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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.]

Garden Seeds Direct from the Grower.

We are in receipt of Harris' Moreton Farm Seed Catalogue for 1882, containing a list of choice field, garden and flower seeds grown and for sale by Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Harris is an old seed grower and has had unusual opportunities for obtaining and testing all the new varieties of farm and garden seeds. He is a well-known agricultural editor and author of thirty years standing. He was for many years editor and proprietor of the Genesee Farmer and afterwards one of the editors of the American Agriculturist. He has a farm of nearly 300 acres near Rochester, N. Y. His "Walks and Talks on the Farm," have made his farm and his neighbor, "The Deacon," familiar to thousands of agricultural readers. He is the author of Harris on the Pig and "Talks on Manures." In 1866 he was elected the Vice-President Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University, but preferred to continue to "Walk and Talk" on his own farm. His seeds are exceptionally good. They are warranted fresh, of the choicest strains and sure to grow. Mr. Harris informs us that he will be glad to send his Catalogue for 1882, with directions for cultivation, free to every reader of the Republican Journal who will send his name and postoffice address on a postal card. Send for a Catalogue and then order some seeds. You will not regret it. Address, JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Harris makes a specialty of furnishing cabbage and cauliflower plants in their season, in any quantity, large or small. He issues a special catalogue in the spring of what he has to offer. Last year we sent to Moreton Farm for both cabbage and cauliflower plants and were much pleased with them. They came in perfect condition and not one was lost in transplanting. On receipt of the package place the plants, roots down, in a pail can with a little sand and water in the bottom, and set it in a cellar for a day or two. Shade for several days after transplanting, and you need not lose a plant. [Ed. Journal.

Experiments with Corn.

The farm of the Rural New Yorker is located in Queens County, 20 miles from New York City, near the ocean. The soil is sandy, sometimes gravelly, loam, on a gravelly sub-soil. The farm is conducted for the purpose of testing all the plants or seeds of promise which are offered to the public, the results being published as soon as arrived at; of originating new varieties, of improving old varieties by selection; of ascertaining the best methods of cultivation; and, finally, of ascertaining the effects of farm manure upon those of concentrated fertilizers. Five years ago Mr. A. E. Blount, now Professor of Agriculture in the State College of Colorado, began the improvement of a kind of white dent corn, with the special object of rendering it as prolific as possible. The land was well prepared and manured, the best ears only, from those stalks which bore two or more, were selected for seed, preference being always given to the topmost ear, which was usually found to be best developed. Four years ago it was first raised on the Rural Farm. A plot of a quarter of an acre was planted, the grains 14 inches apart, the rows four feet, the cultivation full. The yield was 18 bushels of shelled corn, at the rate of 72 bushels to the acre. Several stalks bore six ears. The best of these were selected for the next year's seed plot. * * * * * * * It is plain, therefore, that if we desire to increase the number of ears to the stalk, it is last as essential that the seed to be planted should have had a fertile male as that it should have had a fertile female parent. When it is considered that all the varieties of corn—flint, dent, gourd seed, pop—whether black, white, red, yellow, striped, whether the plant grow from fifteen feet in height—whether it requires 90 or 360 days to mature—have sprung from one kind, it will be seen how sensitive this plant and its fruit are to changes of climate and soil, and how responsive to careful selection and breeding. Thus it has occurred that 134 bushels of shelled Blount's corn were produced on one acre of land at the Rural Farm during the last year (1880) though no doubt this great yield was due to other causes as well. Of this the reader is himself judge. The facts are very briefly as follows:

The field has received no farm manure in seven years. It had been mown and no pasture during that time. The sod was plowed under in early Winter, and in the Spring was thoroughly harrowed, rolled and harrowed. The corn was divided in 12 to 15 inches apart, the rows 4 feet three inches apart. One dressing of concentrated corn fertilizer, at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre, was given previous to the last harrowing. When the corn was several inches high it received another application, at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, and when 18 inches to two feet high, another of 100 pounds of concentrated potato manure. The field was cultivated four times—twice with a cultivator that penetrated the soil scarcely two inches in depth, twice with a hoe, always flat, all hilling up whatever being carefully avoided. The promise of a remarkable yield upon this field, as well as upon another, was so apparent before the corn was ripe that it was deemed advisable to have it examined and measured by well-known persons, who could have no interest in misrepresenting the yield in any way. Accordingly it was examined by no less than twelve gentlemen, all in one way or another prominently connected with agriculture. The following report is all that need here be presented:—

Report on a field of corn near Hewlett's Station, Long Island, belonging to the Rural New Yorker, made October 12th, 1880.—Size of plot 310 by 122.4 feet, or 8/9 of an acre of corn (Blount's White Prolific) sown by machine in rows 4 feet 3 inches apart, and each single kernel intended to be 15 inches from its neighbors; flat culture.—[Details as expressed above, here made in the report, need not be repeated.] From a judicious selection of stocks, and careful measurement and weighing, we find the total yield was 227 bushel baskets of corn on the cob, or 261 bushels upon an acre. We also shelled and weighed a quantity and ascertained the gross weight of three and seven-eighths bushels to be 136 pounds, or 35.1 to one bushel, and further, that 35 pounds of corn in the ear gave 28.95 pounds of grain and 6.05 of cob, and measured 17.1 quarts. This calculation showed that the equivalent of 261 bushels of corn on the cob was 139.4 bushels of grains, and about three bushels, or a little more, which Mr. Carman had selected from the most prolific stalks, and had already placed in the barn, or a grand total of about 142 bushels of shelled corn per acre. (Signed) Robert J. Dodge, C. E., Pres. Farmers Club, American Institute. W. N. Habirshaw, F. C. S., Chemist N. Y. State Ag. Society. L. C. Benedict, Ag. Ed. N. Y. World.

Husked not until some time afterwards and measured as cribbed, the yield proved to be, as previously stated, 134 bushels per acre, or eight bushels less than the above estimate. Upon an adjacent field of somewhat over four acres, a variety of yellow dent, called the Chester County Mammoth was raised, the best acre of which yielded 150 bushels of shelled corn, while the entire field, though a portion was fully drained, yielded 112 bushels to the acre. The soil of this field has always been considered the poorest of the farm, being gravelly and dry. It had received no manure of any kind in over twelve years. It was treated the same in all other respects as that upon which the Blount's was grown, except that but 250 lbs. of concentrated corn manure were sown before the last harrowing, and the seed was drilled in the rows 3 feet 10 inches apart. [The Journal of the American Agricultural Association.

Keep a barrel of gypsum in the stables where cows are kept, and sprinkle the floor with it after the stalls are cleaned. It is a valuable absorbent of liquid manure and an excellent deodorizer.

Training Dairy Cows.

In a business like dairying, where so much depends upon the quantity and quality of the milk, the owner will inevitably lose money and eventually go to the wall unless special care is exercised in the selection of the cows. Whatever the breed, first the inferior ones, and next the ordinary cows should be conscientiously weeded out from year to year. It makes no difference what the breed may be, these will always be found. Not that there is no choice in breeds; there is, and they must be selected with a view to what is wanted, whether butter or cheese. Whatever the breed, none but the best breeders should be selected to perpetuate the race, and as fast as developed the best should be retained. There is also very much in this question of development. An animal that, under good care and attention, will turn out a superior milker, will, under adverse treatment, prove worthless. When the first calf is produced, the heifer should be carefully handled; she should be milked clean, and every means used, by good feeding and warm stabling, to produce as uniform and large a flow of milk as possible. The calf should not be allowed to suck; it should be raised by hand, but on the cow's own milk, just as drawn. The cow should be trained to give her milk freely. Good care and feeding will bring her milk to flow freely, if she have it in her. If not, discard her at once.

The education of a heifer to give her milk freely consists solely in gentle handling and in milking so that the cow may feel relief in the operation. Holding up of the milk and kicking and running about are always the result of improper or brutal handling. [Prairie Farmer.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1861; sheep and lambs, 5800; swine, 19,615; veals, 57; number of western cattle, 1491; northern and eastern cattle, 380.

Prices of beef cattle ℔ 100 lb. live weight, extra quality, $6 75@7 25; first, $6 00@6 62½; second, $5 37½@5 87½; third, $4 50@5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@4 37½.

Brighton Hides, 8½c ℔ lb.; Brighton Tallow, 7½c ℔ lb.; Country Hides, 7c ℔ lb.; Country Tallow, 5c ℔ lb.; Calf Skins, 12@12½c. ℔ lb.; Sheep and Lamb Skins, $1@1 50 each.

Working Oxen.—We quote sales of 1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 lb., $150; 1 pair girth 7 ft., 3 inches, live weight 3300 lb., $160; Store Cattle—Yearlings, $10@15; two year olds, $18@28; three year olds, $25@35 each. Prices of small cattle depend much upon their value for beef.

Milch Cows—Extra, $55@70, ordinary, $18@50; springers, $18@50 ℔ head; farrow cows, $15@28 ℔ head. We note sales of 2 milch cows at $35; 1 do at $36@65; 1 at $55; 1 fancy milch cow sold $45 each; 2 do at $40 each; 1 do at $55; 3 springers at $28; 3 do at $35 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Western Sheep and Lambs continued at Brighton from 5½@7c ℔ lb. live weight.

Swine—Fat Swine—Prices 6¼@7c ℔ lb. live weight. Store Pigs sell dull at prices ranging from 7@10c ℔ lb. live weight.

Two Organs

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy, natural action to these two organs.

A foreigner is about to write a book on America. He will call it "Great Expectorations."

Hundreds of Emphatic Indorsements prove CETPHALINE to be an unequalled remedy for Nervous Diseases.

"Last but not leased," as the builder said when he finished the final house in the block he had been erecting.

Why will you suffer with Lame Back or Dyspepsia, when you can get cured by using "ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT," and at a cost of but one dollar!

From the persistency with which Vanderbilt waters his stock, it is thought that at one time he must have been a milkman.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne.

It is almost impossible to look over the hats worn by ladies at the theatre, and this fact is but another argument for the elevation of the stage.

The only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds and skilfully combining them by chemical process. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its preparation.

Women are not cruel by nature. We never heard of one thoughtless enough to step on a mouse.

Found at Last!—A remedy that not only relieves but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, bronchitis sore throat, Influenza, etc. The remedy we allude to is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Denver paper records the fact that a dozen eggs are worth more in that market than the hen which laid them.

It Tells its Own Story.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec 3, '79.

By the way I will say that I think Downs' Elixir the best cough remedy that I can find at our Druggists. We always use it.

J. S. PEAVEY, Pub. Republican.

All diseases arising from Biliousness or Torpid Liver, are quickly cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. See notice of Arnica and Oil Liniment in another column.

"I don't like that cat. It's got splinters in its feet!" was the excuse of a four-year-old boy for throwing the kitten away.

Elixir Vitæ for women. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., has made the discovery! Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information.

"Nails advancing," as the hardware dealer observed when he saw the taper fingers of his heart's idol threateningly thrust forward.

Renew Your Loose.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort. [Advocate.

A kind writer says: "You can trust a man who loves a dog or a horse." A livery stable man who has tried it says there is no money in it.

Are you subject to severe colds, coughs, bronchitis, etc? Do you ever have hoarseness or sore throat? If so, you have need of some good pulmonary balsam. As such, we recommend you Dr. Grave's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar, a preparation long used and highly spoken of.

The success that has attended its use as a certain relief for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., warrants us in recommending as a sure and infallible remedy, and when in want do not fail to give this a trial.

Wild cherry has long been known as a remedy for lung complaints and the various affections of the throat, when combined with tar makes a remedy second to none, soothing and allaying all irritation, speedily breaking up the cough, very soon bringing the patient to accustomed health. We can speak of Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar as a sure and speedy relief. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by Wm. O. Poor & Son. 5 5

The charcoal man was out calling on New Year's Day. Everybody in the neighborhood heard him.

We, the undersigned, residents of Elizabeth, N. J., being well acquainted with the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, a specific for Catarrh and Hay Fever, would earnestly recommend it:

ROBERT W. TOWNLEY, Ex-Mayor.
T. F. McCORMICK, Judge Common Pleas.
E. H. SHERWOOD, National State Bank.
JOSEPH MAGUIRE, National State Bank.
GEO. S. DAVIS, First National Bank.
J. O. TICHENOR, Boots and Shoes, 102 Broad St.
JOHN S. HIGBEE, National Shoe and Leather Bank, 271 Broadway, N. Y.
HENRY C. MILLIGAN, Pres't Newark Stamping Co.
HENRY COOK, Publisher "Elizabeth Herald."
NATHANIEL ELLIS, Counsellor-at-law, 145 Broadway, N. Y.
C. M. EGGLESTON, Pastor, M. E. Church, Linden, N. J.
Wm. T. CARR, Presbyterian Pastor.
E. L. BUTTON, Merchant.
AND MANY OTHERS. 2 5

This country rejoices in the possession of 21,000,000 dogs. If every one of them is to have his day some of them will have to wait a long time for it.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee Keeping.

Every one who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. I have received one hundred dollars profit for sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. I have obtained over one hundred pounds of box honey from one hive of bees in ten days. Swarming controlled. No loss of bees in winter. *A complete revolution in Bee keeping. Illustrated Circular of full particulars free.* Address Mrs. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Maine. 3m2

Sending a Valentine.

I might begin, "The rose is red"
(Though that is not so very new),
Or this the boys all think is good:
"If you love me as I love you."

But,—seems to me,—a valentine
Is nicer, when you do not say
The same old things that every one
Keeps saying in the same old way.

And I asked Jane, the other night,
What grown-up people write about.
She would not answer me at first,
But laughed till I began to pout.
That stopped her, for she saw I meant
The question (and she will not tease).
"Why—love," she said, "and shining eyes,
A kiss, soft hair—just what they please."
It can't be hard, if that is all,
So I'll begin by saying this:

To my dear lady beautiful,
I send a valentine and kiss.
The valentine, because she has
The loveliest hair and gentlest eyes:
The kiss, because I love her more
Than any one beneath the skies:
Because she is the kindest, best,
The sweetest lady ever known:
And every year I'll say the same,
The very same, to her alone!

There! Now it's finished. Who will do?
I've thought of one and then another.
Who is there like it? Why, of course,
I'll send it right away to Mother!

[Kate Kellogg, in St. Nicholas for February, 1882.

Recollections of a Drummer-Boy.

THE FIRST DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

"Colonel, close up your men and move on as rapidly as possible."

It is the morning of July 1st, and we are crossing a bridge over a stream, as the Staff-officer, having delivered this order for us, dashes down the line to hurry up the regiments in the rear. We get up on a high range of hills, from which we have a magnificent view. The day is bright, the air is fresh and sweet, and the sun shines out of an almost cloudless sky, and as we gaze away off yonder down the valley to the left—look! Do you see that? A puff of smoke in mid-air! Very small and miles away, as the faint and long-coming "boom" of the exploding shell indicates, but it means that something is going on yonder, away down in the valley, in which, perhaps, we may have a hand before the day is done. See! Another—and another! Faint and far away comes the long-delayed "boom!" "boom!" echoing over the hill, as the Staff-officer dashes along the lines with orders to "double-quick! double-quick!"

Four miles of almost constant double-quicking is no light work at any time, least of all on such a day as this memorable first day of July, for it is hot and dusty. But we are in our own State now, boys, and the battle is opening ahead, and it is no time to save breath. On we go, now up a hill, now over a stream, now checking our headlong rush for a moment, for we *must* breathe a little. But the word comes along the line again, "double-quick," and we settle down to it with right good-will, while the cannon ahead seem to be getting nearer and louder. There's little said in the ranks, for there is little breath for talking, though every man is busy enough thinking. We all feel, somehow, that our day has come at last—as indeed it has!

We get in through the outskirts of Gettysburg, tearing down the fences of the town lots and outlying gardens as we go; we pass a battery of brass guns drawn up beside the Seminary, some hundred yards in front of which building, in a strip of meadow-land, we halt, and rapidly form the line of battle.

"General shall we unsling knapsacks?" shouts some one down the line to our Division-general, as he is dashing by.

"Never mind the knapsacks, boys; it's the State now!"

And he plunges his spurs up to the rowels in the flanks of his horse, as he takes the stake-and-rider fence at a leap and is away.

"Unfurl the flags. Color-guard!"

