Governor. Their political capital in that direction is gone.....Mr. Walter Haley returned from Colorado on the 13th. He had been absent some eight or ten months.....Mr. Elijah Colson, aged about sixty-eight years, lies dangerously sick.....Some of your readers think the number of widows in Winterport village, should have been stated as sixty-four instead of fifty four. As no names were called it is hoped none of the worthy ladies will be offended at being "counted out".....A grand entertainment for the benefit of our band is expected to come off in Curtis Hall one evening this week.....Our streets are full of hay and all our storehouses soon will be. It looks as if the buyers would have to pile up all they can out of doors and put the remainder in store houses.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan 12. In the Senate, majority and minority reports on the Gubernatorial votes were submitted, the minority claiming that question was involved in grave doubt, and recommending that the opinion of the Supreme Court be requested. Mr. Morland of Knox advocated the minority report, and Messrs. Emery of Hancock, Libbee of Oxford, Dudley of Aroostook, and Berry of Kennebec advocated the majority, all of whom claimed that it was clearly demonstrated that the people intended that the plurality clause should apply to last September's election, and that the Legislature should carry out the will and intention of the people. The question came up of substituting the minority for the majority report, and it was rejected by the following vote: Yeas, Fernald, Flint, Morland, 3. Nays, Baker, Beatty, Berry, Bisbee, Brewer, Buxton, Clarke, Collin, Cornish, Dingley, Dudley, Emery, Friend, Hill of Penobscot, Hill of Hancock, Jennings, Lamson, Lord, Nutting, Parcher, Pattangall, Sanborn, Sherman, Smith, Taber, Wakefield, Walker.—27. Mr Emery moved that the 5 votes from Ellsworth returned for Harrison M. Plaisted be counted for Harris M. Plaisted. Mr. Bisbee took the ground that it would unnecessarily be establishing a precedent, but that during the present session he would introduce a bill to authorize legislation to receive testimony and to correct returns. Mr. Emery's amendment was rejected, 9 to 20. The majority report was then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The House met at half past two, and without debate accepted the report of the Majority Committee on the Gubernatorial votes, declaring Harris M. Plaisted elected Governor. Those voting in opposition were Messrs. Averill and Blanchard of Palermo, Flint, Hatch, King, McKusick and Nutter. The President and Speaker were requested to notify Governor Plaisted by telegraph that he had been elected Governor of Maine for 1881—82. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 13. The Standing Committees were appointed, and also a committee to wait upon the Governor elect. Subsequently, Hon. Harris M. Plaisted, Governor-elect, attended by the Executive Council and heads of departments, came in, and in the presence of both branches of the Legislature in convention assembled, before the President of the Senate, took and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. Hon. S. J. Chadbourne, Secretary of State, made the customary proclamation that Harris M. Plaisted is Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Maine, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his lawful acts and commands as such. Governor Plaisted then proceeded to deliver his message of which a summary will be found elsewhere.

Friday, Jan 14. In the Senate an order for appointing a Committee to re district the date for members of Congress was tabled. Committee on Education was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relating to common schools, as to make it the duty of superintending school committees to employ teachers in all cases, and to report by bill. Petitions were presented asking for a bounty on bears of five dollars. A charter is asked for the incorporation of Calliopean Society, composed of members of Kent's Hill Seminary. The Committee on Mines and Mining was appointed consisting of Messrs. Jennings of Penobscot, Emery of Hancock and Lord of Cumberland.

In the House orders of inquiry were presented and referred relating to amending sec. 15 of the insolvency law so that it shall apply to the property of debtors who have absconded or removed from the State; providing for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; providing for the election of Selectmen of towns in the same manner as the Superintending School Committee are now chosen; what legislation is necessary in relation to the equity practice in the courts of this State; amending chapter 174, laws of 1877, relating to administrators, executors and trustees by adding "guardians." Both branches adjourned to Tuesday Jan. 18.

HON. EUGENE HALE ELECTED SENATOR.

Tuesday, Jan. 18. In the Senate a vote was taken for United States Senator which resulted as follows: Eugene Hale 22, Joseph L. Smith 8, Harris M. Plaisted 1. In the House Eugene Hale was elected by a *viva voce* vote, United States Senator, the vote standing Hale 83, Joseph L. Smith, 61.

Orders passed the Senate providing for joint special committees on apportionment of the State for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature and for Councilor Districts. A petition was presented asking that Superintending School Committees employ teachers. A petition was presented asking for an appropriation for rifle practice and annual encampment of militia.

In the House several petitions were presented and referred praying for a change of the divorce laws; also for the enactment of a law to prohibit smoking in public places, asking for the repeal of the cider law of 1880. John Polleys, of Baring, is in the city and will contest the seat of Joel Foss, of Danforth, who on the face of the returns had a majority of eight votes. Mr. Polleys claims that minors, paupers and aliens voted for Foss. Several of the committees met and organized this afternoon.

Clippings.

We trust the Maine Fusionists will enjoy their new Governor, seated, as he is, in defiance of all *their* law and precedents. [Boston Herald.

It is undoubtedly true that the seating of Gov. Plaisted in Maine disappointed more Democrats than Republicans. The idea was that he would be more useful to the party as a martyr than an official. [Boston Herald.

The name "Greenback party" is good enough, and we desire nothing annexed or prefixed, but our action in the Portland convention prefixed the word "straight," and it sticks. We cannot shake it off, and we have no desire to so long as a Fusion Greenback party exists. [Chase's Enquirer.

It is asserted that Congressman Murch, of Rockland, is roaming over the country visiting Independent and Greenback members elect working up a scheme for a coalition with the Democrats to place Lowe, of Alabama, or Kelley, of Pensylvania, in the Speaker's chair. Let him roam. It won't take him long to go the rounds, and Congress can spare him just as well as not. [Biddeford Union and Journal.

Among the many congratulatory despatches which Hon. Eugene Hale received upon his nomination for Senator, doubtless none was more appreciated than the following, received from his boys who are visiting their grand-mother, Mrs. Chandler, in Detroit, Michigan:

"Hurrah for Maine; hurrah for papa.
(signed) CHANDLER, FRED AND THE BOSS."

