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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

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

[Written for the Republican Journal.]

Some Thoughts about Manure Cellars, or Barn Basements.

We believe it to be the interest of every farmer not now having a cellar or basement under his barn or stable, to build one at the first opportunity, or as soon as circumstances may admit. Even if he has to hire money to do it, we believe that it would be found to pay a good dividend, beside the interest. Most of our farms and stables are now so situated that a basement could be easily made under them by a reasonable amount of digging or by raising the building somewhat. If the site is not favorable in most instances they could cheaply be removed to a suitable site. In a rolling, a hilly, an uneven country like Maine, there can hardly be found a farm where there is not somewhere near the farm buidings, a suitable site for a good stable basement. The cellar should open to the south if possible. This is to be preferred for many good reasons. The next best is to the east, the next to the west and last and worst a Northern aspect. It is not necessary that the whole of the basement walls be of stone. The first requisite is good and permanent drainage; then good substantial walls to the height that dirt, loam, or embankment is to come in contact. Then wood may often be substituted to as good a purpose and at much less expense. Every basement should be well lighted and ventilated, and provided with means of closing up tightly in times of the severest weather, as a safeguard against frost. A basement should not have a sink hole, or a cess pool, but be kept dry, light, warm lower than the barn or stable. From such flow noxious or deleterious gasses arise and these can be cheaply provided with a harmless escape. While we endorse all condemnations of dank, damp, malaria breeding holes in the ground, too often tolerated as basements to barn cellars, yet we claim that with properly made and properly kept basements, no such objections or condemnations obtain, and that their utility and use is but little understood by the mass of farmers and not fully by even those in possession of them. The same roof that shelters the barn shelters them. There then no more roofing to maintain, roofing as is well known is the most part of any barn to build and keep in repair. The addition of a basement under a barn adds a story to it, gives valuable feet of room and storage room not otherwise obtained by the farmer, as a rule. In the second story barn is made more permanent by placing a good, substantial foundation and basement under it. This is so apparent that it needs no further argument to make it understood.

The uses of a barn basement are so many and so indispensable that we hardly know where to begin or where to end an enumeration. Storage of farm utensils of bulky proportions, like sleds or sleighs, carts, horse rakes, or other machinery, and shelter for young stock and sheep, are among its uses; but over and above all the rest is the storage and manufacture of manure. This takes the precedence, and it is chiefly in their great utility in this direction that we shall try to consider them.

On the manure crop all the other farm crops depend. With us in these high northern latitudes and long cold winters, it is chiefly during the six months that our cattle are entirely tied at the barn, that the manure crop grows, and grows fastest. It is chiefly that we harvest it, need to apply it in the Spring. It is then of the highest importance that the crop be not only in greatest abundance, but also that it be of the greatest possible efficacy or maturity. It is thrown out, as is the too prevalent practice, to be leached and washed, and operated upon by the elements often under the droppings of the cattle, where the accumulated and concentrated water leaves little else than the coarser parts—it cannot be very valuable for enriching land or making a crop. If it is left in piles to heat and burn and dry fang, it is next to worthless. Under the old way it must leach or burn. It must daily part with its better portions to the insatiable demands of air and sun, of wind and rain. It should be the boast of every farmer how many loads of good manure, whole and unrobbed, he makes, saves and applies each year.

J. W. L.

Wood and Wood Lots.

"Good evening Brother A. Thought would just step in and continue our talk of last week for a few minutes. See you are getting up your wood. Do you cut clean, or pick out the poorer trees?"

"Well, that depends upon circumstances. If I don't care to have it grow up again I cut clean and pile the brush in summer burn, and sow the burnt spots to clover. If the lot is for family use for all coming time, I go carefully through it and pick up all the down stuff, no matter how rotten, as it all helps to make rubbish for the hog-pen and cow tieup; all the dead trees, all the old, large trees that are going backward; all the crooked gnarled trees that will grow more and more undesirable as they increase in size, and such as stand in the way of the development of other and better trees. If there is not room for all let the "fittest survive." This lot is to be cared for in all respects, not as wild land to be left to itself, but as a permanent improvement. Stock of all kinds is to be kept out of it as carefully as from the corn-field."

"Would it not be better to cut clean and let it grow up again?"

"I don't think so. It is better to first go over the lot and take out the large trees unless some are left for special purposes, and then cut all trees as fast as they become a foot or fifteen inches in diameter. Wood of this size is the most profitable to use in all respects. It is of convenient size to handle, is easily prepared; is at the best as to quality, and besides, there is no period of growth when it gains so rapidly as between six inches and a foot through. A careful man with a steady team can go all over his wood-lot with very little damage to growing trees; the roads, if cut with good judgment, doing very little harm."

"How does your wood hold out?"

"O, there's wood enough, and in the country, generally, it is gaining and will continue to gain; and it ought to till these dry, ledgy, barren hill tops are covered with forests which will hold the snow and thus irrigate the valleys, keep up the springs, replenish the streams and catch the summer clouds as they pass over laden with moisture."

"But there is a commonly received opinion that wood is growing scarce, is there not?"

"Yes, but it is not so away from market. With our warmer houses, more economical burners and well filled wood houses, not half the wood is consumed that there was sixty years ago. Indeed, but one thing is necessary to insure wood in abundance for all coming time, that is to keep stock from all lands where you want wood to grow."

"I see you have plenty of dry wood. I suppose you think it economy to burn seasoned fuel?"