"Now, forward, double——"

"Colonel, we're not loaded yet!"

A laugh runs along the line as, at the command "Load at will—load!" the ramrods make their merry music, and at once the word is given, "Forward, double-quick!" and the line sweeps up that rising ground with banners gayly flying, and cheers that rend the air—a sight, once seen, never to be forgotten.

We drummer-boys sit on our drums, and watch the line going in with cheers. Forthwith we get a smart shelling, for there is evidently somebody else watching that advancing line besides ourselves; but they have elevated their guns a little too much, so that every shell passed quite over the line and plows up the meadow-sod about *us* in all directions.

Laying aside our knapsacks, we go to the Seminary, now rapidly filling with the wounded. This the enemy surely can not know, or they wouldn't shell the building so hard! We get stretchers at the ambulances and start out for the line of battle. We can just see our regimental colors waving in the orchard, near a log-house about three hundred yards ahead, and we start out for it—I on the lead and Daney behind.

There is one of our batteries drawn up to our left a short distance as we run. It is engaged in a sharp artillery duel with one of the enemy's, which we can not see, although we can hear it plainly enough, and straight between the two our road lies. So, up we go, Daney and I, at a lively trot, dodging the shells as best we can, till, panting for breath, we set down our stretcher under an appletree in the orchard, in which, under the brow of the hill, we find the regiment lying, one or two companies being out on the skirmish line ahead.

I count six men of Company C lying yonder in the grass—killed, they say, by a single shell. Andy calls me away for a moment to look after some poor fellow whose arm is off at the shoulder; and it was just time I got away, too, for immediately a shell plunges into the sod where I had been sitting, tearing my stretcher to tatters and plowing up a great furrow under one of the boys who had been sitting immediately behind me, and who thinks "That was rather close shaving, wasn't it, now? The bullets whistling overhead make pretty music with their ever-varying "z-i-p! z-i-p!" and we could imagine them so many bees, only they have such a terribly sharp sting. They tell me, too, of a certain cavalry-man (Dennis Buckley, Sixth Michigan cavalry as I afterwards learned—let history preserve the brave boy's name) who, having had his horse shot under him, and seeing the first-named shell explode in Company C with such disaster, exclaimed, "That is the company for me!" He remained with the regiment all day, doing good service with his carbine, and he escaped unhurt!

"Here they come, boys; we'll have to go in at them on a charge, I guess!" Creeping close around the corner of a log-house, I can see the long lines of gray sweeping up in fine style over the fields; but I feel the Colonel's hand on my shoulder.

"Keep back, my boy; no use exposing yourself in that way."

As I get back behind the house and look around, an old man is seen approaching our line through the orchard in the rear. He is dressed in a long, blue, swallow-tailed coat and high silk hat, and coming up to the Colonel, he asks:

"Would you let an old chap like me have a chance to fight in your ranks, Colonel?"

"Can you shoot?" inquires the Colonel.

"Oh yes, I can shoot, I reckon," says he.

"But where are your cartridges?"

"I've got 'em here, sir," says the old man, slapping his hands on his pantaloons pocket.

And so "old John Burns," of whom every school-boy has heard, takes his place in the line and loads and fires with the best of them, and is left wounded and insensible on the field when the day is done.

Reclining there under a tree while the skirmishing is going on in front and the shells are tearing up the sod around us, I observe how evidently hard pressed is that battery yonder in the edge of the wood, about fifty yards to our right. The enemy's batteries have excellent range on the poor fellows serving it. And when the smoke lifts or rolls away in great clouds for a moment, we can see the men running, and ramming, and sighting, and firing, and swabbing, and changing position every few minutes to throw the enemy's guns out of range a little. The men are becoming terribly few, but nevertheless their guns, with a rapidity that seems unabated, belch forth great clouds of smoke and send the shells shrieking over the plains.

Meanwhile, events occur which give us something more to think of than mere skirmishing and shelling. Our beloved Brigadier-general, stepping out a moment to reconnoiter the enemy's position and movements, is seen by some sharp-shooter off in a tree, and is carried severely wounded into the barn. Our Colonel assumes command of the brigade. Our regiment facing westward, while the line on our right faced to the north, is observed to be exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's guns, as well as from the long line of gray now appearing in full sight on our right. So our regiment must form in line and charge front forward, in order to come in line with the other regiments. Accomplished swiftly, this new movement brings our line at once face to face with the enemy's which advances to within fifty yards, and exchanges a few volleys, but is soon checked and staggered by our fire.

Yet now, see! Away to our left, and consequently on our flank, a new line appears, rapidly advancing out of the woods a half-mile away, and there must be some quick and sharp work done now, boys, or, between the old foes in front and the new ones on our flank, we shall be annihilated. To clear us of these old assailants in front before the new line can sweep down on our flank, our brave Colonel, in a ringing command, orders a charge along the whole line. Then, before the gleaming and bristling bayonets of our "Bucktail" brigade, as it yells and cheers, sweeping resistlessly over the field, the enemy gives way and flies in confusion. But there is little time to watch them fly, for that new line on our left is approaching at a rapid pace; and, with shells falling thick and fast into our ranks, and men dropping everywhere, our regiment must reverse the former movement by "changing front to rear," and so resume its original position facing westward, for the enemy's new line is approaching from that direction, and if it takes us in flank, we are done for.

To "change front to rear" is a difficult movement to execute even on drill, much more so under severe fire; but it is executed now steadily and without confusion, yet not a minute too soon! For the new line of gray is upon us in a mad tempest of lead, supported by a cruel artillery fire, almost before our line can steady itself to receive the shock. However, partially protected by a post-and-rail fence, we answered fiercely, and with effect so terrific that the enemy's line wavers, and at length moves off by the right flank, giving us a breathing space for a time.

During this struggle, there had been many an exciting scene all along the line as it swayed backward and forward over the field—scenes which we have had no time to mention yet.

See yonder, where the colors of the regiment, on our right—our sister regiment, the 149th—have been advanced a little to draw the enemy's fire, while our line sweeps on to the charge. There ensues about the flags a wild *melee* and close hand-to-hand encounter. Some of the enemy have seized the colors and are making off with them in triumph, shouting victory. But a squad of our own regiment dashes out, and amid yells and smoke, you see the battle-flags rise and fall, and sway hither and thither upon the surging mass, as if tossed on the billows of a tempest, until, wrenched away by strong arms, they are borne back in triumph to the line of the 149th.

See yonder, again! Our Colonel is clapping his hand to his cheek, from which a red stream is pouring; our Lieutenant-colonel is kneeling on the ground, and is having his handkerchief tied tight around his arm at the shoulder; the Major and Adjutant both lie low, pierced with balls through the chest; one Lieutenant is waving his sword to his men, although his leg is crushed at the knee; three other officers of the line are lying over there motionless now forever. All over the field are strewn men wounded or dead and comrades pause a moment in the mad rush to catch the last words of the dying. Incidents such as these the reader must imagine for himself, to fill in these swift sketches of how the day was won—and lost!

Aye, lost! For the balls which have so far come mainly from our front, begin now to sing in from our left and right, which means that we are being flanked. Somehow, away off to our right, a half-mile or so, our line has given way and is already on retreat through the town, while our left is being driven in, and we ourselves may shortly be surrounded and crushed—and so the retreat is sounded.

Back now along the railroad cut we go, or through the orchard and the narrow strip of woods behind it, with our dead scattered around on all sides, and the wounded crying piteously for help.

"Harry! Harry!" It is a faint cry of a dying man yonder in the grass, and I *must* see who it is.

"Why, Willie! Tell me where you are hurt?" I ask, kneeling down beside him, and I see the words come hard, for he is fast dying.

"Here in my side, Harry. Tell—Mother—Mother——"

Poor fellow, he can say no more. His head falls back, and Willie Black is at rest forever!

On, now, through that strip of woods, at the other edge of which, with my back against a stout oak, I stop and look at a beautiful and thrilling sight. Some reserves are being brought up; infantry in the center, the colors flying and officers shouting; cavalry on the right with sabers flashing and horses on a trot; artillery on the left, with guns at full gallop sweeping into position to check the headlong pursuit—it is a grand sight and a fine rally, but a vain one; for in an hour we are swept off the field and are in full retreat through the town.

Up through the streets hurries the remnant of our shattered corps, while the enemy is pouring into the town only a few squares away from us. There is a tempest of shrieking shells and whistling balls about our ears. The guns of that battery by the woods we have dragged along, all the horses being disabled. The artillerymen load as we go, double-charging with grape and canister.

"Make way there, men!" is the cry, and the surging mass crowds close up on the sidewalks to right and left, leaving a long lane down the center of the street, through which the grape and canister go rattling into the ranks of the enemy's advance-guard.

And so, amid scenes which I have neither space nor power to describe, we gain Cemetery Ridge toward sunset, and throw ourselves down by the road in a tumult of excitement and grief, having lost the day through the overwhelming force of numbers, and yet somehow having gained it, too (although as yet we know it not), for the sacrifice of our corps has saved the position for the rest of the army, which has been marching all day, and which comes pouring in over Cemetery Ridge all night long.

Aye, the position is saved—but where is our corps? Well may our Division-general, who early in the day succeeded to command when our brave Reynolds had fallen, shed tears of grief as he sits there on his horse and looks over the shattered remains of that First Army Corps, for there is but a handful of it left. Of the five hundred and fifty men that marched under our regimental colors in the morning, but one hundred remain. All our Field and Staff officers are gone. Of some twenty captains and lieutenants, but one is left without a scratch, while of my own company only thirteen out of fifty-four sleep that night on Cemetery Ridge, under the open canopy of heaven. [Harry M. Kieffer, in St. Nicholas.

A GETTYSBURG COINCIDENCE.

The incidents narrated in "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, now running as a serial in St. Nicholas, have called forth letters from veterans in various parts of the country who saw or took part in them, and all of whom attest the accuracy of Mr. Kieffer's descriptions. His account in the January chapters of the battle of Gettysburg, and the mention therein of the capture and recapture of the colors of the 149th Pennsylvania Regiment in a hand-to-hand fight, has brought to the Editor the following letter:

"FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 4, 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF ST. NICHOLAS: Will you please send me Mr. Harry Kieffer's address. I was sergeant in Company F of the 150th Bucktails (P. V.), and I can testify to the accuracy of his 'Recollections.'

I headed that squad of men who recaptured the 149th colors but I was badly wounded through the head just before I reached them, and I was left on the field for dead. Very respectfully

JOHN C. KENSILL,
Lath Sergeant Co. F, 150th P. V. (Bucktails)."

It is worthy of note in connection with this incident, and as a remarkable turn in the kaleidoscope of affairs, that the artist who is illustrating these "Recollections" served throughout the war on the Confederate side, that his regiment was immediately opposed to Mr. Keiffer's at Gettysburg, and that he witnessed the scrimmage for the colors so graphically described in the text. It is indeed a strange coincidence that two soldiers of the opposing armies should, only eighteen years later, be coupled as author and illustrator of an account of the very battle in which they fought against each other, when the ranks were often not a stone's-throw apart. "We were near enough to each other then," said the artist, grimly, while recurring to the battle-day, in the office of St. Nicholas,—"you might say just across the fence from each other, and rather too near for comfort"; and he heartily assented to a remark of the publisher that "the kind of cuts he was making now was much better than those he made then."

The only fault which Mr. Keiffer's correspondents find with his narrative is its modest failure to do justice to his own very creditable share in the events described. For his army career was not merely that of a drummer-boy; and other good authorities ascribe to him a gallantry and faithfulness which he chooses to forget in his own narrative. His "Recollections," moreover, evince the true generosity of a good soldier. Though prevaded by the spirit of the army to which he belonged, they contain nothing to awaken or foster a sectional spirit in any part of the country. But as a picture of the realities of camp and battle-field, they have hardly been surpassed. The succeeding chapters, it is announced, will be fully equal in interest to any already published; and the reader is soon to journey with the army through the campaigns of Virginia, and into the rifle-pits in front of Petersburg.

A Short Study in Political Economy.

Much is said in many of the leading newspapers of the day, in regard to monopolies. Will you not please tell your readers what monopolies are? If they are for or against the farmer and the great middle classes? The M. C. R. R. is, I suppose, a monopoly. Yet freights and fares are lower than before consolidation, the road has better cars, better and more able officers, better stations, flower gardens at stations, and many apparent efforts for the comfort of the people. Vanderbilt who virtually controls a large railroad interest, brings freight from Chicago at about 40 per cent. less than before the Rebellion. Jay Gould and other similar men are building up old and non-productive railroads of the South and the West, virtually controlling the railroads, and yet freight and fares are less than when owned by the various original parties. Monopolies manufacture hand rakes, scythes, axes, mowers, plows, furniture, and most all articles we use; and yet we can buy either at less than when manufactured in the old way before the war. Monopolies control, i. e., rich men and corporations have contributed to or endowed many schools, colleges, reformatory institutions, hospitals, and other charitable institutions—for whom? Not for themselves; but for the comfort of the middle classes and the poor. Would it be best if we had no rich men; Would it be best if we were all poor? We cannot all be editors, lawyers or doctors? nor can we all acquire the executive ability necessary to be a Vanderbilt. The Maine Central R. R. appointed Mr. Tucker superintendent of their company. This successful management called the attention of a large R. R., which would have been glad to have paid him a salary of $20,000 yearly. Is Mr. Tucker a monopoly? Whose fault is it, if fault there be, that he should command such a salary? How are we farmers injured? Is, Mr. Editor, a monopoly really what some men would have us believe? Is it detrimental to us that men of vim, life and energy become rich? We can now get good prices for all we raise; we can buy at low or lower than before the war. A mowing machine then cost $125 to $150. It now costs from $60 to $65. Poorly made horse rakes with wire teeth, $40; now finely finished and steel teeth for $25 to $30. A small plow then sold for $5 or $6; now from $3 to $4. Most of the implements we need can be bought low. We get from 25 to 28c. for our eggs and butter; $14 to $17 for our hay; $2 to $3 for our apples; and if we need to, can borrow money at *less* that 6 per cent. Clothing, boots, musical instruments, in fact almost all articles can be bought much lower than twenty years ago, when we did not get so much for our productions. If *monopolies* are the cause of this, we are benefited by them. Men of capital employ men, the men employed consume our productions, are our customers to turn the capitalist's money over to us. Is not much of the talk about these great monopolies, put forth by men and used by them as a horse on which to ride into, or keep in power? Are not the times good? Cannot prudent, working men enjoy many luxuries, and lay up a little money? ["Farmer," in Home Farm.

A correspondent of the Oxford Democrat thinks it is time now to begin to talk about a Republican candidate for Governor; and says that with such men in the party as Hon. Fred Pike of Calais, Hon. John J. Perry of Portland, and ex Governors Chamberlain and Perham, there need be no difficulty in selecting a man who would be an acknowledged leader and a tower of strength in the campaign. True enough. [Portland Advertiser

Mr. Blaine is giving a large part of his time to the composition of his eulogy on Garfield.

The Shipping Interest.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE TOO BUSY TO ATTEND TO OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

"Do you think there will be any legislation this session affecting the American merchant marine?" your correspondent asked a well-informed New England congressman to night.

"I doubt it," he replied, "although I am doing everything in my power to secure the passage of laws which will relieve our merchant marine of its burdens."

"Do you anticipate any radical legislation—an act granting an American register to foreign built vessels, for instance?"

"No, I do not. No legislation so important as that is to be expected this session. But I do think that some of the many minor burdens that rest on American shipping will be removed. I shall work to that end. There are many difficulties in the way, however, not the least of which is the lack of accurate information on the subject which you will find in most of the congressmen you talk with. As a general rule, they have not had either opportunity or inclination to ascertain the facts in the premises, and have contented themselves with a very superficial acquaintance with the subject, from which they theorize and theorize and theorize in a very entertaining way often, but not to one's edification. Of course this is the material out of which the commerce committee is formed. There are, as a matter of course, brilliant exceptions, but as a general rule, members of Congress know little, and care less, about shipping interests, and the members of the commerce committee, year after year, are on a par with the rest. The trouble is, the commerce committee, nowadays, seems to exist for no other purpose than to prepare the bill appropriating money for the improvement of rivers and harbors. That is all very well in its place; but it ought not to interfere with the consideration of measures affecting the commercial interests of the country. There should be a committee on the river and harbor improvements and a committee on commerce. Then the former could prepare the river and harbor bill and the latter could consider the measures before it affecting our internal and external commerce.