Chandler, the eldest, is about eight years of age, while the "Boss" is scarcely four. [Somerset Reporter.

Generalities.

Illinois is out of debt and "has money in the bank."

Gen. Grant is elected one of the World's Fair Commissioners.

The Western Union and American Union telegraph companies have consolidated.

Eight Greenback Congressmen sign a congratulatory telegram to Governor Plaisted.

Vice President Wheeler authorizes a denial of the reports that he intends marrying again.

Stewart L. Woodford has been re appointed U. S. District Attorney for the southern district of New York.

Severe snow storms are reported in Utah. Houses have been engulfed by snow slides, and several persons killed.

The total liabilities of Bowie, Dash & Co., of New York, who failed some time ago, are placed at $2,332,703 56.

Rev. Ed. Cowley of New York, convicted of cruelty to children in the "Shepherd's Fold," was released from prison Friday.

A contagious fever has broken out in the county of Armagh, Ireland, and 109 persons are sick. Twenty-four persons died in two days.

San Domingo has asked the United States to contribute $10,000 towards erecting a monument to Columbus in the city of San Domingo.

Two million seven hundred and seventy thousand registered letters and packages passed through the New York post-office, last year, and only one was lost.

Petitions signed by 40,000 persons are to be presented to Congress for the repeal of the stamp tax on checks, and the government tax on deposits in banks.

Gen. Grant has directed such repairs upon his cottage at Long Branch, N. J., as are necessary, to put it in complete order for his occupancy the coming summer.

Mr J. F. Armour of Chicago, of the great pork packing firm that made $5,000,000, more or less on a corner in pork, died suddenly in Cincinnati last week of Bright's disease.

Senator Hamlin remains confined to his rooms by rheumatism, which is unusual, as he has always been noted for his prompt and constant attendance on the sessions of the Senate.

The ice embargo of two months' existence broke away Saturday night from the point of the Hook to the Highlands, N. J. Numerous vessels were strained and suffered considerably by contact with the ice.

The telegraph speculation of the last four months has been one of the most remarkable on record. The profits of it are shared principally by Vanderbilt and Gould. Among the losses as reported is one of Boston's capitalists, who covered his last "shorts" in Western Union Telegraph at 106 and 107, at a loss of $263,000.

Probate Court.

J. D. LAMSON, Judge.—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

The following business was transacted at the January Term of said Court—

ADMINISTRATION GRANTED ON ESTATES OF—Amos W. Sprowl, late of Montville, Exavier A. Sprowl, Administrator; George Tilden, late of Belmont, A. J. Donnell, Administrator; Lois JoCobb, late of Lincolnville, Mary A. McCobb, Administratrix; Alice W. Parker, late of Winterport, Harriet P. Lewis, of Bangor, Administratrix; Almira E. Fisher, late of Searsmont, John M. Fletcher, Administrator.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED—Lindley H. Mosher over minor heir of George Ranlette, late of Freedom; D. A. Wadlin over Mrs. Abagail Goodell, a non compos.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED ON ESTATES OF—Andrew J. Clements, late of Troy; Joan Berry, late of Stockton.

INVENTORY FILED ON ESTATE OF—James Fowler Jr., late of Unity.

WILLS PROBATED—Almira E. Fisher, late of Searsmont, wherein she gives to her daughter, Wealthy S., her heirs and assigns forever, all her real and personal estate, after payment of just debts.....George W. Merrill, late of Troy, wherein he gives to his wife, Caroline O. Merrill, after payment of just debts, his personal estate and all the right, title and interest he may have in the homestead farm.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D., Gagetown, N. B.

When the Indians go on a slaying party, they get out their runners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the many friends who so kindly befriended him in his time of trouble. Also the employes of the Journal and Age offices for their accepted present. M. C. DILWORTH.

Belfast, Jan. 8, 1881.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed enveiope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y20

MARRIED.

In Stockton, Jan. 13th, by J. G. Lambert, Esq., Capt. Albert Staples and Miss Jennie E. Richardson, both of Stockton.

In Searsmont, Jan. 12th, by J. Thompson, Esq., Mr. Fred C. Nash and Miss Saddie Perry, both of Montville.

In Searsmont, Jan. 1st, Mr. George E. Dunton and Miss Elsie J. Perry, both of Searsmont.

In East Jackson, Jan. 1st, Mr. Jonas W. Jewett of Dixmont, and Miss Gevene M. Kimball of Jackson.

In Lincolnville, Dec. 25th, Mr. George D. Spaulding and Miss Dora F. Fletcher. Also, Jan. 1st, Mr. Robert W. Hardy and Miss Carrie E. Young, all of Lincolnville.

In Camden, Jan 8th, Mr. Amasa S. Heal and Miss Belle Parker, both of Lincolnville.

In Rockland, Jan. 13th, Mr. Clarence E. McIntire, recently of Rockport, and Miss Addie M. Bird of Rockland.

In Rockland, Jan. 4th, Mr. Fred L. Post and Miss Cassie E. Jameson, both of Rockland.

In South Thomaston, Jan. 1st, Mr. David Talbot of Camden, and Miss Cora F. Hewett of Rockland.

In Thomaston, Jan. 1st, Mr. Chas. E. Peters and Mrs. Delia F. Peters, both of Warren.

In Union, Jan 8th, Mr. Llewellyn Mank of Waldoboro, and Miss Ida E. Anderson of Warren.

In North Haven, Dec. 23d, Mr. Brigmry G. Dyer of Vinalhaven, and Miss Lizzie E. Brown of North Haven.

At Bluehill Falls, Jan. 2d, Capt. Wm. Conary of Bluehill Falls and Mrs. Sarah D. Livingston of Rockland.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 7th, Capt. Roland C. Bonsey and Miss Lillie F., daughter of Capt. C. F. Bellatty.

DIED.

(*Nothing beyond the announcement of the name, age, residence, &c., of deceased persons will be published under this heading.*)

In this city, Jan. 18th, John Stevens, aged 90 years and 5 months.

In this city, Jan. 19th, Oscar Shepherd, formerly of Jefferson, aged 70 years.

In this city, Jan. 9th, Jennie M., wife of John B. Walton, aged 38 years, 1 month and 27 days.