"Not only economy but comfort. My wife would sue for divorce if she did not have plenty of dry wood that she could get without going out of doors. And besides, it requires very much less wood if cut up and housed green and well cured under cover, to run a fire. Then the fire can be started quickly at any time and will not go back upon the cook when most needed. The whole matter of fuel and its growth and preservation is one of very much more importance than is usually accorded to it."

"How is it about timber trees, can anything be done in this direction?"

"Very much. We have many kinds of wood now that are worth more for manufactures of various kinds than for fuel. White birch, poplar, hackmatack and spruce are as of ready sale as any products of our country, and can be produced on land worth very little for other use. The birch or hackmatack can be grown quicker than any other of our native, and grows thriftily on the thinnest, poorest and coldest land, and is valuable for both fuel and timber. When land comes into bushes voluntarily, I think it is nature trying her hand at renovation and on poor, rocky land; we had best let matters work."

"Well, I have got some good ideas for which, thanks. Will go home and report for the Rural. [D. H. Thing in Dirigo Rural.

Recommendations from a Journal of Health.

Try popcorn for nausea.
Try cranberry for malaria.
Try a sun-bath for rheumatism.
Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.
Try clam broth for a weak stomach.
Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.
Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat.
Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.
Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.
Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.
Try eating onions and horse radish to relieve dropsical swellings.
Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.
Try the croup tippet when a child is likely to be troubled in that way.
Try a hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.
Try taking your cod liver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.
Try hard cider—a wine-glassful three times a day—for ague and rheumatism.
Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.
Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to remove whooping-cough.
Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.
Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head."
Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.
Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.
Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.
Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.
Try a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in diarrhœa troubles; give freely.
Try a newspaper over the chest, beneath your vest, as a chest-protector in extremely cold weather. [Foote's Health Monthly.

Something New.

Wonder what Atwood will introduce next? We should not be surprised if it took the form of a machine, to be worked by hand, foot or water power, that will find the cows, churn the butter, spank the children, kick tramps off of the front steps, and put wood in the kitchen stove. The Maine Mining Journal says—

Mr. Fred Atwood, of Winterport, the agricultural implement man is about to introduce something new for a scythe. It is made of fine crucible steel, rubber coated, which gives a fine finish, and tempered in oil, giving the scythe a finer cutting razor edge, while the rubber coating will prevent rusting. The scythe will not be polished, thereby avoiding the danger of starting the temper. His hand made axe—oil tempered—is something of a high order and commands a large sale where known.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1556; sheep and lambs, 4000; swine, 16,281; veals, 65; number of western cattle, 1312; northern and eastern cattle, 244.

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

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

Working Oxen—We quote sales of
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $417;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $138;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2500 ℔, $320 for the two pairs; 1 pair girth 6ft., 3 inches, live weight 2200 ℔, $98; 1 pair girth 6 ft., 7 inches live weight 2500 ℔, $110.

Store Cattle—Yearlings, $10@15; two year olds, $14@27; three year olds, $25@45 each. Prices of small cattle depend much upon their value for beef.

Milch Cows—We quote the following sales of 2 springers at $50 each; 1 do for $32 50; 4 do at $42 50 each; 2 extra new milch cows at $90; 2 do and calves at $110 for the two; 15 calves and cows at $20@50 each; 2 new milch cows at $35 each; 3 do at $50 each; 6 do at $40@45 ℔ head.

Sheep and Lambs—Western Sheep and Lambs constituted at Brighton from 5½@6c ℔ ℔, live weight.

Swine — Fat hogs — Prices 6½@7½c ℔ ℔, live weight. Store Pigs sell dull at prices ranging from 7@10c ℔ ℔, live weight.

Mrs. Partington says.

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, 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.

She told him that she could read his mind like an open book, and then softly added "blank book."

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.

Never mind about bringing up your child in the way he should go. He'll go it, never you fear. The question is where will he stop.

Many thousands of women have learned how to be cured of Chronic Weaknesses by addressing H. F. Thayer & Co., 13 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., for descriptive pamphlet.

Fowl should be like the best raisins—good layers.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

The man who pockets everything he can lay his hands on must be a first rate pool player.

Those who suffer with lame back will be glad to learn that one bottle of ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT will cure the most obstinate case. [Courier.

While stingy husbands are not popular, every maiden likes to have her bean very close.

Society Belles.

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

Esculapius practiced medicine even when an infant, which gave rise to the song, "M. D. is the cradle.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. 2w6

A shade came o'er his brow when she beat him about the head with her parasol for coming home late from the club.

Inability to Sleep. After the fatigues of the day's labor, how refreshing and necessary is a quiet sleep! Yet how many are unable to enjoy it! To such, whether the cause be nervous irritability, disordered digestion, or insufficient nutrition, the PERUVIAN SYRUP offers a precious remedy, quieting, strengthening, and reorganizing all the powers.

The Oil City Derrick says a great many people don't go to church for fear they may catch the small-pox. There is danger that the disease might "mark the perfect man."

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

Partnership.

[A little girl addresses the mother of her pet kitten.]

You need not be looking around at me so;
She's my kitten, as much as your kitten, you know,
And I'll take her wherever I wish her to go!

You know very well that, the day she was found,
If I had n't cried, she'd have surely been drowned,
And you ought to be thankful she's here safe and sound!

She is only just crying because she's a goose;
I'm *not* squeezing her—look, now!—my hands are quite loose;
And she may as well hush, for it's not any use.