My own opinion is that the only way in which we can ever secure sensible legislation respecting the merchant marine, is to have some measures prepared by a commission of experts, similar to that provided for in the Morrill tariff commission bill. We might get a wise report from them, covering the whole ground, in two years. For aught I can see, it may be two decades before we will get such a report from any commerce committee likely to be appointed. It has got its hands full, holding the grab-bag.

A number of gentlemen interested in our merchant marine and in our foreign commerce are expected here from New England and New York within a few days. They propose to discuss measures which have been suggested for the relief of the shipping interests of the country, with a view to the preparation of a bill for introduction in Congress. They will consider chiefly the minor burdens resting upon merchant shipping. In this connection it may be stated that Representative Dingley, of Maine, will introduce shortly a bill abolishing fees in the consular service, and substituting salaries for them where they constitute the only compensation received. [Washington special to Boston Herald.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE CONGRESS.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 16th, adopted the recommendations of the special committee that the existing requirements of the U. S. laws as to life saving apparatus and other fittings of vessels, be made uniform with foreign vessels; that all property engaged in foreign trade with Pacific ports be exempt from taxes; that the Consular fees charged vessels be abolished; that the individual liability of a shipowner be limited to the proportion of any and all debts and liabilities that his share in the vessel represents to the whole, and that all foreign materials for construction or repairs of vessels be made duty free; also that the United States Government should afford material aid in the creation of a mercantile marine. That the treaty with Great Britain and other maritime powers be modified or new treaties be made, providing for the arrest by the authorities of both nations of deserters; that it be made a penal offence to demand or pay advance wages to any seaman in any American port, or any bonus for shipping seamen, and that all such payment be made void in law in final settlements with the seamen; and that masters be made criminally liable for charging any seaman a profit in any article furnished from the ship's slop chest of more that 25 per cent. on the wholesale price at the port of sailing, and that all vessels bound on foreign voyages be obliged to carry a slop chest supplied with certain specified articles. The special committee was continued with power to bring the matter before Congress.

WHY NOT SHIPS AS WELL AS LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. John Roach said in Chicago the other night that there has been exported from the United States since 1870, $20,000,000 worth of locomotives and double that valuation in cars. America therefore has taken England's locomotive trade away from her in her own colonies. "Is there any reason why," he asked, "when our own shipbuilding shall be equally encouraged and developed, by extending our trade and making a demand for it, we should not build ships for those countries which have not the resources to build for themselves?" "But we are told," said the speaker, "that while we can build locomotives and cars, we cannot build the ship, though that is built out of the same material, and from the same forest and pine, and though the labor to convert one hundred tons of pig iron into locomotives is much greater than it is in the finished ships and just as high priced. But we had a policy for building a locomotive, by finding a use for it, and you see the result." He went on to say that if locomotive building had been strangled in its infancy, as efforts are now being made to strangle shipbuilding, America would be still buying locomotives in England.

INTERESTING TO SHIP OWNERS.

In the United States District Court, Baltimore, Judge Morris has decided a matter of some interest to merchants and ship-owners. The case was that of T. Jacobson, master of the Norwegian bark Bergliot, against Edgar G. Jones. The latter chartered the vessel for a voyage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro and return for the sum of £1,000 sterling, the charterer to furnish cargoes for voyages both ways. The bark was loaded there and sailed for Rio, where she arrived, discharged, and her lay days having expired, sailed for Baltimore in ballast, the agent of the charterer not being able to provide a cargo. Suit was brought for the balance of freight, amounting to $1,700, due under the charter. The agents of the charterer in Rio having declared their inability to

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT FAIRFIELD.

The boiler in the steam mill of the Kennebec Framing company at Fairfield exploded Saturday with terrific force. The son of ex-Warden Rice was instantly killed. John Avery, fireman, and Lemar, and Isaac Forkey, engineer, were burned in the ruins. George McKown, John Smith, foreman, were wounded and several others slightly injured. The underwork of the mill took fire. After two hours of incessant labor, the body of young Rice was found in a standing posture, pinned to the wall by timbers, with two great gashes on his head. One arm was thrown over the beams. To render this case peculiarly saddening, his parents were almost distraught by the affliction. His mother swooned, and his father was nearly prostrated by the shock. Young Rice was about 21 years of age, unmarried. It appears from what could be learned that the boiler was defective and inadequate to the work required and hence the disaster. But the whole subject will be investigated by the coroner's jury, and the facts in the case will be ascertained and brought out.

THE SHORE LINE RAILROAD.

A large meeting was held at Cherryfield Jan. 27 in the interest of the Shore Line Railroad. Calais, Eastport, Pembroke, East Machias, Machias and Ellsworth were represented. John C. Talbot was president. Samuel E. Leavitt, E. A. Barnard, James R. Talbot, Alexander Campbell and a large number of prominent business men were present. New York capitalists had a representative in attendance. If the towns from Calais to Ellsworth inclusive will furnish fifteen hundred dollars per mile the road will be built, work to be commenced in the spring and to be completed for the rolling stock in 1883. The meeting was harmonious and the prospects of success are most encouraging.

IN GENERAL.

The 4th Maine Battery Association will hold their first annual reunion in Augusta, June 21st, 1882.

Eighty thousand pairs of "moccasin" boots and 20,000 pairs of shoes were made in Bangor last year.

Israel Snow, of Rockland, only 18 years old, has been master of a sailing vessel over three years. He is now at Fernandina, Fla., in command of the Jennie Greenbank.

The Senate in Executive session has confirmed Nathan Webb as U. S. District Judge for the District of Maine.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, case No. 418, European & North American Railroad Co., et als., appellants, vs. John Greenough et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed per stipulation of the parties, and cause remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill without costs.

Hon. Alvah Black, of Paris, Me., died suddenly Tuesday morning, Jan. 24th. He was born in Limington in 1817, and was about 65 years of age; graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1845; studied law in Portland, and settled in Paris. He has been an active politician, of the Democratic school, and has held several offices of trust, having been clerk of the Supreme Judicial court, and represented his town in the legislature.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Portland, received the following dispatch from Chicago last week: "The citizens of Chicago in a great mass meeting assembled congratulate our fellow countrymen in Maine on the interest aroused throughout the country, and respectfully urge you to appoint a committee and continue this work until every State in the Union thoroughly arouses and the iniquity of polygamy is blotted out. Thomas Haynes, Chairman."

The Whig says Thomas J. Melvin, the Fort Fairfield bigamist, has lighted out for Pennsylvania.

The Chronicle says that Wm. S. Towle, of Strong, caught thirty-seven foxes in traps the past fall.

The Rev. George T. Packard, Bowdoin, class of 1866, has accepted a temporary position on the editorial staff of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Miss Lillian B. Norton, who has been singing at St. Petersburg, and has contracted to sing at the Grand Opera house in Paris, is a granddaughter of Camp Meeting John Allen, of Maine. The veteran preacher is proud of his distinguished granddaughter, but doesn't admire her new tangled style of singing. "Give me the old Methodist hymns," he says, "such as the brethren and sisters sing at Old Orchard, Dresden and Northport."

The number of deaths in the Passamaquoddy Tribe during the past year was fifteen. The tribe had unusual drawbacks in farming, and the crops were comparatively small.

A petition is being circulated in Pembroke asking the Governor and Council to pardon the boy Warren Longmore, now in the State Reform School for shooting his infant playmate Freeman J. Wright.

There is a movement on foot among the lovers of gunning to introduce into the woods of Maine the California quail (Lophortyx Californicus). Subscription papers will soon be circulated to obtain the funds necessary for the purpose.

The new catalogue of the Bowdoin College shows a total of 258.—112 being medical students.

The Boston Post says of the late Rev. Dr. Pond: "He was one of the fathers of Congregationalism in New England, and a Christian soldier in whom there was no guile."

Caribou is a very prosperous town. Its population is now 3000, and during two years there have been added eleven stores, a saw and shingle mill, a large addition to the capacity of the starch factory, two halls and forty dwellings.

The Maine Central surveying party make the distance from Presque Isle to Dexter 172½ miles.

The Augusta House has changed hands. The parties purchasing are Mrs. E. Manson and her son, Mr. A. C. Manson, of the St. Cloud House, Old Orchard.

Major Wm. H. Broughton, champion checker player of Maine, died in Portland Jan. 27th, of pneumonia, aged 37. He entered the army at the age of 18 and won the grade of Major by gallant service in the rebellion.

A singular accident occurred in Winthrop on Friday last. While William Davenport, clerk for W. Bishop, was delivering goods, the fierceness of the gale blew over the delivery cart, breaking both of his legs.

The gale of Friday last did a good deal of damage. At Rockland it blew off the roof of the refining house of the gas works, and bricks from many chimneys in Lewiston chimneys were blown down, glass broken, etc. One of the Gardiner Co. buildings had the tin stripped from the roof; several church spires vibrated so as to cause apprehension; one street car was tipped over, but no damage was done. The cars were withdrawn till four o'clock. At Gardiner the house of the Old Orchard Ice Co. was blown down. Loss $1,000. No insurance. In Bath the vane of the Beacon street church was prostrated and several chimneys blown down.

The Times says that Mr. Elbridge Randall of Topsham, has a collection of old sleighs and other vehicles. He was offered $100 for a sleigh over one hundred years old, formerly owned by his father. It is hung on leather thorough braces. He has a family carriage seventy five years old.

The Maine Central Railroad Company has voted to accept the proposition of Portland to sell it land at a nominal price and will remove its machine shops there. The directors at their meeting also repeated the proposition lately made to the Knox and Lincoln road. This is to be their ultimatum. They agreed to lease the Knox and Lincoln at $60,000 for the first twenty years, and $72,000 thereafter. The directors also voted to purchase six new passenger cars and two locomotives.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Press Association, held in Portland last week, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. B. Lapham, Maine Farmer, Augusta. Vice Presidents, J. P. Warren, Christian Mirror, Portland; W. S. Gilman, Pioneer, Houlton; Howard Owen, Maine Farmer, Augusta. Secretary, Joseph Wood, Mount Desert Herald, Bar Harbor. Treasurer, Joseph A. Homan, Maine Farmer, Augusta. Corresponding Secretary, S. L. Miller, News, Waldoboro. Executive Committee, H. W. Richardson, Advertiser, Portland; G. H. Watkins, Democrat, Paris; J. F. Upton, Times, Bath.

Generalities.

The Riddleberger debt bill has passed the Virginia Senate.

It is believed that the sugar tariff will be revised by this Congress.

The orange crop of Florida will be much shorter than was anticipated.

The largest shipment of Clydesdale stallions ever made is on the way to Boston.

A large and enthusiastic anti polygamy meeting was held in Pittsburg Thursday evening.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association closed its session at Philadelphia, Thursday.

Over $10,000 have been guaranteed for expenses of the American rifle team to go to England.

The Senate has passed the House bill giving Mrs. Lincoln $15,000, and a $5000 pension per annum.

The rumors about Secretary Folger and the Supreme Bench are pronounced without foundation.

The per capita tax on emigrants landing at New York, will be fixed at between fifty cents and one dollar.

Negotiations are in progress for a match over the Thames championship course, between Hanlan and Trickett.

There is a bill now pending in the House to transfer all claim cases to the Court of Claims for investigation.

A bill to prohibit public funerals of executed criminals has been introduced in the New Jersey House of Assembly.

The ensilage system of feeding farm stock was discussed at a congress of farmers in New York and warmly approved.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will report a measure hostile to the underwriters in the Geneva award matter.

The Singer of the Simple Sunflower is mentioned in the Oxford University Calendar as "Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Willis Wild."

Mr. Conkling is said to be in poor health, fully engaged with his law business, and without any present aspiration for public employment.

The Clayton Bulwer treaty correspondence has been submitted to the Senate. It contains a letter from Lord Granville refusing to abrogate the treaty.

Daniel Webster, at the age of about twenty-five years, united with the Congregational church at Franklin, N. H., as appears by the register of that society.

The capital stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company is ten million of dollars; of the Wagner Car Company, five millions. Their consolidation is probable.

Nathaniel Thayer, esq., has given to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary $25,000 toward the $100,000 fund required to continue the efficiency of the institution.

At Little Rock, Ark., a United States Judge was seriously injured by the explosion of a small package containing white powder which he found on the mantlepiece in his residence and carelessly tossed into the fire.

Guilty.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN CONVICTED. A VERDICT IN THIRTY MINUTES. CLOSING SCENE OF THE GREAT TRIAL. HOW GUITEAU CONDUCTED HIMSELF ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VERDICT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. The regular correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphed under the above date as follows: From the moment Guiteau entered the court room to-day until he left it branded with the jury's verdict he was unusually insolent and ill tempered. He interrupted Judge Porter every three or four minutes, his language being vindictive and full of invective. "You are a liar," "You are a whelp," "You know you lie," were among the more frequent epithets and phrases. He even abused the officers around the dock, and was evidently desperate with terror.

At the conclusion of Judge Porter's speech Mr. Scoville asked the Court to adjourn until to-morrow morning, so that he and Mr. Reed could prepare what they would like to be inserted in the charge. The jury being questioned by the Court and District Attorney signified their desire to get through the case and they were accordingly charged. During the delivery of the Judge's charge Guiteau sat with his elbow or arm resting on the dock railing and made but three interruptions. These were in the nature of suggestions relative to what he thought or rather hoped might be inserted in the charge and showed his usual clearness of mind.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Immediately upon receiving the charge the jury left the court room. It was now almost dark and but few persons could see Guiteau. He was anxious for the Court to adjourn.

"The jury will return a verdict in an hour," said Bailiff Tall to him.

"That jury will never agree," replied Guiteau.

"You had better come to the Marshal's office until the jury returns," urged Bailiff Tall. Thereupon Guiteau asked the Court to let him go to the office, and he was conducted there by the officers. Reaching there he was pale, nervous and agitated but at once began to declare it impossible for the jury to agree, as there were men on it who knew he was inspired.

"Why these men are not going to be governed by your Oneida Community idea of inspiration," remarked Bailiff Tall.

This displeased the prisoner, who earnestly replied:—"You don't know what you are talking about. There are high toned Christian gentlemen on that jury who understand my case."

GUITEAU ON HEARING THE VERDICT.

At the expiration of three-quarters of an hour he was told the jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. A slight tremor was visible in his face. He laid one of the officers at once that he would get a new trial or else the Court in banc would overrule all these proceedings. He was then taken into the court room. Two oil lamps and a dozen wax candles had been brought in as there is no gas in that part of the building. As the prisoner passed to his seat the people arose to observe his features. It was already whispered that the jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty, and the fact that they were ready to make their return confirmed this. Guiteau entered the room at thirty-four minutes past five o'clock. The jury came in just one minute later and took their seats but held their hats in their hands.

COURSE OF THE DEFENCE.

The defence within the next four days must formally file their motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. John Guiteau, the brother of the criminal, has no expectation or hope of securing a new trial or of delaying the case still further. Mr. Reed is to look up some additional points of law. It is not probable at all that the Court will grant a new trial. Every point on which an appeal for a new trial could be founded has been carefully avoided.

The jurors were congratulated by a number of persons, both before and after leaving the court room. Although invited by Deputy Marshal Williams to dine with him, they declined, several saying "Thank you, but we will go home."

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

There was no difference in opinion among the jurors from the time the government fairly developed its case. One of the jurors, who, it was said, had had insanity in his family, was counted on by the assassin as sure to be on his side. It turns out that he was one of the first to be convinced of Guiteau's sanity. Another member of the jury said this evening that so far as he had known of the belief of his associates there had been no doubt about the verdict, he thought, since the testimony of the government experts was put before them. He added that all attempts of Guiteau to produce on the impression on the jury that there was great public sympathy with him had failed to influence any man on the jury. Generally speaking his whole conduct in court had badly damaged his case in the minds of the jury because it convinced them that he was sane and playing a part. When the jury retired they asked the foreman to read them the indictment. The vote was then taken and stood, on the first poll, whole twelve for conviction.

JUDGE COX'S CHARGE AND COURSE.