In this city, Jan. 11th, Katie A., daughter of M. C. and Margaret L. Dilworth, aged 3 years and 9 months. [Machias papers please copy.]

In South Boston, Jan. 11th, Hattie H., wife of Joseph H. Clough and daughter of the late Geo. U. Russ, Esq., of this city.

At Prospect Village, Jan. 7th, Luther Madgett, aged 66 years, 6 months.

In Islesboro, Jan. 4th, Helen, daughter of Elery and Nettie Pendleton, aged 1 year and 4 months.

In Islesboro, Jan. 6th, infant daughter of Ambrose F. and Helen A. Hatch.

In Montville, Jan. 4th, Mary Abbott, aged 56 yrs.

In Searsport, Dec. 27th, Levi Nichols, aged 12 yrs.

In Lincolnville, Dec. 31st, Caroline, wife of Augustus Drinkwater, aged 28 years.

In Rockland, Jan. 12th, Mrs. Hannah P. Richards, formerly of Belfast, aged 74 years, 8 mos., 25 days.

In Rockland, Jan. 8th, Mr. Charles R. Mallard, aged 68 years.

In Appleton, Jan. 11th, Sarah T., wife of Eli Sprague, formerly of Rockland.

In Union, Jan. 4th, Mary E. Newbert of Waldoboro, aged 26 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 14th, schrs. Tahmiroo, White, Boston; Henry, Woods, Salem; Geo. Shattuck, Stover, Boston; S. J. Gilmore, Sylvester, do; Eastern Queen, ——, ——; Mary Langdon, Mullen, New York.

Jan. 17th, schr. M. A. Hyer, Crockett, Stockton.

" 18th, schrs. M. W. Drew, Mahoney, Brunswick; Nellie Lanpher, ——, Boston.

Jan. 19th, schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Welch, Salem.

SAILED.

Jan. 14th, schrs. Brunette, Babbage, Boston; A. W. Ellis, Bagley, Charleston; Sophia Willey, Ham, Rockland.

Jan. 15th, schrs. E. A. Elliot, Snare, Boston; Eastern Queen, ——.

Jan. 16th, schrs. Harmona, Pattershall, Rappahannock; Tennessee, Acorn, Rockland; Mary Langdon, Mullen, do.

Jan. 18th, S. J. Gilmore, Sylvester, Somesville.

PHILO HERSEY,
Atty. & Counsellor at Law,

No. 1, Haraden Block, Belfast, Me.

Having presided over the Probate and Insolvent Court for the past four years, I feel that I can render valuable counsel and service to all persons having matters in said Court. H.

Belfast, Jan. 17, 1881—3

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THE FOURTH WEDNESDAY of January, the regular term of the Court of Insolvency for the County of Waldo, will be held at the Probate Office, Belfast, on Thursday following the second Tuesday of each month, until otherwise ordered. J. D. LAMSON, Judge.

Freedom, Jan. 18, 1881.—3

WANTED.

500 CORDS SPOOL WOOD wanted at Gurney's Mill. Cash will be paid.

R. A. GURNEY.

Belfast, Jan. 18, 1881.

25 all large new **Chromo Cards**, *the prettiest you ever saw*, with name, 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y. 4teow3

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

Fatal Humors Expelled. Health Restored, and Life Prolonged.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of internal Humor ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which floats in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life and filling the body with foul excretions? What is consumption but a gathering of *inherited* Humors on the lungs, which rots them? What are mental infirmities, idiocy, and early insanity but *here ritary* Poison, choosing the brain because the weakest organ? What rheumatism and gout but accumulations of Scrofula in the joints and fluids? What ulceration of the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, wasting and degeneration of the urinary organs, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other constitutional affections, but the evidence of a vitiated state of the blood, a weakness, a debility of the vitalizing fluids, greater than can be thrown off unless assisted by medicine peculiarly adapted to the purpose?

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Eradicate the Virus of Disease by Constitutional and Local Treatment.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier, liver stimulant, and renovator in medicine. The element of disease cannot exist where it is freely and regularly taken. It purges from the system every debilitating humor, improves the appetite, perfects digestion, stimulates the liver and kidneys, opens the bowels, and makes over the vitiated blood into a pure, vitalizing, and restorative fluid.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

Cuticura and Cuticura Soaps.

The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is assisted in curing all humors that appear upon the surface by CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, which arrests all external symptoms of disease, eats away dead skin and flesh, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, heals ulcers, sores and wounds, and improves, purifies and beautifies the hair by allaying heat and irritation. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid, and is a natural Hair Dressing. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, for cleansing diseased surfaces, healing, softening, refreshing and beautifying the skin, is invaluable. It is a toilet, bath and nursery luxury. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP is the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, and is extravagantly praised by gentlemen.

WONDERFUL CURES

Performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

What cures of Blood and Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with loss of Hair, can compare with those of the Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts; Alderman Tucker, Boston; S. A. Steele, Esq., Chicago; F. B. Drake, Esq., Detroit, and many others, details of which may be found in future editions of this paper?

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For all Blood Humors.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, 21 Front Street, Toronto, Ont., and 5 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1.00. RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake, in bars for Barbers and large customers, 50 cents. 1yr15

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

A union of Electricity and Healing Balsams ten times more powerful than the best porous plaster for relieving Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, Cramps and Pain, and prevent Ague and Malaria. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Porous Plasters. 25 cents.

LADIES'
Black Kid Gloves!

WE NOW OFFER A FULL LINE OF LADIES

3 Button Black Kid Gloves,

In all numbers, from 5½ to 8, good quality for $1.

Better Quality, 6 to 8 Black Kid $1.25.

—ALSO A—

Finer Quality in All Numbers.

From 6 to 8 in Black, $1.50.

FOSTER'S HOOK BUTTON KIDS!

In Black, at $1.75.

Making the most extensive assortment of Black Kids ever offered in the city. A full line of

Opera & Street Shades Only 35c.
Do. Do. in all Numbers for 65c.

A FULL LINE OF

WHITE KIDS,

From 5 3-4 to 8.

Castor and Gauntlet Gloves.