And *you* may as well get right down and go 'way!
You're not in the thing we are going to play,
And, remember, it isn't your half of the day.

You're forgetting the bargain we made—and so soon!
In the morning she's mine, and yours all afternoon,
And *you* could n't teach her to eat with a spoon!

So don't let me hear you give one single mew.
Do you know what will happen, right off, if you do?
She'll be my kitten mornings and afternoons too!

Margaret Vandegrift, in St. Nicholas for February, 1882.

Susie's Leisure Day.

[From the Christian Register.]

"Susie!" called Mrs. Copeland from the side door.

Susie was having the nicest kind of a time, playing in the shaded street with a number of her girl friends. So no wonder her voice was a trifle impatient, as she responded,—

"Yes; ma'am!"

"It is time to set the table."

"Oh, dear," sighed Susie. "Good-by, girls! I've got to go in."

She opened the gate, and went slowly and rather sullenly up the broad walk.

Her mother had kindled the fire for the evening meal, and was seated at the window improving the last hours of daylight to finish a piece of sewing.

"Oh, dear!" again sighed Susie, flinging the table-cloth across the table, and setting the plates around noisily and not very regularly. "I wish there was no such thing in the world as setting the table, or else I wish we were rich enough to keep a servant. Now, there's Jessie Ramsdell, she doesn't have a thing to do. She can lie in bed in the morning until it is almost time for school, and she never has to be called in from her play to wash the dishes or set the table."

"Do you think you would be happier if you had no home duties to perform?" asked Mrs. Copeland.

"Happier?" echoed Susie. "I should like to try it for just one day! Dear me! there's not enough butter up here for supper, and I suppose I've got to go down in that dark old cellar for more."

She snatched a knife from the tray, opened the cellar door with a bang, and clattered noisily down the stairs.

When she returned with the replenished plate, her mother said; "Straighten the cloth, my dear, and place the dishes more regularly. Now run out in the garden, and get a few flowers for the table, so that it will look inviting to your papa and Robbie. When you come in, I have something to tell you."

This caused Susie to put some life in her movements, and she hurried from the garden to hear what her mother had to tell.

"So you think you would enjoy having nothing to do for a whole day?" asked Mrs. Copeland.

"I guess I would!"

"Well, to-morrow is Saturday. As there is no school, you can have the day for yourself."

"O mamma, to do just as I like, and not have a single solitary thing to do?" asked Susie, eagerly.

"Just as you like. You needn't get up if you don't want to."

"Oh, goody, goody!" cried Susie. "A whole day to do nothing in, and Saturday especially!"

For Saturday was always a busy day in the Copeland family, and Susie was called upon to wash dishes, stone raisins, beat eggs, and do the many other little things by which children can save their tired mothers much labor.

Her last waking thought that night was the pleasant one of her coming leisure day: and when she heard the ringing of the rising bell the next morning, she turned lazily on her pillow, and said, "Thank goodness! that's not for me."

When she at last made her appearance down-stairs, it was nearly ten o'clock. The table was still set, and her breakfast was on the stove hearth.

"Well, lady Susie," smiled her mother, who looked flushed with her hard morning's work, "will you take your breakfast now?"

"Yes'm," replied Susie, preparing to carry her food into the dining-room.

But her mother took the dishes from her hand, saying: "I will wait on you. You are to do nothing to-day, you know."

Susie looked rather shamed-faced, but she took her seat at the table and tried to enjoy her breakfast. It was hard work, however. She missed the cheerful talk of the family table, and her solitary grandeur did not add to her appetite.

She dawdled about the house and garden until the early dinner, after which she went to her room and arrayed herself in her very best dress; for she thought as she tied her sash and fastened her bracelets: "If I am to be a lady, I must dress like one. But how funny it seems to have these clothes on at home! I wonder if I dare put on my locket. Of course, mamma said I was to do just as I liked."

She took from its box a locket which had been sent to her by her godmother, and which she was seldom allowed to wear; for Mrs. Copeland thought it too fine for her station in life. Now however she fastened it about her neck, and felt indeed that she was a lady.

She minced down the front stairs, and entered the parlor in her most graceful manner. Opening the shutters of the bay window, she sank into an easy-chair, arranged her ruffled skirts carefully about her, crossed her slippered feet upon a hassock, took a handsomely bound book in one hand, and let the other fall gracefully over the arm of the chair.

"This is ever so much better than washing dishes or sewing over and over," she thought complacently. "I wish some one would go by and see me—some of the girls. My! wouldn't they be astonished! I wonder how I look?" She twisted herself around so as to catch a partial glimpse of herself in the mirror, and practiced all manner of attitudes until she noticed three or four of her girl friends approaching. She quickly assumed a graceful position, put up her hand to see that her locket hung right, and was intent on her book when they halted beneath the window.

"Hullo Susie!" called Mattie Grey.

Susie languidly looked up and bowed politely.

"Come on out! We're going down to the brook for jacks-in-the-pulpit."

Susie shook her head.

"Won't your mother let you come out?"

"Yes."

Now, going for jacks was a favorite expedition of Susie's; but she could not go with all her finery on, and it was too much trouble to take it off.

"What are you all dressed up for?" asked Maggie Bird."

"Oh, nothing," said Susie.

The girls exchanged looks of suspicion, whispered together, then one said aloud—

"Susie Copeland, you're going to have a party, we know! And you're just as mean as you can be not to ask us."