The Herald's special correspondent says: The charge of Judge Cox was thought admirable by several able lawyers who heard it. It is clear, impartial and so concise that the jury could easily both comprehend it and retain it in their memories. Now that the long trial is over it is proper to say that its conduct by Judge Cox has had the approval of the most eminent members of the Bar and of the district judges throughout. He has had their advice and he has rightly persevered in the course they approved against the ignorant clamor of a part of the press. It was necessary to convince the jury on the question of the assassin's sanity, and it was necessary to give him so fair and impartial a trial that there could be no tenable ground for the demand for a new trial.

LATITUDE GIVEN GUITEAU.

To give the jury the opportunity to determine whether Guiteau was or was not insane he was allowed to exhibit himself to them daily, and his language probably did as much as all the evidence to settle the question of his entire sanity in the jury's minds. A fair trial meant necessarily a long trial for Guiteau and his counsel did all they could to prolong it. To the assassin himself the display and notoriety were agreeable. Every time he shouted out a fresh specimen of his "inspiration" he hoped he had made an impression on the jury, and every time he insulted a witness or a lawyer he felt the enjoyment which an abandoned blackguard feels when he can safely insult a respectable man.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

But through all that he said the jury saw there ran a shrewd purpose. His ruffianly talk was not incoherent, but the contrary. When he interrupted counsel he did not rave or speak at random, but he interrupted shrewdly, with the design to break the continuity of an argument or disturb an impression he saw the jury was getting. Thus he went on, systematically, coherently, methodically and with all the "smartness" of a glib pettifogger, during the whole trial, with the result of heaping up, day after day proof of his own sanity and convincing the jury, so that when they heard the admirable charge of Judge Cox they needed no long time to agree on a verdict.

THE "RESPECTABLE" CRY.

The cry raised in some quarters that the trial was "not respectable" or "disgraceful" is un-American nonsense. It was in every sense respectable and honorable to the country. Even an assassin has, under the laws, a right to trial, and if he is to have a trial at all it must be fair and impartial. It cannot be cut short when it becomes tiresome to the public, but must drag along, as this has done, so long as the assassin's defenders can manage by legal devices to spin it out. There has been a good deal of nonsense talked out of and in Congress about making the crime of killing a President triable by some new and summary court. Certainly that sort of proposition which coolly assumes that the crime of assassinating public officers is going to be common in this country as far less respectable than a trial twice as long as Guiteau's and four times as noisy would be.

THANKS DUE JUDGE COX.

Judge Cox deserves the thanks of the country for his patience and his cool and impartial conduct of the trial. He presided throughout with dignity, but without fuss, for there was no occasion for fuss. He bore the infliction of Guiteau with imperturbable patience, and never once forgot what was required of him. His place was to see to it that the assassin had a fair trial, and that all the facts bearing on the question raised, his sanity, should be presented to the jury in such an orderly manner as to enable them to judge of the case. The result is the assassin's conviction in that legal and orderly manner in which, in a law-abiding community, a criminal can have justice dealt to him without giving him or his friends, if he have any, ground for a plea that he was not fairly dealt with.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Never before in the world's history was the news that a man had been doomed to die a violent and ignominious death received with such universal satisfaction as was the report of the conviction of Guiteau Wednesday. The spectacle of audiences at theatres and operas rising to cheer at the ghastly tidings is unique. No person in the whole world, outside the condemned assassin's family, can be found who will express sorrow or pity for him, and he goes to the gallows experiencing before death the universal detestation in which the names of Cain, Judas, Arnold and Wilkes Booth have been held.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM GUITEAU.

Guiteau has given out for publication an "Address to the American People," in which he appeals for money to aid his defence. He says he cannot be hung before July, and that with proper legal aid he can have a new trial before then. A few persons at Washington are circulating a petition to the President for commutation to imprisonment in an insane asylum. A fellow who hissed when the news of the verdict was applauded at the Detroit Opera house was roughly used.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The principal grounds upon which Scoville bases his motion for a new trial of Guiteau are that the court erred in various ways, and that the jury read newspapers. The motion is accompanied by affidavits of the prisoner and his brother, George Scoville and Frederick W. Snyder. The jury deny the charge that they were tampered with. Guiteau says he has no intention of committing suicide.

It is thought that Guiteau will be hung early in July and possibly the last of May. The gallows on which he will be hung is already erected and stands inside the jail. The execution is to take place in what is called the rotunda. Applications for tickets are already pouring in.

"A dishonest town" is Farmington, Me., according to the Boston Herald, which bases an editorial thus captioned upon statements made by the Farmington Herald. It is charged that the town is trying to evade the payment of $20,000 or $30,000 of corporation bonds issued in behalf of a railroad extension which has benefited the town to many times the amount. The Boston Herald says:

It would be interesting to know just how much the dissemination of Greenback doctrine in Franklin county has to do with the course the village has taken. There was a fair Republican majority in the town in 1880, but the poisonous seed sown by the Greenback papers and orators may be bearing this fruit.

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Guilty as Indicted.

The long drawn out trial of the assassin Guiteau came to an end somewhat unexpectedly on Wednesday of last week. We give the details elsewhere. The verdict of "guilty as indicted" could hardly have surprised any one who has followed the case from day to day. There was, of course, no doubt as to guilt; but the possible outcome of the insanity plea on the part of the defence, and the probability of legal technicalities being raised to shield the criminal from punishment, had awakened apprehensions in the public mind, now happily set at rest. For Guiteau's own writings and confessions, before as well as during the trial, had fully convinced the people of this country that he was morally responsible for the crime, and there was naturally a desire that he should pay the penalty the law provides. As the trial proceeded the utterances of Guiteau, the counsel, in behalf of Guiteau, the accused, clearly demonstrated not only his sanity, but that he was sharper-witted and keener-sighted than his brother counsel of the defence. Indeed, brother-in-law Scoville appeared to be more of a crank than Guiteau. Had the latter remained a passive spectator, the jury might have been less ready to return the verdict they did—a verdict which has given the utmost satisfaction everywhere, and a verdict which will stand for all times as justified by the law and the facts.

In the eye of the law the killing of President Garfield was no greater crime than the killing of a private citizen, however humble. Of this we have been reminded often by rigid constructionists, who thus sought to check a fancied spirit of revenge. But the killing of President Garfield was just as great a crime as killing a private citizen; the penalty is the same, and there is no reason why it should be enforced in one case and not in another. The assassin has had all the rope he wanted during the trial, and now the country has only to supply the hangman's rope that is to put an end to the existence of this "malignant, diabolical, crafty, calculating, cold-blooded murderer," as Mr. Porter, of the Government counsel, fittingly characterized him.

A Crank Correspondent.

The assassin of Garfield has found a defender in the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, who says that Guiteau has not had a fair trial, that no one outside of official circles doubts his insanity, and, in brief, that a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of hanging a man who properly should be committed to an insane asylum. The facts so completely upset these statements, that they can only have been made for the purpose of gaining notoriety, or making a sensation. In his charge to the jury Judge Cox said: "With what difficulty and trouble the law had been administered in the present case, the jurors had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of those sacred guarantees of the constitution had been violated in the person of the accused." But to this declaration from the bench that Guiteau had had all the rights guaranted to criminals, including a fair trial by an impartial jury, the crank correspondent may reply that Judge Cox is in the official conspiracy to hang the perpetrator of a cool, deliberate, carefully planned murder. The special correspondent of the New York Herald, a reliable and unprejudiced observer, effectually disposes, however, of the insanity plea. Writing of the incidents of the last day of the trial, he says—

The day in court was the stormiest of the whole trial. The assassin, made desperate by seeing the end so near, interrupted the proceedings oftener, and was, if possible, more brutal and vulgar than he had been before. But it is doubtful if the wisdom of allowing him free speech was more completely justified on any day than this. In all that he said he showed not insanity, but the cowardly brutality of a vulgar ruffian, mixed with the shrewdness of a smart petifogging attorney. He showed himself sane enough to catch instantly the drift and bearing of every sentence Judge Porter spoke. The sanest man in the jury and audience was not more quick of mind than the assassin, or had a greater capacity for following an argument. No juryman who heard him to day could have any doubt about his complete sanity and responsibility.

And the Herald, which certainly could not have been in the "official conspiracy," says editorially—

All Christendom will heartily approve the verdict which dooms the murderer of President Garfield to the gallows. Never was verdict more righteous and just. Never did infamous criminal more richly deserve to suffer the extreme penalty which Guiteau cannot now escape. In no other country of the civilized world would the cowardly slayer of the people's beloved ruler be tried with that impartiality, fairness, patience, justice, and strict regard for right and the forms of law that have marked the long trial at Washington. Every right and privilege to which an accused criminal is entitled under our form of government has been accorded to Guiteau. He has had every opportunity to show why he should not be held to the penalty of the villainous act. Yet the twelve impartial jurors charged by the Court to give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt find a unanimous verdict of guilty in less than thirty minutes after leaving their seats. That the verdict will stand there can be no doubt.

Mr. Blaine's enemies are particularly active and venomous just now. Why? 1884 is only two years hence and the attacks on the ex-Secretary are no doubt made with the belief that he may again be a candidate for the Presidency. Whether that is his intention we know not, but this we do know, that when he left the State Department he commanded in a larger degree than ever before the respect, confidence and admiration of the American people. Even those who had formerly been among his detractors applauded his manly yet tender bearing during the trying scenes attending President Garfield's long suffering and the ability manifested in his official duties.

The Temperance Convention.

The regular annual meeting of the Maine State Temperance Society was held in Augusta on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The attendance was good, the zeal of those present manifest; stirring speeches were made and ringing resolutions were adopted. The usual praise meetings were held. We give a synopsis of the more important speeches in Wednesday's session. Gen. Neal claimed that the prohibitory law in Maine is a great success, although it may not be fully executed in every city. He said: "The great obstacle to the progress of prohibition in the world, is the fact that the Maine law has not completely extirpated the traffic in the State. In Portland there are a hundred grog shops. What is the trouble? It is owing to the fact that there are rat holes in the prohibitory law through which the rascals can escape. The friends of temperance ought to agree among themselves upon what enactments are necessary to put down rum selling in this State, and then demand them of the Legislature." Mr. T. R. Simonton, of Camden, painted the progress made in Maine during the past forty years, and advocated united work in the future, until the rum traffic be entirely abolished. S. F. Pierson, of Portland, in ringing words, told the story of his rescue from the gutter through the power of Christ. He thought the churches should be bulwarks for prohibition. Vote as you pray. Rev. S. P. Merrill, of Biddeford, thought that the call for the meeting took too rosy a view of the situation; that prohibition in Maine is in a bad way. He gave names and figures in regard to the non-enforcement of the liquor law in Maine, especially in York county, and rehearsed the difficulties which beset the prohibitionists. His remedy for the present state of affairs was for temperance men to band together and vote only for candidates who are avowed enemies to the liquor traffic. President Dunn paid a tribute to the County Attorney and sheriff of Kennebec county, asserting that the prohibitory law in Androscoggin, Oxford and Kennebec counties, was as well if not better enforced than the laws against adultery, theft and perjury. Gen. Neal Dow said there were two ways of looking at a subject—you could see the bright side or the dark side, as you wish. The General powerfully presented the infinite good which has resulted to Maine from prohibition banishing liquor from the country towns and driving it into dens in the cities. If we spread all over the world the weakness of the law, we discourage our friends everywhere. That is all.

Thursday morning the committee on resolutions reported, through its chairman Hon. Neal Dow, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The policy of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors cannot be regarded as the fixed and irrevocable policy of the State until it be incorporated into the constitution of the State. We, therefore, call upon the Legislature to adopt such measures as are necessary to that end.

2. We urge our friends throughout the State to take whatever measures may be necessary to show the Legislature that it is the undoubted right of the people to have an opportunity to express their will by ballot upon this most important question.

3. The pardoning power is one of very great importance; it has been confided to the Governor and Council as a sacred trust, to be exercised only for the public good in furthering the ends of justice and the uniform and efficient execution of law. It is a prostitution of that power to employ it in such a manner as to shelter criminals who have been justly convicted, from the consequences of their evil doing. The pardon of rumsellers, except under extraordinary circumstances, who have been convicted after able and fair hearing, has the inevitable effect to encourage men in violation of law, and to bring law, courts and juries into contempt.

4. We have to notice with great concern the fact that in our State as well as in others, there are many officers of high as well as low position who are faithless to their duty and oath of office. There are many officers charged with the protection of the public interests by the faithful administration of law, and who are solemnly sworn to perform that duty to the best of their ability, who habitually and openly violate the trust imposed on them. Such men seem not to consider that their conduct involves breach of trust and perjury in the most aggravated form.

5. Prohibition in Maine was enacted more than thirty years ago and has accomplished a great work for good in the State. But the liquor traffic has not been entirely extinguished here; it lingers in some places, especially in cities and larger towns, and will continue to do so until such additional penalties and provisions of law shall be adopted as will effectually prevent the bad men now engaged in that "gigantic crime of crimes," from continuing to defy the will of the people.

6. The complete suppression of the liquor traffic and the honest administration of the law against it can never be accomplished while temperance men continue to vote for candidates for public office who are opposed to prohibition, or are not in sympathy with it. The friends of temperance are therefore urged as a sacred duty, in the highest interest of the community, to vote for no one under any circumstances who will not respond to our demand for protection from the liquor traffic.

The third resolution results from condensation of four as originally presented. Considerable discussion was held, some regarding the originals as too prolix, others doubting if they were definite enough. The four resolutions were recommitted, condensed, and finally adopted in the shape printed.

While the resolutions were being discussed, earnest speeches were made by numbers of the members present. The text seemed to be "work"—the need of earnest work in building up an interest in the temperance cause, firmness in prosecution of offenders against the law; and determination to support only temperance candidates for public offices. An enthusiastic tribute was paid to Mrs. Hayes for refusing to allow wines upon the White House tables. Rev. D. B. Randall spoke at some length, affirming that there was no need of a Prohibition Party in politics, if every man would say that he would vote for no candidate who was not a temperance man; that thus the cause would be advanced as well and better than by making it a political issue. He thought the temperance cause should be above politics.

Additional resolutions, as follows, were also presented and adopted:

1. Resolved, That temperance work in Maine aims at two results—prohibition for the State, total abstinence for the individual.

2. Resolved, That prohibition for the State is that we have it so far as statute laws can give it, and in this direction; we only ask that prohibition may be incorporated into the constitution of the State, and that such amendments be made to the law from time to time, as the light of experience may suggest.

3. Resolved, That law for the suppression of any evil without public sentiment to sustain it, is dead and without effect.

4. Resolved, That to make the law effective, and to induce individuals to become total abstainers, an earnest, active public sentiment in behalf of temperance is essential.

5. Resolved, that the immediate and urgent need of the temperance cause in Maine to-day is a hearty co-operation of all friends of the cause in a grand temperance revival, and that organized efforts to this end should be instituted in all parts of the State.

6. Resolved, That the true policy of the friends of temperance in Maine now as in the past is to exclude partisan strife from temperance work.

7. Resolved, That we heartily approve the bills introduced into the National Congress, looking to Prohibition for the nation, and we urge our Representatives and Senators to aid by voice and votes in the success of that measure.

D. B. Randall of the committee on nominations reported, and their report being adopted, the following were declared elected for the ensuing year:

President, R. W. Dunn, Waterville; Secretary, B. C. Torsey, Winthrop; Treasurer, Elisha Atkins, Augusta; Vice Presidents,—one from each county—Androscoggin, Jordan Rand; Aroostook, Geo. M. Parks; Cumberland, Jno. Sanford; Franklin, Chas. Dyer; Hancock, J. C. Chilcott; Kennebec, G. C. Vose; Knox, T. R. Simonton; Lincoln, E. W. Stetson; Oxford, C. R. Bridgham; Penobscot, Geo. B. Ilsley; Piscataquis, C. C. Lee; Sagadahoc, Henry Tallman; Somerset, Chandler Baker; Waldo, J. W. Knowlton; Washington, John Campbell; York, S. C. Hamilton.

The committee on nominations also presented the names of the following gentlemen for the executive committee, one being chosen from each Congressional District: 1st District, Neal Dow; 2d District, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; 3d District, Joshua Nye; 4th District, J. S. Kimball; 5th District, N. B. Nutt.

Mr. Nye declined to serve on the committee for the 3d District, and nominated Mrs. Quinby of Augusta, who was elected.