B. F. WELLS, 3
Belfast, - - - Maine.

FIREMAN'S
BALL & LEVEE.

BENEFIT

Washington Engine Co. No. 5.

HAYFORD OPERA HOUSE,

Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1881.

MUSIC BY
SANBORN'S ORCHESTRA,
ASSISTED BY
G. F. Meservey & J. E. Doherty,
OF ROCKLAND.

Supper served from 6 to 8 P. M. Dancing to commence at 8.30. 2w3

Admission, including Supper, - 50 Cents.
" Without Supper, - 25 "

HAMBURGS!
HAMBURGS!!

Linen and Cotton Trimmings

OF ALL KINDS.

Bleached & Unbleached Sheetings

CHEAP FOR CASH, AT

B. F. WELLS'.

Freedom Academy.

The Spring Term will commence

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881,

AND CONTINUE 10 WEEKS.

A. J. WHITNEY, - Principal,

And such assistance as the wants of the school may require. Board and rooms for self-boarding can be obtained at reasonable rates.

TUITION:

Primary	$2.50
Common English	3.00
Higher "	3.75
Languages	4.50

For further information address the Principal, or O. H. KEEN, Secretary, Freedom, Me. 3w5

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,

Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

Annual Statement January 1, 1881.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS.....$2,082,585.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock all paid up...	$1,000,000.00	
Outstanding Losses.....	74,014.96	
Re-Insurance Fund.....	631,172.43	
All other Claims.....	15,450.00	$1,720,637.39
Surplus over all Liabilities.....		$361,947.80
Surplus as regards Policy Holders.....		$1,361,947.80

J. N. DUNHAM, President.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
FRED ATWOOD, Agent, Winterport. 3

PROBATE NOTICES.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo.

SAMUEL KINGSBURY, Administrator of the estate of JOSHUA TOWLE, late of Belfast, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, are not sufficient to answer his just debts and charges of administration by the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, and that deceased died possessed of certain real estate situate in Belfast, the homestead now occupied by the widow of said deceased, consisting of the house lot, the shop lot and a small parcel bought of Luther M. Smith, and also represents that it be necessary to sell the whole of said real estate, as no part could be sold without loss to the balance.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your honor to grant him a license to sell and convey at private sale the real estate of said deceased, (including the reversion of the widow's dower thereon,) to satisfy said debts, and incidental charges and charges of Administration. SAMUEL KINGSBURY.

At a Court of Probate, held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1881.

Upon the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal, a paper printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Belfast aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

At a Probate Court held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1881.

SAMUEL KINGSBURY, Administrator of the estate of JOSHUA TOWLE, late of Belfast, in said County of Waldo, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of said estate for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal, printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Belfast, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock before noon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved and allowed.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

At a Probate Court held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1881.

HANNAH E. LIMEBURNER, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS S. LIMEBURNER, late of Belfast, in said County of Waldo, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Belfast, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock before noon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved and allowed.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

At a Probate Court held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1881.

SARAH R. GARDNER, Administratrix of the estate of HENRY GARDNER, late of Northport, in said County of Waldo, deceased, having presented her first and final account for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Belfast, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock before noon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

At a Probate Court held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second T

CANTERBURY SHAKERS' WORLD-RENOWNED SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Health Restorative.

FIFTY years of faithful attention to the minutest details in the GROWTH, SELECTION AND PREPARATION of its ingredients entitle this great original Family Medicine to the confidence of those desiring a pure, safe, effective and genuine Blood Purifier. "Spring Medicine, Appetizer and Tonic. It has been publicly indorsed and prescribed by hundreds of the greatest American physicians, among whom are Drs. Valentine Mott, Dixi Crosby and Fred. Cleveland. Every druggist familiar with its virtues will bear testimony to its universal excellence, unequalled purity and never-failing success. 1:18 a

GENUINE SHAKER MEDICINE.

invented by Thos. Corbett and prepared for fifty years by the CANTERBURY SOCIETY OF SHAKERS, at SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H. Those who have failed to be benefited by other Sarsaparillas are earnestly desired to make a single trial of this pure and wholesome compound of Yellow Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garget, Indian Hemp and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb united with Iodide of Potassium, made by the Society, because it is safe, never failing, and adapted to all ages and both sexes.

It cleanses the blood, regulates the stomach and bowels, purifies the system of humors and inherited diseases, and is of priceless value in maintaining the health of the household. Inquire for CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA. Sold everywhere.

SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., Jan. 1, 1880.

☞ Enclose stamp for Shaker Manual.

MALT UNFERMENTED

THIS INCOMPARABLE NUTRIENT is richer in Bone and Muscle Producing Materials than all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors. For difficult Digestion, Sick Headache, Consumption, Emaciation, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Want of Sleep, Ulcerative Weaknesses of Females, Exhaustion of Nursing Mothers, of the Aged, and of Delicate Children, MALT BITTERS are the purest, best, and most economical medicine ever compounded. Sold everywhere.

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

HAS NEVER FAILED

when used according to the printed directions indicative each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED

By *Physicians*, by *Missionaries*, by *Ministers*, by *Mechanics*, by *Nurses in Hospitals*,

BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE for Coughs, Sore Throat, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

We have innumerable testimonials from parties in all parts of the world who have used it internally with never-failing success in cases of sickness of almost every name.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY known to the World for Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

UNQUESTIONALLY THE

BEST LINIMENT MADE

Its equal having never yet been found.

PAIN KILLER brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Scalds, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and faithful friend of the Farmer, Planter, Sailor, Mechanic, and in fact all classes wanting a sure and safe medicine which will always be at hand, and can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

PAIN KILLER is a Medicine Chest in itself, and should always be found in all ships' boats and low vessels leave port without a supply of it.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine-shop and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, etc., but in case of Sudden Sickness of any kind.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy in the house. It may be brought within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Proprietors.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Is a combination of Hypophosphites, originated by me in Canada while under the process of pulmonary consumption, and which has since been employed by the medical profession throughout America and England with unprecedented success.

It contains the elements essential to the animal organization, the oxidizing agents and tonics.

In combination with the stimulating agent phosphorus, possessing the merit of being slightly alkaline, and is dispensed in the convenient and palatable form of syrup.