In vain Susie protested that such was not the case. They "knew better. What else was she so dressed up for? And with her locket especially."

So they went off mad, saying "she'd be sorry when they had company without inviting her," leaving Susie rather disturbed in mind.

Sitting there was not such great fun after all; and, when she heard the clock strike five, she yawned, and said, what a long day this has been!"

But she must get as much as possible out of it; so she read, and played a little on the piano, looked over the photographs in the album, and tried to make the time pass in lady-like pursuits.

She turned her head to listen as she heard her mother preparing to get supper; and as a tired sigh reached her ear, she sprang from her chair, rushed up stairs, pulled off her finery, put on a common dress, buttoned it as she ran down stairs, and intercepted Mrs. Copeland just as she was entering the dining-room with the table-cloth in her hand.

"Give that to me, mamma," she cried. "I'm tired of being a lady. Now, you try it for a while, and let me wait on you."

She seated her mother in the rocking-chair, pressed a quick kiss upon her cheek, and was rejoiced to see a sweet smile take the place of the weary look on that dear face.

"No more leisure days for me," she cried, hastening about her work. And she was a pleasant sight, I assure you, as she stepped lightly from pantry to table, her busy hands smoothing every fold in the cloth, arranging the dishes in perfect order, and crowning the board with a huge bouquet, while her sweet voice rang out in a merry song:—

"Ah, 'tis fun throughout the day
To sing and dance, to romp and play,
With this mate or the other.
But when the quiet night comes round,
No happier child can then be found
Than she who helped her mother."

Temperance Notes.

WOMAN'S VOTE FOR TEMPERANCE

The wisdom of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in leaving each State free to take up its own lines of work, is abundantly justified by the news from Arkansas.

Last winter the Legislature endorsed the "Home Protection" idea by passing a law that before any saloon-keeper could open his shop he must obtain the signatures of a majority of the women as well as the men of legal age. This is nothing more or less than "the ballot by signature," and the results in that frontier State justify all the hopes of the temperance women.

There is a general closing of the saloons; a wail going up from the dealers in intoxicating drinks, and such enthusiasm as was never before known in that State. The movement is full of genuine religious power, and the secular press describe it as the most hopeful period in the history of the State. [Chicago Evening Journal.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The license men have protested against the commission on the liquor traffic and have had a representation before the congressional committee. The bill, however, has been reported. The arguments offered by the license men are that a liquor commission will bring up the question of national prohibition. It was argued before the committee that Maine has more liquor licenses (apothecary) by 100 per cent. than four years ago and that prohibition does not prohibit. The strange thing about all this opposition to a liquor commission is that, like prohibition, it is most vigorously resisted by those who have liquor to sell. What harm will there be in finding out what a blessing the licensed sale of liquor is to all the free liquor states, and then allowing Maine, Vermont and Kansas to stand up for inspection? A dispassionate investigation of a traffic which involves so much poverty, misery and crime, would be likely to bring out facts which would militate against the wrong policy. Is license afraid of being investigated? We are quite sure prohibition is willing to have the light turned on. [Lewiston Journal.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Man makes whisky, and all that whisky does for man is to make him a brute. [New Orleans Picayune.

"A smile" in the bar-room makes tears in the home; remember that, young man. [Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There is a great temperance movement in Arkansas. Thousands have taken the pledge, and many liquor saloons are closed. Women have done most of the work.

Francis Murphy is progressing with his temperance work in Forfar, Scotland, where he is carrying on a crusade against the liquor shops. In two days about 1200 persons signed the pledge.

We take very little notice of the statistics concerning liquor selling and intemperance which come from the side of those who sell liquor, desire a license law and want the prohibitory measures repealed. [Lowell, Mass., Mail.

The temperance question attracts more attention in the South every year. One of the first bills introduced in the Mississippi Legislature last week was a most stringent prohibitory law. [Philadelphia Press.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, who was honored recently in Philadelphia by a reception at which Bishop Simpson eloquently complimented him, is probably the strongest worker for prohibition who lives west of the Mississippi. The Governor strongly resembles General McClellan in personal appearance.

Bishop Wigger, of Newark, Delaware, has announced that the rule of the late Archbishop Bailey, denying Christian burial to incorrigible drunkards in that diocese, will hereafter be enforced, and will be applied to persons who sell liquor to drunkards and contrary to the laws of the State.

Whatever the prohibition law lacks to make it effective, will be promptly finished when the Legislature get another whack at the question. Therefore, those who are disobeying the law, had better prepare to engage in some other business. Prohibition will be made to prohibit in Kansas; you don't want to make any mistake about that. [Topeka, Kansas, Capital.

Prohibition in Kansas.

At a meeting in New York on Saturday evening, Gov. St. John, of Kansas, speaking of the prohibitory law in that State, said:

Prohibition in three-fourths of the State is as absolute and as strictly obeyed as any other law against crime. In the larger cities, Leavenworth, Topeka and Atchinson, the law has been trampled underfoot. But I believe that when the next legislature meets there will be shown to be a power in young Kansas that shall cause the law to be respected. It was said by our enemies that prohibition would decrease the value of property. The valuation of property in the State in 1881 under prohibition rule was $10,243,000 more than in 1880, when the State was full of liquor saloons. It was said by the liquor dealers that prohibition would injure the interests of railways. The manager of one of our railways told me recently that its valuation had increased from eight and a half millions in 1880, to twelve and a half millions in 1881. I think every railway would like to be similarly injured. I might mention a hundred towns where not a drop of liquor is sold or drank. Kansas was never more prosperous. There is no question about the successful result of prohibition.