Rev. D. B. Randall of Lewiston suggested holding mass conventions in the various counties to arouse public sentiment on the temperance question. It was moved and seconded that the executive committee be requested to take steps in this matter. On motion of Joshua Nye the following resolution, drawn by Judge Tallman of Bath, was taken from the table:

Resolved, That the importation into this country of, the commerce between the States in intoxicating liquors, and licensing the sale and manufacture of the same, by authority of Congress, in the District of Columbia and the several Territories of the United States, are injurious to the best interests of the nation; therefore we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to oppose the elections of any man as a member of Congress from this state, and of any one as President of the United States, who will not pledge himself to do what he can to abolish these great evils of our land.

This was passed.

The committee appointed Wednesday to consider what further provisions of law are necessary to insure the complete protection of society from the liquor traffic, the "gigantic crime of crimes," made report through Gen. Neal Dow, its chairman. Several amendments were suggested which the committee thought would make the law more efficient, and on motion of the chairman of the committee, the report was recommitted, and the committee directed to report at the next session of this convention in January next.

Thursday afternoon some ringing speeches were made. Mr. Simonton believed in putting the prohibitory law above politics. Let us talk temperance, act temperance, and vote temperance, he urged. N. B. Nutt, of Eastport, believed in moral suasion, but with law as an aid. He thought that law may go beyond the "golden mean." Judge Tollman, of Bath, was a firm advocate of radical prohibition; was not afraid of too much law; the law proclaimed to the people from Mount Sinai was ahead of public opinion. Don't think of going back. The people of Maine will support us if we go fiercely ahead. S. F. Pierson, of Portland, was in favor of suppressing the liquor traffic in every way possible. Mrs. H. M. C. Estes, of Waterville, spoke of the need of temperance work, and especially by the ladies. The President referred to meeting Hon. W. J. Corthell, of Gorham, recently, who regretted his inability to be present at this convention, but hoped some means would be devised to foreslise and arouse to activity the strong and powerful sentiment which exists in our State in favor of enforced prohibition and total abstinence. Capt. Howe made an eloquent speech, relating a chapter from his bitter experience. Camp meeting John Allen interested the audience in his humorous vein. A. J. Chase, of Portland, advocated the election to office of men who are total abstainers and prohibitionists from principle.

Letter from Boston.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1882. One of the prominent features of Boston, and one which her citizens take great pride in, is her police force. The police system of Boston is under the control of a commission consisting of three members, established in 1878, and since that time the condition of the force has been greatly improved. Under the old rule of conducting the force there was no system whatever. Supplies were bought anywhere, and in any manner, and but little care was taken of police property. Now things are changed, although when the commission was first formed there was much growling, which was perfectly natural, and to day the police force of Boston is equal, if not better, than that of any other city in the country. The total number of men employed is about 625, and it is not a very easy thing to get an appointment on the force either. Every man is subjected to a rigid medical examination, and also as to character, etc. After he succeeds in getting an appointment he has to attend a school of instruction, for two hours daily, for at least fourteen days, where he is given instructions as to his powers and rights as a police officer, also in military drill. This is a great improvement over the old system, under which a man was left to learn his duties the best way he could.

Just at the present writing the sleighing in the suburbs of Boston is very fine, and many fine turnouts can be seen on the Brighton road of a pleasant afternoon, and among them will be found some, very fast steppers. It is not a very safe place for a pedestrian.

The building in which the New England Institute Fair was held last fall is to be converted into a grand summer garden during the coming season and will be conducted upon a most magnificent scale. The building covers eight acres of floor space, and will hold 100,000 people. It will have an immense stage, upon which all the great operatic and spectacular successes will be produced. If the management carry out one-half what they announce to do, it will be a delightful place for an evening's entertainment.

Dear old Uncle Josh Whitcomb is now holding forth at the Boston Theatre, and if any of the Journal readers happen to be in Boston they should not fail to see him, for if any thing will do a man good I think to see a performance of this play would, and the Boston Theatre is the place to see it, as the immense stage gives the play a better setting than it could possibly have any where else. Nothing could be more real than Denman Thompson's great personation of this old Jacksonian Democrat, and if we had more such plays of this character there would not be such a hue and cry against the stage as there now is.

Small-pox has created quite a scare in this city and vaccination is all the rage just at present, although it is not apprehended that there will be any extended spread of the disease. One death was reported last week.

Boston has experienced during the present week one of the coldest snaps on record, the thermometer running down as low as 16 degrees below—which is quite cold enough for all ordinary purposes.

An effort is being made to get a charter for an elevated railroad in this city. An elevated railroad is something that is very much needed here and it has got to come sooner or later, although several attempts to secure a charter have been defeated in the Legislature. An elevated railroad running from the centre of the city into the suburbs of Boston would be a great benefit to the working man, as it would give him a much quicker and cheaper transit than is now afforded and it would tend also to build up the suburbs to a great extent. Give us an elevated road by all means says

SCRUGGINS.

We have received from the author, J. P. Cowles, M. D., of Camden, a printed copy of an address on "Eclecticism in Medicine, its claims compared with other systems of medical practice," delivered before the semi-annual meeting of the Maine Eclectic Medical society, at Lewiston, Dec. 7, 1881. It is a well written essay, not without interest to the general reader, and ably sets forth the principles and methods of the Eclectic school of physicians. Dr. Cowles advocates a breaking down of party lines in medicine, and of his own party says: "We have seven Eclectic Medical colleges in the United States, and between 3,000 and 4,000 practicing physicians in good standing, one hundred, more or less, of whom are in the State of Maine. Besides this we have an Eclectic Medical Infirmary, chartered by the State Legislature, with about seventy-five members, situated in Lewiston, and under the management of Dr. Samuel York."

Representative Dingley has introduced a resolution in the House requesting the Secretary of State to communicate to the House the average amount of consular fees collected by consuls of the United States during the past five years, specifying, if practicable, the amount collected from ships sailing under the American flag; also, a list of the fees which consuls are authorized by law to charge, and a comparison of the same with the fees charged in the English consular service. Mr. Dingley's object is to show from official sources how serious a burden is imposed by our consular system upon our merchant marine engaged in the foreign carrying trade—a burden from which English shipping is exempt; and thus to lay the foundation for the abolition of the fees exacted by American consuls on vessels sailing under the American flag.

The building formerly occupied by the New York World was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, and a number of weekly newspapers and advertising agents burned out. Adjacent buildings were somewhat damaged. Fifteen lives were reported to have been lost, and the property loss will exceed one million dollars. The origin of the fire is not known.

The apportionment bill agreed upon by the House census committee makes the total number of Representatives 320. Maine is given four representatives, a loss of one.

E. R. Kingsbury, of Bangor, has on exhibition in that city an oil painting representing a pasture scene on Isle au Haut, and which the Commercial highly commends. It is to be shown in the rooms of the Boston Art Club.

Perry, of the Camden Herald, continues to stir up the rumsellers and delinquent officials of that vicinity. That is better business than advocating flat money.

The verdict of the coroners jury in the recent Boston and Maine Railroad accident was rendered Tuesday. It expresses no op

There was a false alarm of fire in this city on Monday evening.

Ten Belfast couples were married in January which is a good beginning for the new year.

Mr. C. B. Hazeltine has received a pair of elk horns that measure thirteen inches in circumference of the skull.

The Searsport stage on Tuesday evening, lost off a part of its baggage, and did not discover the accident until it had gone half a mile.

Mr. I. B. Thompson, of Montville, writes to say that he has not been elected chairman of the board of county commissioners, as the board is not yet organized.

Mr. Crowley, the Maine Central station agent in this city, on Tuesday morning found a small cat on at the door of his office. The bird was captured and adopted.

George A. Quimby of this city wants vest makers at his establishment. Read his advertisement....Attention is called to the North Belfast High School, Prince E. Luce, principal....W. T. Cochran, Brigadier Island, has thoroughbred stock for sale....H. W. Chase, Bangor, wants ice and wood for the Wesleyan Grove House, Northport.

DANCING. The people in our city are wild. Not wild W.ldie exactly, but they have a craze fully equal to his æsthetic craze, and it has taken the form of dancing, and unless our population are provided for it, it will scoop in church and state. Never since the time when "David danced before the Lord with all his might," has there been such a general uprising of the people as now, to trip the light fantastic toe. There is an opportunity to dance every secular night in the week, and the children get in their work without a skip. Prof. Watson seems to have got them "solid," as the boys say, and with two evenings and one afternoon, he has some forty score couple perspiring all the time. The craze is not confined to the young people, the middle aged, the gray haired, the white-haired, and bald headed, the lame, the halt, and blind, are enlisted into the mazy dance, and the druggists report that the sale of medicines that are good for the stiffness and stiff joints is unprecedented. The old veteran when he rolls a barrel from one place to the opposite another, rants it on the climbs, and glides across the floor with it, whistling his accompaniment. Children, fathers, mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, meet in the same quadrille, of the same age, and within a degree or two of the same temperature. When the merchant closes his store, and the lawyer his office, and the editor leaves his desk to attend an afternoon dancing school, it is proof positive that our city is actuated by the cares of business that it can find time for a little recreation. The waltz is the upper round in the terpsichorean ladder, and none are satisfied until they have that at the finger ends of their feet, so to speak. A great many who never fully conquer the waltz, are able to get into the first position, which is standing up with the right arm around the waist of a lady. It is a very natural and easy position and one that gives satisfaction to both parties. The waltz embraces as many steps as there are kinds of potatoes, but there is one among them which somebody who has the power will give an injunction. It is called the Society waltz, though what class of society it represents it is hard to tell. It cannot be described by any one. The drift of it appears to dance out of time, and get over steps in between the notes, like a drunken man on the rounds of a ladder. When the music appears before you he seems to have to start out of a bowlizer into the hall, and as near as can be ascertained is making about a thousand revolutions a minute. The power by which he moves is so great as to suppose that he has an eight horse engine nest suspended beneath his coat tails and that the occupants thereof are all out on a vacation. Maud S. with her record of 2.10, would be astonished by an adept in the Society waltz. During few moments the dancer collides with some object, and is moving at a less rapid rate, and not being prepared for the shock, they are either telescoped or knocked completely out of time. We had rather take our chances to kick a can of nitro-glycerine than to be struck by one of these meteoric dancers. An amusing incident happened the other day, in which one of our well known lawyers held the trump cards. A young man who is an adept in dancing, was met by the lawyer in question, who said to him, "I'd like to have you call into my office at three o'clock this afternoon." Not daring to ask for a hint, and with visions of a law suit, and the squandering of the remainder of the winter in jail, he wandered about town all the forenoon, had no appetite for dinner, and at the appointed hour, with his heart in his mouth, stepped into the office, and was ordinarily greeted by the legal gentleman with, "I want you to teach me how to waltz, for I can't get hold of the thundering thing, no how." The young man's heart slipped down into him again, and his pulse began to beat, and grasping the lawyer around the waist, they went whirling around the office, one whistling a snatch from Olivette, and the other counting, "One, two, three; one, two, three; and so it goes, and will go, till the snow melts into water, and the sun rouses the sleeping creation into life, and the little birds begin to sing, and the tax collector gets round with his new list.

SURRIGHAM. Mr George Berry, of this town, lost a pair of horses last week, by breaking through the ice and drowning in the Twenty-five mile stream. Jackie Berry, the young man who had charge of the team, had his feet, hands and face badly frozen. Wm. A. Emery, last week, cut his foot while in the woods. He walked two miles when he became so exhausted that he fell in the road. When found Mr. Emery was badly frozen.

CAMDEN. On Monday night of last week Elder S. Freeman had an attack of paralysis from which he did not rally, but died last Saturday night.... Last Friday a sleighing party of young people from this place came to Camden, took supper at the Bay View House and indulged in a social dance. On the same day the Carleton House at Rockport was visited by a similar company, and on Saturday, a party from Warren visited Camden. On the same day the children from the schools of Camden and Rockport were treated to a sleigh ride....The high winds of last Friday blew the Sherman house on N. Point from its foundation. At Rockport one vessel dragged her anchor, a barn was blown down near Hartford's corners, two chimneys overturned and three loads of lime casks upset ...Schooner Morris W. Child, which has just discharged 340,000 feet of hard pine, (the largest quantity ever brought here at one time) made the run from Darien, Ga., in 8 days....Henry Bowden, of Rockport is rigging the new schooner in Coombs & Day's yard and Charles R. Bowers is doing her calking....Ezra Brawhall proposes to build another steamer for the Mt. Desert business....Dr. W. R. Smart has purchased land south of the Jones store and leased adjoining land upon which he is to erect a two story building 22 x 80 feet, the first story to be used as bowling alleys, the upper as a billiard hall, the whole to be put in first class condition, with the view of making it an attractive place of resort for both ladies and gentlemen....J. & B. C. Adams are storing a large amount of pressed hay in their ware houses and intend shipping it to some port not yet determined upon, by the schooner James Coombs & Day are building....Dr. H. B. Eaton of Rockport is so far recovered as to be able to visit a few patients....The eagle on our hall building lost its wings in the gale of last Friday.... Frank A. Mansfield is home for two weeks from the Bangor Seminary.

STOCKTON. Col. Joseph Ames, who died quite suddenly at his home in this village, Sunday morning the 29th instant, had reached the advanced age of 88 years and 12 days. He retained his remarkably excellent bodily health to the day of his death. When he attempted to arise at the usual morning hour, his wife noticed that he could not sustain himself, and he sank to the floor and expired without an apparent struggle. In his younger days Col. Ames was a leader among men in this vicinity, most active in business, and influential in local affairs. He was for several years selectman of the large town of Prospect, then comprising the present towns of Prospect, Searsport, and Stockton and also representative two terms in the Legislature. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner therefor at the time of his death. He ever afterwards took a deep interest in military affairs, and for a period of twenty-five years never missed a general muster. He held every position from private to Col. of his regiment, and was most soldierly and distinguished looking in his personal appearance, and a very efficient officer. He had been engaged in farming, lumbering, and trading, and was also noted for his superior qualifications as a house framer. Most of the older buildings in this section, among them the church at Searsport, were fashioned by him. In politics a Democrat, he had never neglected to vote at a Presidential election, giving his last ballot to Gen. Hancock. He was three times married, and was the father of 13 children, seven of whom survive him, viz.—Daniel, the oldest, for many years a resident of California; Capt. David G., John M. (Postmaster), and Amanda (wife of Capt. H. R. Costigan), residents of Stockton; Charles, Express agent, Bangor; Hannah J., wife of Fitz H. Boody, Brooks, and Florin H., of Brunswick, Georgia.

EDITOR JOURNAL. I observed that my name (innocently to me, and by grace of my web-foot friend,) occupied a small space in the columns of your last issue, and perhaps in such a manner as to compel a reply. I acknowledge the ownership of a Knox colt, which I regard as most promising, and in which I take what I consider a commendable pride. But my colt is not a trained trotter and I did not contemplate allowing him to race until next fall, and certainly not in his present untrained state, with only four days notice, and subject to such *peculiar* conditions. But if Capt. Park really desires to test the relative speed of the two colts, and is in earnest in his $500 wager, I shall be pleased to accept his open challenge 30 days from the day he signifies his readiness to deposit his proposed stakes. Each man to select his own driver, and let the horses decide the question of speed. And I would suggest the avenue from Belfast South toward the Camp Ground, as a most desirable place for the race. J. A. PIERCE.

Stockton, Feb. 1st 1882.

Searsport Locals.

Mr. W. S. Hazeltine of Boston has been exhibiting one of the Ritchie patent street lamps here for the past two nights.

The Spool & Block Manufacturing Co. have filled a large order for ships' bulls eyes for a New York firm the past week.

Charles Farrand, of Skowhegan, who recently stole Newell C. Shute's team from this place, was last week arrested at Rockland on a similar charge and taken to Skowhegan.

Mr. Seth L. Hammons has gone to the Conservatory of Music, Boston, to complete his musical education. He will receive instruction from Thomas Leverett the celebrated Cornetist.

No service at the Methodist Church last Sabbath by reason of the absence of the pastor, Rev. F. J. Haley, who was called to the funeral of his sister who died very suddenly at Kennebunk.

Capt. D. S. Goodell of this town, captain of ship Brown Bros. of Boston, has sent to Capt. Ingraham and Purser Eaton of steamer Cambridge, a pretty charm for the watch chain, in the shape of a golden anchor.