Its effects are usually visible within twenty-four hours and are marked by a stimulation of the appetite, the digestion and assimilation, entering directly into the circulation; it tones the nerves and muscles; exerts a healthy action of the secretions; neither disturbs the stomach nor injures the system under prolonged use, and may be discontinued at any time without inconvenience.

In a word it possesses the stimulants to arouse the strength, the tonics to retain it, and merit of a high degree. Very respectfully,

JAMES I. FELLOWS.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. 1yr17

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.

SEAMEN WANTED.

SEAMEN AND ORDINARY SEAMEN, for coasters. Apply to J. S. RANLETT, Intelligence Office, Rockland. 31tf

Where Shall the Baby's Dimple Be?

Over the cradle the mother hung,
Softly cooing a slumber song
And these were the simple words she sung
All the evening long:

"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall the angel's finger rest
When he comes down to the baby's nest?
Where shall the angel's touch remain
When he awakens my baby again?"

Still as she bent and sang so low
A murmur into her music broke,
And she paused to hear, for she could but know
The baby's angel spoke:

"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall my finger fall and rest
When I come down to the baby's nest?
Where shall my finger's touch remain
When I wake your babe again?"

Silent the mother sat and dwelt
Long on the sweet delay of choice,
And then by her baby's side she knelt
And sang with pleasant voice:

"Not on the limb, O angel dear!
For the charms with its youth will disappear:
Not on the cheek shall the dimple be,
For the harboring smile will fade and flee;
But touch thou the chin with impress deep,
And my baby the angel's seal shall keep."

[Dr. J. G. Holland.

Sow, Sew and So.

Sow, sow, sow,
So the farmers sow!
Busy, busy, busy, all the day,
While the children are at play,
Stowing, stowing close away
Baby wheat and rye in bed,
So the children may be fed,
So, so, so.

Sew, sew, sew,
So the mothers sew!
Busy, busy, all the day,
While the children are at play,
Sewing, sewing fast away,
So the children may have frocks,
Trowsers, coats, and pretty socks,
So, so, so.

Sow, sew, so,
So they so and sew:
S and O, and W,
This is what the farmers do:
Put an E, in place of O,
This is how the farmers sew.—
So they sow and sew for you,
So without the W,
So, so, so.

[St. Nicholas for January.

A Specimen Case of "Boycotting."

American contributors to the funds of the Irish Land League, who fancy that that organization is destined somehow to advance the liberties of the Irish people, may be interested, says the Boston Journal, in knowing some of the particulars of one of the enterprises of the League, which is just now most prominently before the public—the "Boycotting" of Mr. W. Bence Jones. Mr. Jones owns about a thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, and has resided upon his estate for forty years. During this time he has expended about $100,000 in permanent improvements. All the income which he has received from his estates in Ireland has been expended in the country; he has spent $6,500 a year in wages and as much more in other farm expenses; and the laborers whom he employs have received from eight to eleven shillings a week, with cottage and garden, and as much land for potatoes as they can cultivate, free. The relations between his tenants and himself have been such as would naturally accompany considerate and generous treatment on the part of a landlord. With two or three exceptions, for thirty years the rents due him have been punctually paid in the first weeks of July and December. There was not a shilling of arrears in the rents due six months ago. The harvest and potato crop had been the best for years, and the tennats were both able and willing to pay the rent due this month. But the Land League had conceived a grudge against Mr. Jones, based largely upon his articles in the London Times and Macmillan's Magazine upon the Irish agitation. Accordingly, word went forth that Mr. Jones's tenants were not to be allowed to pay him mere than "Griffith's valuation"—the valuation being less than a third of what the land, with the improvements which he had put upon it, was worth.

In a letter to the London Times Mr. Jones describes what followed. Five days before the rent fell due his tenants received threatening letters by mail, warning them of the vengeance of the League if they offered more rent than "Griffith's valuation." The next day a similar threatening notice was posted on Mr. Jones' door, and a grave was dug in the grass before it, which, the notice said, was for him and his son. The same day a speech was made by a young parish priest, grossly abusive and menacing. The day before the rent was due a fair was held, at which his tenants were vehemently threatened, and the next day the tenants coming to his house were met and threatened. When the tenants presented themselves they said they were sorely afraid, and dared not offer more than the valuation, but hoped that he would not think any the worse of them.

As Mr. Jones declined to receive the rents offered, the Land League proceeded to enforce the decree of "Boycotting" against him. The thirty laborers and servants about the place were warned to leave on peril of their lives, and a few who lingered longest were distinctly threatened with murder if they remained. The same threats were made against any one who should sell anything to Mr. Jones, or buy anything of him, or render any service whatever to him. His isolation is complete. He and his family, under the protection of constables, are attending, as best they can, to the work of the farm. Oats which he sent to market were followed by a howling mob, and no one dared to buy them. With great difficulty he succeeded in getting thirty head of cattle and forty head of sheep to Cork. They were to be shipped to Bristol, but as soon as it was known that they were Mr. Jones', several large cattle shippers waited on the directors of the company and said that if these cattle were received they would remove their own from the steamer and would have no further dealings with the company. The company yielded, and another shipping company also refused to take them. The drovers abandoned them to the streets, and no one dared supply them with fodder, so that, as the Dublin paper which reports the case remarks, "the poor animals presented a very emaciated appearance."

This is the sort of work in which the Land League is engaged, and in which it asks for the sympathy and the assistance of America. Starving and cruelly killing helpless cattle, because they belong to an obnoxious landlord; shooting at women as well as men, if they decline to receive the rents which they order; uttering threats of murder, and executing them, now and then, when they get a chance; making midnight visits to lonely cottages, and perpetrating all sorts of atrocities upon tenants who dare to pay their honest debts; domineering over all trade and social relations by virtue of threats and violence, and driving out of the country landlords who are spending their lives and their substance in improving their estates and elevating the condition of their tenantry. A pretty lot of patriots are these cattle-maimers, barn-burners, midnight raiders, terrorizers and assassins. Fine work is this to challenge the sympathy of the world, and to ask to be regarded as in the interests of liberty and patriotism. The cowardly ruffians who are engaged in this sort of work deserve no sympathy. They are doing grievous wrong to Ireland, and are retarding the prosperity of the very people whom they profess to defend. There will be no call for tears when some of them pay the penalty of their crimes, as it is pretty sure they will do, when the Government gets ready to assert itself with vigor.