Three men are talked of for the bench of the United States Supreme Court as successor of Judge Hunt. These are Secretary Folger, who is said to have intimated that he does not want the place, Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Either of the three are qualified for the position.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER—A GOOD SHOWING.

Hon. S. A. Holbrook, State Treasurer, submits his annual report, giving a detailed account of the state of the Treasury, with the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department, together with an exhibit of the condition of the sinking fund, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts for the year 1881	$1,417,526.83
Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1881	160,338.64
	$1,577,865.47

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures for the year 1881	$1,435,460.21
Cash in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1881	142,405.26
	$1,577,865.47

The receipts and expenditures were greatest in the month of January, being, receipts, $410,500 74; expenditures, $301,978 81.

There was paid on the public debt, $83,000; for interest on the same, $336,681. The pay roll of the House was $28,159. For printing there was paid $12,609 39; binding and stitching, $5,498 80. Insane State beneficiaries were $38,109 49; to deaf, dumb and blind were $13,468 01; to the Reform School was given $13,000 00; and to the State prison, $13,289 62. Soldiers' pensions amounted to $17,813 50; expenses for military purposes to $15,852 14. To free high schools was paid $16,256 05; to school fund, No. 47, $84,213 18; to the school mill tax, No. 9, $210,591 80; to Normal schools, $18,353 62. The amount paid the Temporary Loan was $200,000.

Sinking Fund. Following is an exhibit of the condition of the sinking fund:

CR.

By balance of fund Jan. 1, 1881, as per my last report	$1,307,857.75
receipts during the year, from taxation	80,479.95
receipts, State of Maine 4 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1881	25,000.00
receipts, for interest	66,544.40
	$1,479,882.10

DR.

To investment of bonds due	$25,000.00
paid premium on bonds purchased	17,135.63
paid for accrued interest	1,343.93
paid for commissions	35.25
balance Dec. 31, 1881, invested as per schedule annexed	1,436,367.29
	$1,479,882.10

U. S. registered and coupon 3 per cent. bonds	$206,000.00
U. S. registered 3½ per cent. bonds	30,500.00
" " 4½ " " "	55,000.00
N. H. registered and coupon 6 per cent. bonds	65,700.00
N. H. registered 5 per cent. bonds	22,000.00
State of Maine registered 4 per cent. bonds	152,000.00
State of Maine registered 6 per cent. bonds	829,000.00
State of Maine coupon 6 per cent. bonds	4,300.00
Certificates of Governor and Council for lost bonds	600.00
Cash and checks on Suffolk National Bank	51,267.29
	$1,436,367.29

Estimated Expenses. Some of the estimated expenditures for the current year are, for Public debt $53,000; for interest thereon $315,000; for the school fund and mill tax $327,978 71; for normal schools $19,000; for free high schools $26,000; for salaries of public officers $56,000; for insane State beneficiaries $40,000; for the deaf dumb and blind $13,500; for soldiers' pensions $22,000; for military purposes $16,000. The total estimated expenditures are $1,247,835 90; the total estimated receipts, $1,467,185.05.

Resources and Liabilities. The resources of the State, January 1, 1882, were, cash in the treasury January 1, $142,405 26; due on State taxes $1,005,927 71; sinking fund $1,436,367 29; total $2,583,802.36. The liabilities of the State, January 1, 1882, were $8,588,600.25. The bonded debt of the State, after deducting the sinking fund, is $4,365,533 00.

Receipts of the Treasury. The receipts of the Treasury during the year 1881, have been sufficient to meet all demands made upon it, without resorting to a temporary loan, authority for which, was granted by resolve of March 15, 1881.

Conclusion. In my last report I called the attention of the Legislature to the suits then pending against several railroads and telegraph companies and the Attorney General now informs me that the suit against the Maine Central Railroad has been argued and is now before the law court—no opinion having been given. The suits against the Boston and Maine and Portland, and Saco and Portsmouth are continued to await the opinion in the Maine Central case, as the same question is involved.

The Western Union Telegraph case was reported to the full court on testimony taken at *nisi prius*, and has been argued—no opinion yet received. The International awaits the decision of the Western Union.

The Land Agent has paid into the treasury during the past year, the sum of $5,314 21, viz.: Sept. 21, $3,000, and Nov. 11, $1,170 74 on account of the Permanent School Fund, and on Nov. 30, $843.47, on account of lands reserved for public uses. [Kennebec Journal.

THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society commenced its session at 10 A. M., Jan. 25. No business, however, was transacted until afternoon, the forenoon being devoted to arranging the display of fruit, which was very large and of excellent quality. At 2 o'clock P. M., the business meeting was called to order by Hon. R. H. Gardiner, President. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. E. H. Banks, of Biddeford, which was responded to by Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, of East Turner. The President then delivered his annual address, and the annual report of Granville Fernald, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, was presented.

A paper upon the best varieties of apples for the market was read by W. P. Atherton, of Hallowell, in which were discussed the merits of the red astrachan, early harvest, primate telofsky for summer use. Moses Wood, gravenstein, Winthrop greening, fameuse, &c., for autumn use. The Baldwin, Rhode Island greening, Northern Spy, Bell Flower, &c., for winter use—placing them for use much in the order as above. The discussion following this paper was quite animated, the Red Astrachan seemingly being the favorite early apple.