There will be a lecture in the vestry of the Congregational Church Thursday evening by the pastor. The subject of the sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning will be "Blessing or curse."

Quite a squad will go from here to attend the Department Encampment, G. A. R., at Gardiner the 8th inst. Elisha Hopkins and Elisha W. Estes are the duly elected delegates to represent Post Freeman McGilvery.

Capt. P. P. Pendleton arrived home from Washington, D. C., where he has been for several weeks looking after the interests of Searsport parties in the Alabama Claims. He says eleven out of fifteen composing the Congressional committee on said claims are favorable to their payment, and he thinks the outlook for an early adjustment better than ever before.

The Congregational society's fair, supper, and levee Thursday afternoon and evening was a grand success, both socially and financially. The gross receipts were $258, netting $190. The autograph quilt was voted to Mrs. B. B. Merrill. Prices of partners for supper by auction were from $1 to $2. The supper and entertainment following were first class in every respect.

A party of fifteen who went from here by invitation of Charles A. March on the occasion of his house warming last Wednesday evening speak in the highest terms of their reception. Some seventy five of the friends of Mr. March and lady were present, among them Mr. A. A. Gilmore, who with his viol and an organ accompaniment furnished music which was manifestly enjoyed by the younger portion of the guests, while the older ones were entertained with more sedate games.

The High School has chosen a committee to get up a course of lectures by home talent, to be delivered before the school pupils and all others interested in the subject presented. The primary benefit is the advantage to the pupils of such lectures; the secondary is the acquisition of money by a nominal price of admission to the lectures, for the school library. It is hoped that all waited upon by the committee will give favorable answers.

Judge Runnells held Court one day last week and well into the night. The case on trial was that of Alfred Hamilton and wife charged with setting fire to a house belonging to W. C. Small. Parties reside at Stockton. The testimony showed that respondents lived in the house, were warned out and left a short time before it was burned. Much amusement was caused by the testimony of that aged litigant R. P. Clewly, so long and well known to the Courts of Waldo county in the many trials of the Small & Clewly cases. After due consideration Judge Runnells acquitted Mrs. Hamilton but ordered Alfred to give bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which failing to do he was taken to jail.

The bark Fred W. Carlon, Captain Carlon, of this town from Pisagua, October 9, with nitrate of soda, arrived at New York on Saturday. The captain reports that the ship was detained five days north of Cape Hatteras with west-northwest hurricanes. On January 22 there was a fierce gale from west-northwest which from four P. M. to midnight amounted to a hurricane. At that hour it abated to a strong gale, with a very high sea, which kept the deck constantly full of water and caused the vessel to roll dangerously for seventeen hours. During the remainder of the day the weather became cold, and became so rapidly that it was seven inches in thickness on an average wherever the spray fell. Several of the crew were frostbitten and all suffered from the piercing cold.

MARINE NOTES. Bark Aberdeen, Capt. Cook, sailed from Savannah for Port Royal, Jan. 20th.... Bark Wealthy Pendleton, Capt. Wm. H. Blanchard, sailed from Astoria, Oregon, for Cork, Jan. 11th....Bark Edwin Reed, Capt. James Gilmore, arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 20th....Ship State of Maine, Capt. George C. Small, arrived at Valparaiso Dec. 16th, from Cardiff, 73 days passage, finding no business proceeded to San Francisco.... Ship Wm. McGilvery, Capt. Norman Dumbar, sailed from Liverpool Jan. 24th, for Wilmington, Cal.....Bark C. D. Bryant, Capt. Wm. Parse, from Hollo for New York, was spoken Jan. 23d....Ship R. R. Thomas, Capt. A. M. Ross, sailed from Liverpool Jan. 24th, for Calcutta....Ship Harriet H. McGilvery, Ford, from Manilla for New York, was spoken Dec. 28th, lat., 31 S., lon., 14 E.....Ship F. S. Hersey Capt. Chas. Waterhouse from New York for Japan was spoken 47 days out lat 26—30 lon. 28—29 all well. ....Bark Mary E. Russell, Capt. Saul Nichols arrived in New York Jan 27th. Twenty four days passage from Pernambuco.....Bark Abby Carver Capt. Nathan P. Carver arrived at Valparaiso Dec. 16 from Hong Kong; picked up 13 Japanese and landed them....Bark B. Agmar Capt. Mott arrived at Penang from Singapore Dec. 16th.... Ship Susan Gilmore Capt. Wm. Carver arrived at San Francisco Jan 26th from Hiogo Japan.

The Journal is in receipt of the following letter from Capt. Nickels, dated at New Orleans, Jan. 19th. The captain fully sustains the position taken by us in regard to the late captain, whom we believe to have been foully dealt with on board ship Resolute:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL—Dear Sir: In your issue of Jan. 12, 1882, I find an account of the hearing of the sad case of mutiny on board the Resolute, and I am thankful that you and all others acquainted with Capt. Nichols, do not credit the story of the mates that the captain was addicted to drunkenness. Capt. Nichols was well known here by reliable and influential men, and they do not credit one word of this charge. The U. S. District Attorney (who is not acquainted with marine matters) took full control of the prosecution before U. S. Commissioner Sambola, and the dismissal of the case and discharge of the crew with the evidence before him, seems a mystery to all fair thinking men. Previous to the hearing I had called upon the U. S. District Attorney, and he promised that a thorough investigation should take place. On the next day after the discharge of the crew, Mr. Norton (of the firm of Messrs. Norton & Bell) and I called upon the U. S. District Attorney, represented the injustice done Capt. Nichols' name and the reproach his family must unjustly bear, and asked him that if we prosecuted the mate if the case could not be carried to the courts. He replied that he could not find a case against the officers unless there was fresh evidence. He appeared unwilling to prosecute, and we were forced to discharge the crew, and the only witnesses were the seamen, who would at best be unwilling witnesses. After getting legal advice on the subject, we concluded that we could not prosecute with any hope of success, as the second investigation would end as the first in the discharge of the party or parties suspected. I maintain that the mate being in charge and the crew guarding the captain, were responsible for his life. Yesterday Mr. Garey, chief mate, found the missing keys to five pairs of irons, in a corner of one of the berths in the forecastle. I sincerely believe that had a parallel case occurred in any other country, or been tried perhaps in any other State of the Union, that the guilty parties would never have escaped. This is a fair specimen of the protection our government offers its loyal ship-masters and sea-faring people generally. This is a matter of vital importance to every one employed in our merchant marine, and will at least show them how little protection we have. Our ship has lost a profitable voyage by this deviation, yet this loss is secondary to the disappointment we feel in not being able to reach the guilty parties. I am sir, very respectfully yours,

E. D. P. NICKELS, Master Ship Resolute.

SEARSMONT. The ladies of the M. E. society will hold a levee and entertainment at Knights Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th.

BUCKSPORT. Capt. W. B. Conant, of Belfast, was in town last week visiting his nephew, Mr. Cushman, who is a Student at the Seminary....S. P. Hall was confined to his house several days last week with a severe cold....John Buck, our enterprising stock dealer, is also reported sick with a slow fever....Rev. M. W. Prince preached at the Methodist church on Saturday night, to the delight of a large congregation...Mr. Moses, the popular landlord of the Robinson house, has been quite sick but is now rapidly recovering....Capt J. G. Stover master of the ship Daniel Barnes, from Hong Kong to New York, is expected to arrive early next month. He will meet with a warm welcome from a host of friends....Ice cutting has begun at the pond....Large quantities of wood have been hauled to our market within a few days. The best quality of green wood sells for $5 a cord....The meetings at the Methodist church are to continue through the week. Much interest is manifested ... The Rev. Daniel Dorchester, of Boston, has been secured to preach and lecture at the coming dedication of the new organ. The old organ to be removed from the Methodist church has been sold to the Methodist church in Patten Maine....The manly words spoken by the Journal are much appreciated in Bucksport, and we are about ready to vote that the Journal is the best family paper in the State.... The temperance meeting Sunday P. M. was largely attended. Very interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Chalmers, Clark and Gerry of the Bangor Reform Club and by Mr. Crabtree of Surry. Bucksport is one of the banner towns in the temperance work and a most vigorous campaign is being waged. We wish them great success.

SWANVILLE. The high wind of last week blew down the barn of Arno Brown.

THORNDIKE. The Dirigo brass band of North Montville gave a concert at Harmon's Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th. The hall was well filled and the band gave some excellent music. The band is a new one, having been organized but a little over a year. The members are all young men of good character, and will be a fine looking band when they get their uniforms.....Peter Harmon's serenade party came off on Friday night, Jan. 27th. The hall was filled to overflowing. The first part of the evening's entertainment consisted of a sociable, after which all who wished joined in a social dance which was kept up until a late hour.....Hay is coming in in large quantities, and the farmers are now beginning to market their potatoes. The best qualities are worth 90 cents.

CASTINE. The Boston Comedy Co. have been playing to fair audiences in Town Hall, during the past week....The unoccupied part of Sargent & Son's store, is being fitted up by Dr. Wallace for an office and drug store....The Castine Brick Co., are erecting on their premises, a new building 24x30ft. two stories, to be used for a boarding house for their brickmakers ...Capt. A. M. Webster has sold the Schr. Railroad to Capt. Keene of Waldoboro.... A delegation of Odd Fellows from Bluehill, visited the new lodge here on Monday evening, and were cordially entertained....The remains of Miss Martha Stevens, a former resident of Castine, were brought here on Wednesday week for interment.... Mr. Willard Devereux, an old resident, died last week, aged about 72 years....During the cold weather last week, ex-councillor Fogg passed this way. He will probably chronicle a cold day, as his experience in this vicinity....The Castine House, after being remodelled, will be styled the El Dorado.

JACKSON. One of the aged residents of this town, Mrs. Olive Brackett, died January 18; she was 79 years of age. Funeral on the Friday following from the residence of her son, David Brackett.... G. E. Brackett Lodge, I. O. of G. T., elected officers for the ensuing quarter, on Thursday evening last. The following are among the principal officers: W. C. T., M. S. Stiles, Jr.; W. V. T., Ruth W. Carpenter; W. S., F. H. Brown; W. F. S., Ralph Croxford; W. T., Susie Brown. This lodge continues very prosperous. Their new hall is now fully furnished, having recently purchased some new settees from the manufactory of J. Batchelder & Sons, W. Waterville....The transfers of oxen and steers are of frequent occurrence; and the prices seem to have an upward tendency....Farmers are improving all the good travelling that is furnished to them (which is very little) in marketing their hay and potatoes, both of which are bringing fair prices. Hay is worth from $12 to $15. Potatoes from 75 to 90 cts. at Brooks Station....Some of the teams which started for the Aroostook woods to haul bark about two weeks since, have already returned, the teamsters considering the labor required of them too great for the compensation. They were obliged to make one trip per day on an 18 mile road.

BROOKS. A cold wave Monday and Tuesday of last week with the mercury wandering among the twenties....Rachel Bowen one of our old residents, wife of Joseph Bowen, died last Wednesday at the age of fifty-seven. She had been an invalid for some fifteen years, and a part of the time a great sufferer. She was born in the town of Durham and removed here with her parents from Richmond when young. She was well and widely known, and leaves a large circle of mourning friends. Funeral at the house of her son-in-law, W. C. Rowe, on Sunday last. Discourse by W. C. Wade. ....S. L. Dodge has purchased the Noah Johnson house and removed it to the village and will make a carriage house of it....The firm of Lane, Jones, and Roberts, consisting of Charles E. Lane, J. W. Jones, and F. W. Roberts, have purchased the kit making machinery of Mr. Pottle, formerly operated in the foundry building in Belfast, and are now enlarging their mill, preparatory to putting it in at the village. They are also buying and hauling stock and expect to be ready to operate in about three weeks. They will, in connection with the making of kits, make pails, chair stock, and net-buoys. They have secured a large quantity of growth suited to their wants, and are having orders for samples and prices. The demand for kits seems unlimited, at least so far as their capacity to supply is concerned. They expect to operate night and day during the season of greatest water supply, and their capacity will be about two hundred kits per day. They will make three sizes, of fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five or thirty pounds capacity; also one line of kits with a cover head and bail, a new style that is now called for. They will also work that part of their stock adapted into butter tubs. The kits are four hooped, with two heads. The hoops of brown or yellow ash, from trees of good growth, and got out by what is known to hoop men and coopers as the "racking process." These hoops for the present will be obtained from Unity at four dollars per thousand. Second growth pine is the timber preferred for making kits and it is worth out little for anything else at present hereabouts. The supply is quite plentiful. In addition to this, fir, spruce, bass wood and poplar can be used. Ash, fir and white hemlock make good butter tubs, cedar is used for net-buoys, and maple, birch and beech for chair stock, with now and then an order for fancy lots in cherry-tree or some other rarer wood. This enterprise promises to add much to the industrial resources of the place, and we have power and resources for others of a similar character. A firm would find it profitable to engage in "handle stock" making. That is, making handles for hails, knives, awls and various tools and implements. Still another might do well at small wooden box making. Every enterprise well carried out of a like nature aids the town and community....The village schools closed Friday. The first was under the tuition of Mr. P. E. Luce, who goes from here to the Head of the Tide, for a spring term of Grammar grade. The second was under the instruction of Mr. Samuel N. Haskell, of Mechanic's Falls, a very successful teacher, as this his second term in town illustrates....Dist. Dep. G. M. Cargill paid his annual visit to Marsh River Lodge Wednesday. The Lodge is in a very satisfactory condition.

The high price of provisions in our markets has caused the importation of Irish potatoes and German beans. The latter pay an advolorum duty of ten per cent and are quoted in the New York market at $2 50 to $3.00 per bushel.

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Correctea Weekly for the Journal.

By C. H. SARGENT, No. 8, Main Street.

PRODUCE MARKET.		PRICES PAID PRODUCERS	
Apples ℔ bush,	35@75	Hay ℔ ton,	$10.00@15.00
" dried, ℔ lb	5@6	Hides ℔ lb,	6@7
Beans, pea, bush	3.00@3.25	Lamb ℔ lb,	0@0
" Medium	$2.50@3.00	Lamb Skins,	$1.30@1.60
" Yellow-eyes	2 25@2.50	Mutton ℔ lb,	6@7
Butter ℔ lb,	20@22	Oats ℔ bush,	45@50
Beef ℔ lb,	6@8	Potatoes,	90@100
Barley ℔ bush,	50@60	Round Hog ℔ lb	8@8½
Cheese ℔ lb,	12@14	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ lb,	10@12	Turkey ℔ lb,	12@14
Calf Skins ℔ lb,	12½	Veal ℔ lb,	6@6½
Duck ℔ lb,	12@14	Wool, washed, ℔ lb,	35
Eggs ℔ doz.,	20	Wool, unwashed, ℔ lb,	27
Fowl ℔ lb,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$5.00@600
Geese ℔ lb,	12@14	Wood, soft,	$3.00@3.50

RETAIL MARKET.			
Beef, Corned, ℔ lb,	5@8	Lime ℔ bbl.,	$1.25
Butter, Salt, ℔ box,	20	Oat Meal ℔ lb,	5
Corn ℔ bush,	81	Onions ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cracked Corn ℔ bush,	81	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	14@20
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	81	Pollock ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cheese ℔ lb,	14@16	Pork ℔ lb,	11@12
Cotton Seed ℔ cwt.	1.75	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb,	5@6	Rye Meal, ℔ lb,	3½
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	12@16	Shorts ℔ cwt.,	$1.30
Clover Seed, ℔ lb,	12@21	Sugar ℔ lb,	8½@10½
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$8.00@10.00	Salt, T. I., ℔ bush,	40
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.35	S. Potatoes ℔ lb,	0@0
Lard ℔ lb,	13@14	Wheat Meal, ℔ lb,	4½@5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. & B. EX. CO'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We wish to inform our friends and the public that Geo. W. Crockett is no longer connected with this company in any manner. Further that we still intend to do a general express business from Bangor to Boston and immediate landings, and with fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to have a share of the public business. Any demand against said company from Oct. 1, 1881, to date, will be promptly paid. E. C. DANFORTH & CO.

Belfast, Jan. 18, 1882.—6w3

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 envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 6m44

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 26th, by Rev. S. Goodenough, Mr. Walter R. Pearson of Lawrence, Mass., and Miss Isabelle F. Libby of Belfast.