Schoolmaster (desiring to explain the word "conceited" which had occurred in the course of the reading lesson)—"Now, boys, suppose that I was always boasting of my learning—that I knew a good deal o' Latin, for instance, or that my personal appearance was—that I was very good-looking y' know—what should you say I was?"

Straightforward boy, (who had caught the speaker's eye)—"I should say you was a liar, sir."

A Galveston man named Josephus C Morgan, who is also a great nuisance, is, like most great nuisances, everlastingly abusing women. The other day he said to Smith: "There would be fewer evils in the world if it were not for women." "Yes," responded Smith, "you, yourself, wouldn't be in it." And now they hardly speak.

As a food and as a medicine nothing in medicine will compare with Malt Bitters.

Denver has a policeman who writes poetry, and the editor who refuses to publish it is liable to go to the lockup.

What Mr. Pitts Might have Saved Himself.

Mr. Henry Pitts, of Kingston, N. Y., suffered from the presence of Stone in the Bladder for several years. Dr. Kennedy of Roundout, N. Y., removed the foreign body by the knife. Had Mr. Pitts, and others similarly afflicted, used Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in the early stages of the disease, the medicine would have *prevented* the formation of the calculus or stone, rendering a dangerous surgical operation necessary. Dr. Kennedy gave "Favorite Remedy" to prevent a return of the disease, and Mr. Pitt remains in perfect health to this day. 2w3

BEWARE

—OF—

IMPOSITION.

THE PATRONS OF POND'S EXTRACT are cautioned against the unscrupulous, strengthless decoctions offered to the public as being equal to this far famed, old-established remedy.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED by similarity of color and appearance. *These imitations can not in any instance* be compared with POND'S EXTRACT.

THIS GREAT CURATIVE is always of a steady and uniform character. The extensive facilities for the manufacture of POND'S EXTRACT enables the company to guarantee this, while the imitator does not produce the same results twice in succession.

THE TRUE SECRET of the manufacture of POND'S EXTRACT is too well guarded and too wisely transmitted to escape.

SOME UNSCRUPULOUS TRADESMEN, desirous of making a large profit, are in the habit of stating to their customers who ask for POND'S EXTRACT, that they do not keep it in bottles, but have it in bulk.

THIS COMPANY IS MOST SOLICITOUS to protect their patrons from this dishonorable trick, resorted to for the purpose of palming off on the public a cheap decoction that can not in any way compare in purity and quality with this old-established remedy.

SOME OF OUR FRIENDS are in the habit of taking old POND'S EXTRACT bottles to the druggists to be refilled. NO DEALER can refill a bottle with genuine POND'S EXTRACT except by emptying another bottle.

THE POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY will feel indebted to any one who furnishes them with the name of any dealer who attempts to sell them any article in bulk as POND'S EXTRACT, or the same as POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 14 WEST 14th STREET, NEW YORK. 1yr5

Children CRY FOR Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

SPURTS of disgusting Mucus, Snuffles, Crackling Pains in the Head, Fetid Breath, Deafness, and any Catarrhal Complaint, can be terminated by Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure, a Constitutional Antidote by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination 1yr9

PROF. EDISON'S POLYFORM.

After much persuasion, *Prof. Edison* has been prevailed upon to give to the world his truly wonderful discovery for alleviating pain. For years he suffered from neuralgic pains, unable to find any remedy among the hundreds which he tried that would give him permanent ease. Finally he became convinced that he must become his own physician and seek, by experiments, for the desired relief. He had taken all the well known sedatives, which gave only temporary relief, and produced nervousness, loss of appetite, &c. He now sought for a combination of such remedies as would, by *outward* application, cure him of his distress and at same time not be injurious to his system.

Trials and experiments followed this determination until he at last produced a compound which, by application, entirely subdued all pain and allowed his system to recuperate, and throw off the disease. To his discovery Prof. Edison gave the name

POLYFORM.

Gratified with the result upon himself, he tested his discovery upon others who suffered from nervous pain, and in every case the relief was perfect.

The cures performed by his gifts of Polyform became so celebrated and the demand upon his time and attention so great, Prof. Edison finally yielded to the solicitation of those who knew the merits of his preparation and allowed a company to be formed for the manufacture and sale of Polyform under his supervision.

The number of remarkable cures, and the suffering Polyform has saved, attest the wisdom and philanthropy of this course.

No higher testimony could be adduced than the certificate of Prof. Edison, who authorizes the publication of the following:

MENLO PARK, N. J.

I CERTIFY THAT THE PREPARATION KNOWN AS EDISON'S POLYFORM IS MADE ACCORDING TO FORMULA DEVISED AND USED BY MYSELF.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

For many other complaints beside Neuralgia, such as **Rheumatism, Headache, Sciatica, Gout, Pain in Back or Side,** or wherever pain exists, without abrasion of the skin. Polyform will give prompt relief.

1yr13

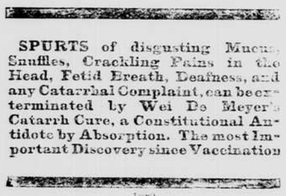
Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

The Menlo Park Manufacturing Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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

—CURES—

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

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP

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

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 25 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

To The Public:

I have just received direct from the manufacturers the best line of

BUFFALO, JAPANESE, WOLF

—AND—

CASHMERE ROBES,

To be found in Waldo County. I have

Lined Buffaloes from $6.00 to $16.33; Lap Robes, from $2.25 to $61.22; Horse Blankets from $1.22 to $6.12; Halters, 40c., 50c., 65c. and $1.00.

—ALSO—

Fancy Foot Mats, Whips, Sleigh Bells, &c.