Quite a lively discussion arose upon the merits of the Baldwin. It was charged that this tree was not profitable upon clayey soil, and was liable to die during the winter. Others claimed they had no such experience with it, and distinction was made in the value of a Baldwin tree when budded at the ground, and when grafted, the former practice being the cause of many failures. The Northern Spy was criticised as requiring many years growth to produce good apples, the tree when young often producing poor apples.

Dr. T. H. Haskins, of Vermont, sent a paper upon insect depredation and cracking of the bark of apple trees.

A paper upon the culture of native grapes, by W. W. Donovan, was read by Secretary Fernald.

The meeting on Thursday was productive of much discussion upon the relative values of plums, apples and pears for cultivation in this State. Reports were read from different members by Secretary Sawyer as follows: J. W. Lang, Waldo county; H. J. A. Simmons, Lincoln county; E. E. Parkhurst, Aroostook county; I. E. Mallett, Sagadahoc county; J. L. Hoxie, Somerset county; D. P. Town, Androscoggin county; H. A. Sprague, Washington county. In the discussion following the prevailing opinion was that the Arctic plum was not sufficiently known to be condemned, although by some it was unfavorably spoken of. John A. Dennett, of South Berwick, described the different varieties of pears and apples suited to York county, and thought it was not advisable to cultivate the autumn pear very extensively. The result of the discussion upon apples was much the same as that of the day before.

At the afternoon meeting the greater part of the time was devoted to reading papers, Alfred Smith of Monmouth, presenting one upon growing fruit trees; Samuel Rolfe, of Portland, a paper upon the culture of pears; Mr. Lowe, of Bangor, upon natural fruit trees and grafting; Mr. Merrill, upon "Where Shall we grow our fruit trees"; Mr. Atkins, upon the improvement of apples. Secretary Fernald, of Harrison, reported 149 entries of fruits. For the best collection the committee awarded the first prize to D. J. Briggs of Auburn; second to W. P. Atherton. For single plates of apples the committee awarded 34 premiums for different varieties.

A Farmers' Institute under the auspices of the Maine Board of Agriculture was held in Saco Thursday forenoon, Secretary Z. A. Gilbert presiding in the absence of the president. The subject under discussion during the day was the feeding of hay and production of milk. There was a large attendance of farmers, and much interest taken in the discussion. In the evening this association united with the Pomological Society, and were addressed by Mr. Whittaker, of Worcester, Mass., upon "Trifles."

A SEQUEL TO AN INTERESTING STORY.

A month or more ago, we published an item, which went the rounds of the press, relating the way in which Mayor Harton of Newport, Kentucky, paid a debt of $10, with interest, which he had borrowed of Capt. R. S. Ayer, of the Fourth Maine regt., when a soldier at Washington, D. C. and in straightened circumstances, eighteen years before. Mayor Harton found Capt. Ayer at Montville in this State, through the agency of Adj. Gen. Beal, and sent a nice letter with a check for $20.80, principal and interest. In the course of its rounds, the story found its way to the columns of the San Francisco Call. In Mayor Harton's letter was the statement that he had married a girl by the name of Ayers. A veteran by the name of Daniel Sexton, at San Bernadino, Cal., seeing the story, wrote a letter to the editor of the "Call," stating that at the time he left Arkansas in 1841, to go to California, a girl named Ayers had given him a lock of her hair which he had always kept. He had reasons for believing that the girl was now Mrs. Mayor Harton and would like to hear from her. The editor of the "Call" sent the letter to Mrs. Harton. The veteran's surmise proved correct. Col. Sprague showed us the old man's letter, the other day. It has been sent to the Adj. General's office by Mayor Harton, indorsed: "Strange things happen; what do you think of this?" [Lewiston Journal.

MAINE HORSE BREEDERS' STAKES, ETC.

Gentlemen interested in the breeding and development of Maine horses have offered purses called "Maine Horse Breeders' Stakes" for two year old colts and fillies, for colts and fillies three years old or under; and for colts and fillies four years old and under. These races will be trotted at Bath, Lewiston or Portland, as may hereafter be decided upon. It would seem that the best time for these races to take place would be in connection with the State Fair, and we understand this plan is favored by many.

Telling "Where Maine horses go" the Horse Breeder's Monthly says:—

Maine is eminently a breeding State. No man within her large territory keeps a fast horse for trotting purposes alone. Their final destiny, after they are more or less developed, is the market where they are used for various purposes. We believe E. F. Gilman, of Farmington, is the largest buyer. He heads the list with 236 horses bought and shipped in 1881. Next comes Gideon Wells, of Clinton, with 225; John C. Horn, of West Waterville, 116; G. J. Shaw, Hartland, 74; J. C. Littlefield, of Boston, 32; A. W. Brackett, Pittsfield, 23; H. Washburn, Solon, 15; W. C. Monroe, Peabody, Mass., 12. Besides these Horace Nelson has sold about 160; he is now in Florida, and we are unable to get his exact number, but we think he told us in October, about 160. Then Pompilly & Ryerson, of Auburn, must have bought and shipped nearly as many as any firm in Maine. Then besides the regular buyers there are hundreds who have sold one or two, whose number cannot be estimated.

George Bishop, the New York horse buyer, to whom Pompilly & Ryerson, of Auburn, ship largely, has been making a visit to his suppliers in this State, and was at the De Witt, Tuesday. He brought with him several pictures of his stand in New York. Horses are in great demand at home this winter, for work in the woods and on the ice. Consequently, shipments are light at present. Numerous Canadian horses have been imported by the ice men. [Lewiston Journal.