In this city, Jan. 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. A. Ross, Mr. George S. Wentworth of Boston, Mass., and Miss Annette Small of Belfast.

In this city, Jan. 26th, by Rev. C. E. Libby, Edward C. Pike and Frances N. Park, both of Searsport.

In this city, Jan. 30th, by Rev. C. E. Libby, Willis E. Hamilton, of Swanville, and Mary Ella Hoag, of Belfast.

In Waldo, Jan. 1st, by S. Kingsbury, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Beckwith and Miss Henrietta F. Bixby, both of Waldo.

In Islesboro, Jan. 18th, by Rev. C. M. Rhoades, Mr. Lincoln Farnsworth and Miss Lilla M. Hatch both of Islesboro.

In Castine, Jan. 21st, by Alfred Hooper, Esq., Mr. Joseph A. Lawrence, Supt. Manhattan Mine, Brooksville, and Nellie Grindle of Castine.

In Castine, Jan. 21st, Mr. Lewis Staples and Miss Susan Clement, both of Castine.

In Bucksport, Jan. 13th, Harry C. White and Miss Nellie S. McKinley, both of Bucksport.

In Damariscotta, Jan. 16th, Wm. H. Hull of Damariscotta, and Carro E. Mathews of Warren.

In Jefferson, Jan. 8th, Roscoe G. Linscott of Jefferson, and Augusta A. Kaler of Washington.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 7th, Mr. Rockwell S. Spencer and Mrs. Mary A. Hazelton, both of Ellsworth.

In Milbridge, Jan. 18th, Mr. Joseph H. Adams of Cherryfield, and Miss Inez Foster of Milbridge.

DIED.

In this city, Mary E. Nutter, of Palermo, aged 28 years and 2 months.

In this city, Jan. 27th, Samuel B. Gillum, aged 57 years and 7 months.

In this city, Jan. 31st, Mrs. Benjamin French, aged about 70 years.

In Stockton, Jan. 22d, Mr. Adelbert Crockett, aged 37 years and 10 months.

In Wayne, Iowa, Jan. 26th, Mrs. Nancy Peavey, late of Swanville, Me.

In Bangor, Jan. 26th, Mrs. Mary Slattery.

In Rockville Centre, N. Y., Jan. 23d, Chas. Lewis Whittemore, son of Capt. W. D. Whittemore, formerly of Camden, aged 22 years and 1 month.

In Rockland, Jan. 21st, Shephard Gray, aged 68 years, 9 months and 12 days.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 18th, Charles C. McLean, aged 18 years and 5 days.

In Bar Harbor, Jan. 9th, Huldah Higgins, aged 89 years and 15 days.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 25th, schrs. Geo. Shattuck, Hart, Boston; Freddie L. Porter, Clark, do.

Jan. 26th, schr. Hero, Lowe, Boston.

" 28th, schr. Warrington, Randlet, Bucksport.

" 29th, schr. Brunette, Babbage, Portland.

" 30th, schrs. Morris W. Child, Torry, Boston; Charlotte N. Morgan, Sparrow, do; W. D. Cargill, Low, do; Mahaska, Merriman, New York.

SAILED.

Jan. 29th, schrs. Hero, Lowe, Boston; Nathan Clifford, Jones, do.

Listen to the Song we Sing!

—AT THE—

WE Ladies' Exchange! AND

MR. AND MRS.

MEAN A. D. CHASE WE

OFFER

WHAT French ALL WOOL Plaids CAN'T

At 33c., cost 52 1-2 and 67 1-2.

WE English Toilet Quilts, "MOVE

At 87 1-2c.

Marsailles Quilts,

SAY At $1.30, advertised down town at $1.50. Precisely the same Quilt. AWAY."

Black Cashmeres,

At $1.00 per yard, cannot be duplicated in this city for less than $1.25. This is the Cashmere that has created such excitement among the Dress Makers of Belfast.

BLANKETS

In 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4

At Cost!

Cloaks & Shawls!

AT LESS THAN COST.

DRESS GOODS

In short lengths and remnants,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

CRASH

All Linen 20 inches wide at 7 cents.

Naumkeag Satteen Jeans

At 12 cents.

CLARKS & COATS COTTON

55 cents per dozen.

Our Store is the largest and best lighted (day and night) of any in this city, and we guarantee to every customer the quality and price of all our merchandise to be as good and as low as can be bought in the State.

MR. & MRS.

A. D. CHASE.

Belfast, Jan. 26, 1882.—3w4

FIREMEN'S

LEVEE & BALL

—AT—

HAYFORD OPERA HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 2, 1882.

BENEFIT

Washington Engine Co. No. 5.

FLOOR DIRECTOR:

JAMES S. HARRIMAN,

MUSIC BY

Sanborn's Orchestra,

ASSISTED BY

J. F. Meservey and J. H. Doherty, of Rockland.

Admission, including supper, - 50c.
" without supper, - 25c.

Supper served from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. 5w3

NORTH BELFAST HIGH SCHOOL,

HEAD OF THE TIDE.

The Spring Term will begin

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27th,

and continue ten weeks under the instruction of

PRINCE E. LUCE, Principal,

Teacher of High English, Sciences, Languages, &c. and

IRVING M. LUCE, Assistant,

Teacher of Common English and Primary Grade.

TUITION:

Primary Grade	$1.50
Common English	2.75
Higher "	3.75
Languages	1.00

Thorough and practical instruction in all branches usually taught in High Schools and Academies. Good board can be obtained from $2.00 to $3.00 per week. Plenty of conveniences for self-boarding. For further particulars address or consult the Principal at this place, or

A. C. ELLINGWOOD, Agent.

Head of Tide, Belfast, Jan. 24, 1882.—4w5*

VEST MAKERS!

FOR THE NEXT

60 Days

I WANT ALL THE

FIRST-CLASS VEST MAKERS

THAT THERE ARE IN WALDO COUNTY, and my neighbors can have the poor ones. There is nothing lhean about me you notice. I have plenty of work and shall continue to pay CASH as long as my money lasts, and I have my cellar full of it now. Call and see me.

GEO. A. QUIMBY.

Belfast, Feb. 2, 1882.—1m5

DR. LOMBARD

INFORMS his friends and customers that he will be absent for some weeks, and that his dental rooms will be in charge of DR. E. W. MEADER, of Lewiston, a first-class practitioner, who cannot fail to give satisfaction. 6w4

EXPLANATORY NOTICE!

Geo. W. Burkett

Would notify his patrons that it is impossible for us to guarantee duplicates of the goods advertised, and as soon as the lots are closed they will be withdrawn from our advertisement and new items substituted, consequently it would be advisable to review our columns each week.

The entire stock has been MARKED DOWN, and the crowds that visited this establishment last week prove the public are wide awake and appreciate the bargains placed before them. Our force has been inadequate to give each customer the time and attention usually demanded, we therefore ask the indulgence of our patrons, and in order to obviate the difficulty of showing specialties in every department of our LARGE STOCK we have decided to classify our goods for each day of the week, and place upon our counters the entire assortment of goods mentioned below, with the view of closing out the entire lots. On

THURSDAY,

We shall open for inspection and sale over $2,000 worth of White Goods, Tablings, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Lace Piques, Nottingham Laces, Bed Spreads, Gents' White Shirts, Linen Hdkfs., Pillow Shams, Hamburg Edges, Swiss Embroideries.

FRIDAY,

We shall offer at a sacrifice all the Dress Goods in stock, when we mention All-Wool Shoodahs 1 1-4 yard wide, marked down from 62 1-2c. to 45c. per yard, you can realize what we mean by reduction of prices. Our Dress Goods stock is large and comprises splendid shades and qualities of all kinds.

SATURDAY,

We treat you to rare bargains in Cottons, Prints, Cheviots, Cambrics, Silesias, Tickings, Flannels, Gents' Woolen Goods, Cloakings, Ready Made Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters.

MONDAY,

We cut down the prices on Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Fixtures, Carpet Sweepers, Ladies and Gents' Underwear, Yarns, Worsted Goods, Felt Skirts, Blankets.

TUESDAY,

We shall make a specialty of closing out our Stock of Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Neck Ties, Jewelry, Corsets, Buttons, Edges, Silk Hdkfs., etc.

WEDNESDAY,

We shall offer for sale the FEW GOODS left in all the departments of our stock!! It is useless for us to attempt to advertise the prices on all of our goods, the space will not admit. We simply state that the public will never have an opportunity to supply their wants in this line at prices so ASTONISHINGLY LOW. 4

Geo. W. Burkett,

83 Main St., - City Block.

H. H. JOHNSON & CO.

Closing Out Sale!

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS

WE SHALL OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We are determined to close our stock, and in order to do so we have made prices that will astonish any customer. If you wish to save money now is the time to purchase

Black Beavers, Cloakings,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

Shawls, Cloaks, &c.,

For we are selling them at prices less than they they can be bought from the manufactory. Our line of

Black Cashmeres,

Colored Cashmeres,

Dress Goods, Black Silks,

Trimming Satins & Velvets,

—AND—

Towels, Quilts, Table Linens,

Will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before named.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, Hoods, Clouds and Leggins.

In fact all of our stock of

FANCY GOODS!

have been marked down to close.

Our patrons delighted and our competitors terribly indignant at what they call ruining the business by our

LOW PRICES.

Buy your goods in a store where there is PLENTY OF DAYLIGHT, where you can distinguish colors.

Be sure and examine our stock before purchasing. 5w2

H. H. Johnson & Co.

STILL

Greater Bargains

OFFERED AT

GEO. W. BURKETT'S

WE OPEN THIS DAY

1 Case CORALINE CORSETS

At 75c. each, sold everywhere at $1.00.

4 PIECES BLACK CASHMERE,

Drap De Tete Finish, 95c. This is the CELEBRATED CASHMERE that sells for $1.00.

1,000 DOZ. SPOOL COTTON,

(100 yds.) 10c. per doz.

2000 Yds 3-4 Remnant Brown Cotton,

4c. per yard.

1000 yds. Naumkeag Satteen Jeans

(Remnants) 10c. per yard.

3 Cases Best Quality Dress Prints,

Only 5c. per yard, sold everywhere at 8c.

3 Doz. Elegant Shetland Shawls in Blue,

At $1.00, worth $1.75.

1000 Yds. BLEACHED COTTONS

(Short Lengths) 8c. per yard.

Kid Gloves, 3 Button,

At 50c., marked down from 75c.

LACING KIDS, FOSTER PATENT,

$1.25, marked down from $1.75.

10 DOZ. LADIES' UNDERVESTS & PANTS

At 25c., sold in this city at 37½c.

NOTTINGHAM LACES

From 25c. to $1.00 per yard. Every lady should take this opportunity of buying from this lot as we shall close them at a GREAT

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Wonderful Surgical Operation—Removal of Urinary Stones from the Bladder—Successful.

Mr. Simeon Tietsell, of Saugerties, N. Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they call Stricture of the Urethra, without benefit. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi or Stones in the Bladder. The doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife and then gave his great Blood Specific, "Favorite Remedy," to prevent their reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and perfect.

While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Bilious Disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women. Try it. Your druggist has it, and its cost is only one dollar a bottle. The lucky man is he who puts this advice in practice. Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Doctor 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. 1m3

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

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ 4

1yr16

Diphtheria.

A **cold** or **sore throat** may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by **consumption** or **diphtheria**. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so **quickly** and **surely** in such cases as **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.** The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is **not an experiment.** It has been before the public for **forty years,** and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. CHOCKLEY, Williamsville, N. Y.

For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—BARTON SHEPARD.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider the PAIN KILLER an invaluable family remedy.—GEO. B. LEWIS, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. POINCE, Lowndes, Co.

Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail. JAS. Lewis, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using PAIN KILLER for rheumatism twenty-five years ago, and have used it ever since. I have found no medicine to take its place.—B. W. LYON, Druggist, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We could not be without it.—A. F. BOURN, Liberty Mills, Ind.

For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.—GEO. HOWARD, Wilmington, N. C.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis and sore throat was so painful I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—J. WILKINSON.

Dr. WALTON writes from Caledonia: Your PAIN KILLER cures diphtheria and sore throat so alarmingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

Mrs. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.

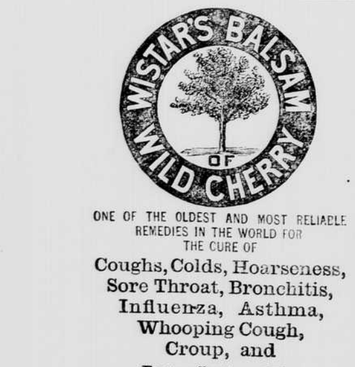
For CHILLS and FEVER PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails.

Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.

All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, **Providence, R. I.**

1yr25



ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and

Every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

"It does not dry up a cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED by articles bearing similar names. Be sure you get

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

with the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

1yreow48

AUCTION!

At Knights' Hall, Searsmont Village,

Four Saturdays in succession, commencing

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882,

From 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

I shall sell at auction any article from my entire stock of goods, but shall make a specialty of

BUFFALOES, HUDSON BAY

—AND—

JAPANESE WOLF ROBES.

Come one and all, both ladies and gents, and have your lists made out of what you want to buy, for I shall put up anything in my stock that is called for. My stock of goods is acknowledged by all that have seen them to be the best in Waldo County.

N. B. I may on some articles claim a bid myself, but in all cases shall bid lower than they cost me, which I claim is lower than any store in the country. 3

E. L. BEAN, Searsmont, Me.

Wild Weather Outside.

Wild weather outside where the brave ships go,
And fierce from all quarters the four winds blow—
Wild weather and cold, and the great waves swell,
With chasms beneath them as black as hell.
The waters frolic in Titan play,
They dash the decks with an icy spray;
The spent sails shiver, the lithe masts reel,
And the sheeted ropes are as smooth as steel.
And oh that the sailor were safe once more
Where the sweet wife smiles at the cottage door!

The little cottage, it shines afar
O'er the lurid seas, like the polar star.
The mariner tossed in the jaws of death
Hurls at the storm a defiant breath;
Shouts to his mates through the writhing foam,
"Courage! please God, we shall yet win home!"
Frozen and haggard and wan and gray,
But resolute still; 'tis the sailor's way.
And perhaps—at the fancy the stern eyes dim—
Somebody's praying to night for him.

Ah me, through the drench of the bitter rain,
How bright the picture that rises plain!
Sure he can see, with her merry look,
His little maid crooning her spelling book;
The baby crows from the cradle fair;
The grandam nods in her easy chair;
While hither and yon, with a quiet grace,
A woman flits, with an earnest face.
The kitten purrs, and the kettle sings,
And a nameless comfort the picture brings.

Rough weather outside, but the winds of balm
Forever float o'er this isle of calm.
O friends who read over tea and toast
Of the wild night's work on the storm swept coast,
Think, when the vessels are overdue,
Of the perilous voyage, the baffled crew,
Of stout hearts battling for love and home
Mid the cruel blasts and the curdling foam.
And breathe a prayer from your happy lips
For those who must "go to the sea in ships;"
Ask that the sailor may stand once more
Where the sweet wife smiles in the cottage door.
[From Harper's Magazine for February.

Gems of Thought.

The dissolution of forms is no loss in the mass of matter. [Pliny.

Absence in love is like water upon fire; a little quickens, but much extinguishes it. [Hannah More.

Who would venture on the journey of life if compelled to begin at the end? [Mme. de Maintenon.

Error would be mobbed in the streets if she did not go disguised in the garb of truth. [Rev. Dr. Deems.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself everybody else is dissatisfied with him. [Arab Proverb.

We are not that we are, nor do we treat or esteem each other for such, but for that we are capable of being. [Thoreau.

Large rivers, great trees, wholesome plants and wealthy persons are not created for themselves, but to be of service to others. [Hindu.

What a rich man uses and gives, constitutes his real wealth. That which then hoardest, whose is it? Other covetous men will sport with it. [Hitopaessa.

Gold hath been the ruin of many. * * * * Watching for riches consumeth the flesh, and the care thereof driveth away sleep. [Apocryphal Old Testament.

If a man makes money at the expense of his virtue, he dishonors his soul. He sells honor for gold. All the gold on earth is of no value compared with virtue. [Plato

He who increases worldly goods increases care; but he who increases servants increases theft; but he who increases in knowledge of the Sacred Law increases in life. [Talmud.