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

Prints from 5 to 8c.; Sheetings from 5 to 10c.; Crashes from 4c. upwards; Dress Goods from an 8c. Knickerbocker to a fine All-Wool Cashmere. Also Velvets, Velveteens, Trimming Silks and Satins, Laces, Edgings, Ruches, Ruchings, Shetland Shawls, Long and Square Shawls, Cardigan Jackets, (both for ladies and gents) **Ladies Cloakings, Ulsters, Cloth Repellants, Table Oil Damask, a dozen patterns, White Linen and Turkey Red Damasks,**

As nice as can be found in this vicinity. A great variety of

Cotton, Cotton & Wool & All-Wool

CLOTHS FOR MEN A BOYS' WEAR.

Here is a list of Prices: 12c., 15c., 17c. 20c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 32c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 55c., 65c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.30, $1.35, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 Per Yard.

I have different kinds of goods in these prices. I also have

SHIRTINGS,

IN ALL PRICES.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

Mens' Suits, $6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 16.00, 22.00; Mens' Ulsters and Overcoats, $2.75, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 15.00.

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers!

From 30c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE WHITE SHIRTS!

From $1.00 upwards.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SCARFS, OVERALLS, JUMPERS, RUBBER COATS, LADIES' GOSSAMER CIRCULARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

I HAVE

Room Paper, Curtains & Fixtures.

Parties buying paper of me can have it trimmed free of charge. My stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS & OVERSHOES

IS COMPLETE.

IN GROCERIES!

I have a tea for 30c. that beats them all. Try it. I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

Lower than any concern in the country, having bought direct from the west before the rise. My stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

is very fair. I have China Sets from $7 to $12.

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

Clothes Wringers, both Bench and Common, Hand Saws, key and Bracket Saws, Framed Wood Saws, from 80c. to $1.10, Sled Irons, &c.

I SELL THE

Averill Chemical Paint!

ALSO THE

---RED OIL---

Which is said to be the best burning oil now in use.

This gives an idea of what I sell, but I have not enumerated one-half the goods. I have a large basket for a GUESS BASKET. Any one trading $2 or more cash with me, is entitled to a guess. The one who guesses right or within one half pint is entitled to a barrel of GOOD FLOUR; the next 5 lbs. of TEA; the next 5 lbs of COFFEE free. Any person can guess every time he trades $2 or more, providing he does not trade more than once in a day. Basket to be measured March 15, 1881, at 10 A. M., in the presence of a committee of three. 1tf

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AN

Entire New Stock!

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

WHICH I AM SELLING AS LOW

AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Custom Work and Repairing

Done at short notice, at the old stand formerly occupied by 3w1

M. W. RICH, No. 16, Main St.

Wm. A. SWIFT, Jr.

C. W. HANEY

PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

Domestic Mitts & Hose.

Custom House Square, under Journal office.

Belfast, Dec. 9, 1880.—50tf

BOARDING & LIVERY STABLE.

MR. FRANK WHITMORE calls the attention of the public to his **Livery and Boarding Stable in the rear of his store,** the store now occupied by M. W. Frost **on High Street.** The teams are first-class, and will be let with or without driver's. People from the country and others who want to put up their teams for a long or short time, will save money by calling on the subscriber at his residence over Frost's store, near the stable. FRANK WHITMORE.

Belfast, Dec. 16, 1880.—51tf

Transplanting of Trees.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just perfected a machine for the removal and transplanting of forest trees, and now holds himself in readiness to fill all orders. Having heretofore met with success in this line, I am better prepared than ever, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The fruits of my labor can be seen in the handsome shade trees along the streets of Belfast. Am prepared to remove fruit or forest trees from four to fourteen inches in diameter. Terms reasonable. Leave orders with

JOHN LOGO

Belfast, Nov. 4, 1880.—3m45

SILK HDKFS.

A Rich Assortment

AT B. F. WELLS'.

BOHAN P. FIELD, Counsellor at Law,

Office with Keating & Field, over National Bank,

MAIN STREET, BELFAST. 1

NOTICE.

5 TON HAY SCALES. Small scales, low prices. Just the thing for farmers. 6w33

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

Tenement to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for rent one tenement of his residence on Cedar street. Every convenience and good locality. For further particulars inquire of

Belfast, Dec. 9, 1880.—50tf M. F. CARTER.

FOR SALE.

SET DOUBLE WORK HARNESSES. Little used; made to order. One Double Runner Pung, Thills and Pole.

6w33 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

GOOD NEWS!

After January 1st,

WE SHALL SELL OUR

Bonnets & Hats!

AT COST AND BELOW.

PLUMES, FANCY FEATHERS

AND OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR STOCK A

Fine Assortment

—OF—

KNITTING SILK!

In all the New Shades.

Please give us a call, as we mean to give as good satisfaction in quality of goods and prices as any firm in the city.

Ferguson & Rackliffe,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Belfast, Jan. 1, 1881.—6tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

F. J. BEALS. A. M. ROSS.

Messrs. Beals & Ross

Having leased the Nichols Block on Main St., and bought for CASH the

Largest and most Varied Stock

—OF—

Furniture, Carpets, Clocks,

&c., &c.,

Ever shown here, present to the Citizens of Searsport and vicinity, an opportunity to purchase goods in above line never before offered. We also have a large and carefully selected stock of

Corn, Flour & Groceries

Which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We shall make a specialty of

HOLIDAY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

Brackets, Wall Pockets, Fancy Baskets, &c.

—OUR—

Furniture, Carpets, Clocks,

BRACKETS, &c.,

Were bought direct from the manufactories, and are carefully selected.

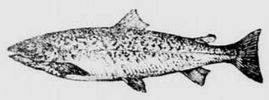
☞ We deliver goods to any part of the Village free of charge.

BEALS & ROSS.

Searsport, Dec. 6, 1880.—3m49

ALL KINDS OF FISH!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



F. W. Collins & Co.

Have just received a choice, selected stock of all kinds of Fish for Fall and Winter trade.

SALT MACKEREL!

A large lot of new-catch mackerel direct from the catchers, and on which we are able to offer a good bargain. These mackerel are WHITE and FAT, and a prime article.

No. 1s, 2s and 3s,

And a choice lot of TABLE MACKEREL in Kits and Half Kits.

Halibut Heads, Fins & Napes,

ENGLISH & AMERICAN CURED

COD & POLLOCK,

TONGUES & SOUNDS,

California Salmon, Smoked and Canned, Smoked Halibut, Herring, Yarmouth Bloaters, and the Famous Scotch Cured Finnan Haddies.