STATE PRISON NOTES.

Dr. Levensaller has vaccinated all the inmates of the prison.

Low, in prison for life for the murder of his brother at Cumberland, has been removed to the prison hospital, with but little hope of recovery.

Reed, the Medway murderer, is also in the hospital, gradually wearing out with consumption.

E. M. Smith, the Bucksport murderer, is at work in the blacksmith shop, hale and hearty.

Lowell is in the paint shop and works every day, seeming to enjoy perfect health.

George Knights, wife murderer, enters upon the 24th year of his confinement with a cheerful face, confident that he will sometime in the near future receive a pardon.

There have been sold the present winter 125 sleighs from the prison. [Portland Advertiser.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S NOBLE WIFE.

A Portland schooner, the Nellie Starr, Captain Thomas Colby, encountered a hurricane on New Years night. She sailed from Boothbay for Savannah, Ga., and arrived the 18th. From the Savannah Morning News we learn that the Starr lost her foresail and mainsail, and everything was washed from the decks, bulwarks, stove and poop deck, filling the cabin with water and causing the vessel to leak badly. The hands were at the pumps for three days. Mrs. Colby, who was with her husband, worked all night baling out the cabin, helping in every way she could to save the vessel. Her husband and the crew are proud of their noble shipmate. Captain Colby belongs in this city and was married sometime last summer. He has a brother living in this city and employed in the Times office. [Bath Times.

A SINGULAR DEATH.

Edward A. Maher, a student at the Dirigo Business college, Augusta, met an almost instantaneous and singular death, Monday 23d ult. Saturday the young man was taken with a severe cold and sore throat; and on Sunday, fearing that he had an attack of diphtheria, he consulted a physician, who gave him a few simple remedies. After eating breakfast as usual Monday, he retired to his room and soon was taken with a severe fit of coughing. Suddenly he grew black in the face, gasped, and fell over dead. It was found that his death was caused by œdema of the glottis; that is, in his coughing fit all the air was expelled from the lungs, and the lips of the glottis, or opening at the upper part of the windpipe, closed. There being no interior pressure, the glottis could not open, and respiration was impossible.

Senator Hale's Tribute to General Burnside.

On the formal announcement of the death of General Burnside in the Senate, Mr. Hale of Maine spoke briefly, as follows:

Since General Burnside came into the Senate, it has been my good fortune to know him well and to see much of him, and I desire to say a few words in token of the regard which I felt for him living

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

A SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Plaisted has nominated Hon. W. L. Putnam as Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in place of Judge Libby, when the latter's term expires. The Boston Journal says: Mr. Putnam is eminently qualified for the Supreme Bench of Maine or any other State. He is an excellent lawyer, and a man of the highest character. Politically he is a conservative Democrat of Whig antecedents. He is about 50 years of age, a native of Bath, and was formerly a partner of Hon. George Evans. Of late he has not been popular with the Democratic managers because of his independence. During the past few years he has had little to do with politics, being opposed to the coalition of his party with the Greenback movement. He has no sympathy with any of the soft-money heresies and he was opposed to the counting-out plot of the coalition leaders.

Of Judge Libbey, who was appointed by Gov. Dingley and confirmed by a Republican Council, the Kennebec Journal says: Judge Libbey stands before the State as a judge without reproach, learned, upright, just in all his dealings in his high office, but though he is all this and a Democrat besides, he is not of Governor Plaisted's peculiar stripe of Democrats and hence he must be cast aside. We think the number of Republicans who have favored the appointment of Democrats in places of trust and responsibility when the Republicans have the power has been very much lessened by the course Governor Plaisted has pursued in this matter.

The Lewiston Journal says: The way in which the papers and the public resent the executive insult to Judge Libbey does not augur well for the confirmation by the Council of any person, however well equipped, whom Gov. Plaisted may appoint Judge Libbey's successor, unless he names the Judge himself for reappointment. As was to be expected, the nomination is interpreted as a fusion rebuke to Judge Libbey for declining to be a party to the State steal. The illustration of extreme partisanship, which the present executive is giving, were not surpassed even in the "constitutional" campaign of '79 and '80. Judge Libbey's term of office does not expire until April 23d next.

The Bath Times says the nomination of Mr. Putnam as Judge "would be a most excellent nomination but for its manifest purpose of punishing Judge Libbey—the only democrat on the bench—for preferring to be guided by the law rather than by the dictates of his party."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

The general catalogue of Bowdoin college has appeared, the first since 1875. We are indebted to Joseph Williamson, Esq., of this city, for a copy. The alumni number 2,028, of these 1,265 are now living. Out of the whole number, 342 have been clergymen. The medical school of Maine, associated with the college, have graduated 1,284 men. There have been six presidents in eighty years since the opening of the institution. The shortest term (1867-71) was that of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, now of Yale. The Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods served from 1839 to 1866, the Rev. Dr. William Allen preceding him. Under Dr. Allen's administration, which continued from 1820 to 1839, many distinguished men were sent forth. In 1825, Longfellow and Hawthorne received their diplomas. The faculty is composed of eighteen professors and two tutors.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

It is probable that at the next session of the Council an investigation will be ordered into the case of alleged abuse at the Hospital. Dr. H. M. Harlow, superintendent of the institution, strenuously requests it, as do the trustees, and Governor Plaisted believes that the matter should be thoroughly sifted, in justice to all concerned. Grave charges have been made against the institution by a former inmate, and it remains to be seen whether they are the hallucinations of a disordered mind or are founded on facts. People in Augusta, however, have not forgotten the exhaustive investigation made by the Legislative committee last winter, and the complete vindication of the Hospital. They take no stock in the sensational reports of outrages there. [Kennebec Journal.