What we employ in charitableness during our lives is given away from ourselves. What we bequeath at our death is given from others only, as our nearest relations. [Atterbury.

There is no Christian duty that is not to be sensoned and set off with cheerfulness, which, in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses, may yet be done well, in the vale of tears. [Milton.

The legitimate aim of criticism is to direct attention to the excellent. The bad will dig its own grave, and the imperfect may be safely left to that final neglect from which no amount of present undeserved popularity can rescue it. [Bovee.

Goodness answers to the theological virtue of charity, and admits no excess but error. The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel or man come into danger by it. [Bacon.

Temperance Topics.

IN MAINE.

The grand jury of Portland have reported 112 liquor indictments.

The legal campaign against the York County rumsellers is being hotly waged.

The Farmington Chronicle notes an increasing interest in the temperance cause in that place.

The Press says that David Murdock, of Portland sentenced Tuesday, to three months' imprisonment for liquor selling was pardoned, Thursday, by Governor Plaisted.

Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, formerly of Bangor, and widely known for his grand work in the cause of temperance, is now laboring in the good work in Massachusetts.

A Westfield liquor dealer was, last week, the recipient of a postal superinscribed "Mr.——Rumseller, Westfield. Please attend the funeral of a man whom you have tried to kill for the last ten years. Signed, "Justice."

Weekly Temperance meetings are held in East Corinth. The Sentinel says: "The meetings are opening bravely and we hope that the people of the town will continue to take an active interest in them. The influence of the meetings is already being felt in our town and it needs only continued interest and work in the cause to make these meetings a power for good in our town.

The Boston Transcript says: There are about one thousand secret liquor saloons in Maine, but it is said that they do not sell an average of two dollars' worth of liquor annually to an inhabitant. A friend who has traveled in the Dirigo State thinks that two dollars' worth of such liquor as they sell in Maine ought to keep an entire township intoxicated for a month.

In Cumberland county there is a movement to determine whether prohibition prohibits. The grand jury have reported over one hundred indictments. The Evening Item says on Sunday between seventy-five and one hundred Portland liquor dealers met and formed themselves into an association. They propose to force a trial on *every* indictment found by the grand jury, for liquor selling, and adopt this plan to further their ends. At the meeting a large sum of money was subscribed, and eminent legal talent will be employed in defence of those who were indicted. That is a better investment of their profits than re stocking.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Teetotallers will be delighted to learn that a temperance movement of no ordinary strength has begun in France.

The St. Albans hotels are open again, and the Temperance committee will abate none of its vigilance in punishing sales of liquor therein.

On the occasion of the opening of a Sailors' Home at Dundee, Scotland, recently, the Earl of Dalhousie contrasted the condition of sailors at present with that of twenty years ago, and said that drunkenness in the English navy was now almost unknown.

There was so much drunkenness in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the Christmas holiday that the city council passed a special ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on New Year's Day.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, in a recent speech, said: "The rum power is making desperate efforts to break the force of prohibition in this State, but you need have no fear; we have raised the black flag on the whiskey traffic, and neither propose to give nor ask quarter."

In a Michigan letter to the Portland Press, Neal Dow says: The refusal of the last Legislature to submit the question to the people of constitutional prohibition, has very much exasperated them. I am told that three fourths of the people of the State are in favor of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. They say this is true of Democrats as well as of Republicans.

Prohibition seems to be making considerable headway in the South, particularly in Alabama. On the first of January the prohibitory liquor laws passed by the Legislature, having been endorsed by the people, went into effect in Etowah, Limestone, Tallapoosa, Butler, Lowndes, Coffee, Macon and several other counties. In several other counties prohibition went into effect soon after the adjournment of the Alabama Legislature. It is questionable whether more than a corporal's guard could have been found in favor of prohibition in these counties fifteen years ago.

The liquor laws in New Hampshire are not enforced, and there is an alarming increase of intemperance and debauchery. Gov. Bell being asked what the trouble is says: "The chief reason why the statute is violated in populous places is because the inhabitants do not feel strongly enough about the matter to prosecute offenders. The liquor interest in those localities is powerful, and does hard, and only vigorous and persistent efforts on the part of temperance people can subdue it." A temperance revival is what is wanted everywhere. When that comes, then the public will appreciate the value of a good law. Until then the law is a farce.

TOLERABLY PROSPEROUS. We are now, as a nation, out of debt, we are owners of our productive machinery, and our surplus annual earnings are nearly if not quite enough to meet all the demands for additions to it. We pay in taxes to the general government a hundred millions of dollars a year more than the government returns to us in its expenditures; we are building, mostly out of our resources, new railroads by the thousands of miles; the new buildings put up in New York city alone during the past year absorbed nearly fifty millions of dollars, and similar building activity has prevailed more or less all over; the deposits in our savings banks increase by tens if not hundreds of millions annually; the western farmers, who used to pay ten per cent. per annum for money on bond and mortgage, are now either out of debt altogether, or borrow of their neighbors at six per cent.; and so abundant has capital become that lenders as a rule, are content with five per cent. for long loans on good security where they used to get seven, and four per cent. where they used to get six. [New York Sun.

The Guardians of Our Coast.

With such a record it is no longer a marvel that the American life saving institution has taken so firm a hold of the public heart. The territory which it guards—ten thousand or more miles—is divided into twelve districts. The Atlantic coast presents one long succession of varied dangers, beginning with Maine where the capricious currents are forever playing sly games about the narrow capes, reefs, sunken rocks, and peaks of islands half submerged, paving the coast like the teeth in a shark's jaw, taking in Cape Cod, the great arm of sand forty miles outward and upward with its half-sunken, ever-shifting sand-bars, the islands and the rough rocky points on the Rhode Island coast—dreadful to mariners—and the long unpeopled six hundred miles of beach from Montauk Point, Long Island, to Cape Fear, North Carolina, terminating with the arid coral formation of the coast of Florida, five hundred miles in extent. The great lakes, a group of enormous inland seas with twenty five hundred miles of American coast-line, are subject to sudden and violent gales, which pile up seas so stupendous that anchored vessels are swept fore and aft, often causing their complete destruction; while others, running for shelter in harbors, miss the narrow entrances, and are blown helpless upon the jutting piers or the still more dangerous beach. The stations consist of three classes severally denominated life saving stations, life-boat stations, and houses of refuge. Each of the twelve districts is provided with a local superintendent, who must be a resident of the district, and familiarly acquainted with its inhabitants. His compensation is one thousand dollars per annum, with the exception of those on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, who, having too many stations to look after to attend to other business, are paid fifteen hundred dollars apiece. These officers are required to give from twenty to thirty thousand dollar bonds, as disbursing agents, being intrusted with the payment of the men under them, in addition to their general duties. They are responsible for the selection of the keepers of the stations—a duty requiring much knowledge and excellent judgment—who are not, however, confirmed without the acquiescence of the inspector, who is supposed to have no local interests or prejudices. The crews are chosen by the keepers. The keepers and crews are examined by a board of inspectors, consisting of an officer of the revenue marine, a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, and an expert surfman whose qualifications are well known, to determine by a good judgment wholly impartial their character, good health and general fitness. This board is empowered to dismiss all incompetent men on the spot, and require the keeper to employ others without delay. The whole work is under constant inspection. An officer of the revenue marine, Captain James H. Merryman, is the chief inspector, and assigns from his office in New York an assistant inspector to every district. The stations are visited frequently, and the men examined in the exercises of the apparatus drill, and obliged to give verbal reasons for every step in their operations. They are trained with their life-boats in the surf, in the use of the life dress, in saving drowning persons by swimming to their relief, in the methods of restoring the partially drowned, and in signalizing. Everything in and about the station moves with military precision. When a wreck is attended with loss of life, a rigid examination follows to see if any of the men have been guilty of misconduct and neglect of duty. The keepers are empowered to protect the interests of the government from smuggling, and they guard all property that comes ashore from a wreck until its rightful owner appears. They are charged with the care and order of the station and the boats and apparatus; and they must keep accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditures, journalize all transactions, and maintain all necessary correspondence with superior officers. Thus it appears they must possess a certain amount of education and high integrity, as well as surfmanship, intrepidity and commanding qualities. They are paid four hundred dollars each per annum. The crews receive forty dollars per month during the active season, which upon the sea-coast is from September 1 to May 1, and upon the lakes from the opening to the close of navigation, or from about May 1 to December 15. [Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for February.

Boston, says the Traveller, foregoes the luxury of a World's Fair because she does not want to excite the envy of those cities that cannot afford it.

Mrs. Partington says.

Don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe attack of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus ultra* of medicines.

The facetious postage stamp clerk who told a man that asked for two twos that this was not an asthetic post office is now looking for a new situation.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

It is all humbug about tramps being lazy and not willing to exert themselves. One of them, near Marshall, chased a a farmer a mile and a half with a club.

Living Witnesses.

The hundreds of hearty and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

Washington is to have a paper called Common Sense. Like all other new papers, it will fill a want long felt in its own neighborhood.

Rescued From Death

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the medicines I have taken since my sickness."

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES SCROFULA AND ACUE. CURES BILIOUSNESS. CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES SKIN DISEASES. CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility &c.*

The Best Remedy Known to Man.

12,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate lady, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.

This is to certify that I had Chronic Diarrhœa for fifty years, and have used all the medicine I have heard recommended, tried all the doctors within thirty miles, and paid out over two hundred dollars, all to no purpose. I procured from an agent, some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and it helped me immediately. The disease has now entirely left me, and I consider myself well. I advise all sufferers to try it. WILLIAM GRANT.

Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.

I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, which greatly benefited me. MISS MARY T. GROVES.

York, York Co., Me.

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has greatly benefited me for Dyspepsia and Difficulty of the Nervous System. I would not be without it. J. A. WITHAM.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby. MRS. S. RICHARDSON.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 1y45

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., N. Y. City.

Boston Marine Insurance Company.

Capital Paid in, $1,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Capital, 1881	$1,000,000.00
" 1880	500,000.00
Increase	$500,000.00
Assets, 1881	$2,366,535.18
" 1880	1,483,873.58
Increase	$882,661.60
Reserve for Re-Insurance and unpaid losses, 1881	940,766.39
" " 1880	583,567.23
Increase	$357,199.16
Premiums received, 1881	$1,528,097.24
" " 1880	1,008,344.65
Increase	$519,722.61
Number of risks taken, 1881	35,587
" " " 1880	19,231
Increase	16,356
Net surplus, 1881	$425,708.79
Dividends paid	75,000.00
	$500,708.79
Net surplus, 1880	400,306.35
Increase	$100,402.44

DIRECTORS.

S. C. BLANCHARD,	F. H. ODIORNE,
BAKER McNEAR,	FRANK R. DOLE,
WILLIAM H. HILL,	M. F. PICKERING,
FRANK N. THAYER,	JAMES LITTLEFIELD,
THOMAS DANA,	GEORGE HINMAN,
RANSOM B. FULLER,	THOMAS H. LORD,
H. J. BOARDMAN,	CHARLES F. PERRY.

BOSTON OFFICE.

17 STATE STREET.

R. B. FULLER, President.

THOMAS H. LORD, Sec'y.

NEW YORK OFFICE.

43 WALL STREET.

HERBERT FULLER.....Vice President.
WARD WILLIAMS.....Asst. Secretary.

2w5

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BELFAST NATIONAL BANK,

Of Belfast, Maine, at the Close of Business on the 31st day of December, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$172,541.05
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	150,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	20,000.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	63,175.74
Banking House	7,500.00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,104.77
Premiums Paid	5,626.00
Checks and other Cash Items	2,282.57
Bills of other Banks	1,597.00
Gold Coin	4,805.00
Silver Coin	87.00
Legal Tenders	1,000.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent. on Circulation	6,750.00
Total	$439,584.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000.00
Surplus Fund	22,500.00
Undivided Profits	9,972.44
National Bank Notes Outstanding	132,000.00
Dividends Unpaid	372.00
Individual Deposits	114,840.19
Total	$429,684.33

I, A. H. BRADBURY, Cashier of the Belfast National Bank of Belfast, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. H. BRADBURY, Cashier.

Correct. Attest:
J. G. BROOKS,
DANIEL FAUNCE,
A. PERRY,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1882.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON,
Justice of the Peace.

1w3

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use *Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*, a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. 26

Call! Call!! Call!!!

AND BRING YOUR

Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c.

TO THE

Belfast Book Bindery!

AND HAVE THEM

Bound in the Neatest Styles!

AND AT

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

As the present year for Magazines soon expires, now is the time to have them bound and thus preserve them. Do not neglect this, order you will—and have a handsome library besides saving your books.

Sabbath School and other Libraries rebound cheap. Repairing neatly done. 23tf

☞ Work called for and delivered if requested. Call and see samples and learn my low prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

14 MAIN STREET, (Over Swift's Shoe Store) **BELFAST.**

H. H. CORBETT.

Foundry & Machine Shop!

THE BELFAST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop is now fairly running, and being equipped with

First-Class Mechanics & Tools,

we are prepared to do work promptly and just as our customers direct.

Mining Machinery & Ship Work

will be made a specialty. Duplicate parts or full sets of nearly all agricultural implements in use in this vicinity in stock or to order. Prices will be made low, and we hope and expect to merit and obtain a liberal patronage.

POWER WITH ROOM TO RENT.

C. J. HALL, Leasee

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—12

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform her many friends and patrons that she has moved from Church street to the rooms over Geo. W. Burgess' in McClintock Block, High street, where she will welcome all. Those in want of a first-class Dress or Cloak Maker are invited to call. Terms reasonable.

MRS. M. A. SNOW.

Belfast, Sept. 15, 1881.—3tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MITCHELL & THOMAS, for the purpose of continuing the business of provision, groceries and manufacturing of confectionery, at Masonic Temple, High St.

J. MITCHELL,
W. F. THOMAS.

Belfast, Jan. 2, 1882.—1

ROOT CUTTERS!

Every Farmer should have one.

Fred Atwood, Winterport, Me.

6w1

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT

for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately **ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N.Y.**

4w3

WANTED.

SOME GREEN HARD WOOD

In exchange for farm implements.

6w6 FERDATWOOD, Winterp ort, Me.

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

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

26tsf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE RUNNERED PUNG,

POLE AND THILLS, NEW. 6w3

FRED ATWOOD, - : - Winterport, Me.

DICKEY, BROWN & MORSE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

Door and Window Frames, Door and Window Screens, Black Walnut and Ash Extension Tables, Pumps, Gutters, Mouldings, Brackets, and Water Wheels. Pine, Black Walnut and Ash lumber always on hand. Job Work of every description. Sash Primed and Glazed.

We shall keep on hand in connection with the above

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, JAPAN,

Door Butts, Knobs, Locks, Latches, Sash Fasts, Door Springs, Blind Hangings, Castors, Picture Knobs, Wire Screens, Screws, Flowered and Plain Ground Double Thick Door Glass and Window Glass.

Our Prices are Reduced to the Lowest for CASH.

All persons building or repairing will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We want a lot of Pine, Brown, Ash, Spruce and Birch Lumber. Should it be a dry year and affect our water power, we shall add steam power to our mill, and shall always be ready to do all jobs that come along.

A. A. DICKEY. W. M. BROWN. W. B. MORSE.

Searsmont, - - Maine.

June 25, 1881.—29

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing. Elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness.

50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

An exquisitely fragrant perfume with delicately lasting properties.

25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This does not mean a combination of Ginger, Bitters, Molasses and Cheap Rum, but is one of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and lungs, &c.

The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Alternation Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Tired Feeling, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism and body pains, you will find a speedy and effectual cure in a dose of Parker's Ginger Tonic.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for any case we cannot cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Lung Disease, Pain in the Side and Back, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Female Weakness, Debility, Dropsy, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Inability to Sleep, Pain in the Kidneys, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Diabetes, Brain Disease, Dizziness, Sudden Sinking Spells, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder and all Inflammatory Diseases, Fever, Ague, Lung Disease, Pain in the Side and Back, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Blood Diseases, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Tired Feeling, Want of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Diabetes, Brain Disease, Dizziness, Sudden Sinking Spells, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Alternation, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Tired Feeling, Kidney Complaints,