Our Stock of Canned Fish is complete:

CANNED SALMON, CLAMS, MACKEREL in Tomato Sauce, DUTCH HERRINGS, SARDINES, FISH and CLAM CHOWDER, GERMAN SARDINES in Spices and Mustard.

FRESH FISH

Of all kinds in their Season.

Oysters, Scallops & Clams!

A SPECIALTY.

We have commenced opening a new and fresh stock of

PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS.

These Oysters are unequalled in quality or size, and such are our facilities for handling Oysters that we are receiving them by every Steamer. Would also call attention to our Shell Oysters, as within the past few years the demand has increased for good Oysters at a low price, the Providence River Plants will give perfect satisfaction and for the price there is no Oyster sold that can fill their place.

☞ **Peddlers will find this the best place in the city to get their outfits, as we carry the largest and most complete stock to select from at BOTTOM PRICES.**

Orders by telegraph or mail promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. 48

F. W. COLLINS & CO.,

Fish and Oyster Market, Belfast, Me.

F. W. COLLINS. S. L. SLEEPER.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, FOR

Christmas,

—AT—

B. F. WELLS'.

HONEY BEES!

The New System of Bee Keeping.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS OF HONEY IN small glass boxes from a hive of bees every year. Great profit in feeding bees. Swarming controlled. No loss of bees in winter. Every one who has a farm or garden can now keep bees with pleasure and profit. *Send for circular of full particulars.* Address, **MRS. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Cumberland Co., Maine.**

Smith's Medicated PRUNES

Are a certain CURE for

Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Troubles, Piles, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

Their cleansing and tonic action on the liver and digestive organs removes all impurities from the system, purifies the blood, relieves the overtaxed kidneys and establishes regular and natural action of the bowels. Pleasant to take, free from all unpleasant or debilitating action and can be used freely with perfect safety. For sale by all druggists in half lb. glass jars. Price 50 cents. 1y15

CHICKERING!

Parties contemplating the purchase of a

PIANO,

Can save money by calling upon

M. P. Woodcock & Son,

And examining an

ELEGANT NEW CHICKERING PIANO.

This instrument was purchased before the recent advance, and consequently can be sold at a reduced price. Also giving one the advantage of buying an instrument warranted by home parties. 3tf1

STATEMENT

Gardner Mountain Copper Mining Co.

Dec. 31, 1880.

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$145.78	
Cash on Hand	366.84	$512.62
25,000 shares stock par value $5		$125,000.00

UNAVAILABLE ASSETS.

Mining property of 250 acres; Farm Buildings, 3 barns; Timber Growth; 2 Shaft Houses, Blacksmith Shop; Engine and Plant for working Mine; 2 Shafts, Crosscuts and Adjoining; Income of Farm, $200; Income of Farm House, $96. Total, $236.00

LIABILITIES.

Loan on Company Note $1,000.00

HENRY T. SANBORN, Treas. G. M. C. M. Co.

Winterport, Dec. 31, 1880.

STATE OF MAINE, WALDO SS.

Personally appeared the above named Henry T. Sanborn and swore that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. 3w2

REUBEN A. RICH, Justice of the Peace.

THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC.

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS arising from GRAVEL or BLADDER DISEASES. Also for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

☞ By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the Bladder and as a cleansing, smarting heat or irritation in the water passages, and by them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates, without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties, it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and flavor, it contains **positive diuretic** properties and will **not nauseate. Ladies especially** will like it, and **Gentlemen** will find KIDNEGEN the best Kidney Tonic ever used.

NOTICE.—Each bottle bears the signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, also a *Proprietary Government Stamp*, which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold (without license) by druggists, grocers and other persons everywhere.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family Use. 1yrcow13

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Prop'rs, Chicago, Ill. And 6 Barclay Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers everywhere.

Sold in Belfast by R. H. MOODY, Druggist.

PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

No. 76 State St., opposite Kilby, Boston,

Secures Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. *No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.*

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents."

Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration of the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents."

BOSTON, October 19, 1879.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: You procured for me, in 1846, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business, in your line, and advise others to employ you.

Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1881.—1yr1

HAPPY CHILDREN.

How to Make them so. Keep Them in Health and They will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than through culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for the children—gentle in its action, containing *no harmful ingredients whatever*, going straight to the Blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "*Favorite Remedy*" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "*Favorite Remedy*" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Parties living at a distance, (except in surgical cases,) by sending a statement of their case can be treated at home. 1y36

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. Lanthorize and *Bank* all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. Sent by Express to all parts of the U. S. $1 bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET free. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. 1yrcow26

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast, Me. Beware of counterfeit and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 1yrcow14

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ARTHUR H. PARKER, late of Winterport,

in the County of Waldo, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to him. He also gives notice that he has appointed JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, in said County, his Attorney in this state.

THOMAS B. WITHERSPOON.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1881.—3w1

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Belfast, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MOSES W. RICH, of Belfast, in said County of Waldo, Insolvent Debtor, who has been declared an Insolvent upon his own petition, by the Court of Insolvency for the County of Waldo.

3w1 GEO. E. JOHNSON, Assignee.

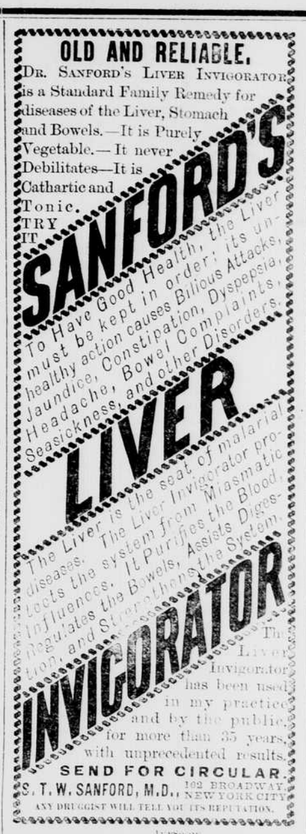
Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

TYPE METAL, the best anti-friction metal for lining machinery boxes, for sale at

20tf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT



The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ASK DRUGGIST