IN GENERAL.

The Somerset Reporter contends that corn packing is not overdone, and that the failure of Mr. Jones was due to the lack of capital for the amount of business he undertook.

There is talk of running a temperance ticket for selectmen at the next town meeting in Vinalhaven.

There is excitement in Cape Elizabeth over the alleged existence of a coal mine.

The old sleigh mania prevails throughout the State. Every town claims to have one or more at least one hundred years old.

The Free Press says the birth of a child to Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Hitchcock, of Rockland, makes the fourth generation now living in their home.

The exploits of Thomas J. Melvin, whose five marriages and consequent troubles have been previously described, continue to develop new and interesting features. The latest discovery in his eventful career is that of another marriage, which took place over on the New Hampshire instead of the New Brunswick border of our State.

The Piscataquis Observer reports that Solon Chase's reception at Dover was not what he expected. The people were not interested in his monetary theories. He was advertised to speak in other Piscataquis towns, but failed to appear.

Superintendent Harlow and Steward Lakin of the Insane Hospital have tendered their resignations to the board of trustees, to take effect after an investigation into recent charges against the Hospital has been held.

Maine pays $1.52 per capita for fence building.

A correspondent of the Camden Herald thinks that "cranitite, ouftalentie and drunkentite" should be added to the list of minerals found in that region, as there is more of the latter in Camden, than of the other varieties.

Among the bills introduced in the national Senate last week, were two by Mr. Hale for public buildings at Augusta and Calais.

The Rockland Opinion says that Capt. Packard, of the ill-fated Almon Bird, is not progressing toward recovery so rapidly as was hoped he might. His frozen feet are still very troublesome, and he does not gain in strength and flesh. There is, however, no decided change for the worse.

Senator Eugene Hale sends Rev. C. F. Penney of Augusta his check for $200, for the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield.

The South American policy of ex-Secretary Blaine is zealously defended in the New York World.

Governor Plaisted has renominated the list of county officials not confirmed by the Council at their last session, with one exception. He nominates Charles B. Merrill of Portland, for clerk of courts, in place of John T. Hull of that city, declined.

Oliver Dow, Esq., of West Buxton, one of the prominent men of York county, is dead.

Congressman Dingley, of Maine, occupied the speaker's chair, Friday, the House being in committee of the whole.

Congressman Reed, of Maine, will report a bill from the committee on judiciary, instituting a House committee on woman suffrage, similar to that in the Senate.

The Franklin county newspapers are devoting themselves to the controversy over the railroad bonds issued by the Farmington village corporation. The Herald opposes further litigation, and thinks the bonds should be paid without more ado. On the contrary, one hundred tax payers appear in the Chronicle and give reasons which in their judgment are sufficient for first determining the legality of the issue of bonds.

Mr. Asa Hanson, of Portland, died at his residence Friday, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Mr. Albion Ricker, of Turner, has sold 600 barrels of No. 1 apples for $3 a barrel, delivered at Buckfield, to a Lewiston man, who will ship them West. Apples have made a decided start, and orchardists who have wintered their fruit in good condition now have an opportunity to make a little money.

An Auburn parson consummated a romance, last Sunday. An Auburn young lady had two admirers. Both were determined to win her hand. Both were ardent and attentive in the superlative degree. One of the young men spent Saturday evening in the blissful company of his adored one, and walked home near the dawn of the Sabbath with ecstatic emotions in his manly breast. On Sunday, the maiden became a bride. But the other fellow was the bridegroom. [Lewiston Journal.

The average man's hat, a Lewiston hatter tells the Journal of that city, is a 7¼. The recreative position in the House of Representatives, writes to the Portland Press: I am the only colored man, with one exception, who has ever held office in any of the departments at Washington, and in both instances Mr. Reed has been the appointing power, and great credit is due him, and it ought to be given out to the colored citizens of Portland, not because it benefits me personally, but because Maine colored people have an appointment, though I represent them very poorly indeed."

porter of decisions in Maine, Col. J. W. Spaulding, wears a 7⅛ which is nearly the size of Gen. Garfield's. Mr. Blaine wears a 7¼ and Gov. Garcelon 7½, but there is a Hallowell man who needs an 8¼, as did also Gov. John Hubbard, who signed the first prohibitory "Maine law."

Miss Annie Louise Cary, Maine's charming singer, denies the report that she is to be married.

The death of Rev. W. S. Kimball, pastor of the Congregational church in Presque Isle, inflicts a weighty loss upon the county and the ministry of the State. Mr. Kimball was an able and efficient preacher, a loyal and earnest man in every department of Christian work. He died Jan. 30th of pneumonia, after an illness of only eight days.

An autograph letter of thanks has been received from Mrs. Garfield by a Portland gentleman, who sent her a copy of the Rev. John Howe's letter to Lady Russell on the execution of her husband in 1683.

"Aunt Kate" Roberts, of Alfred, is quite smart this winter. She will be 102 years old if she lives till April next.

During the gale, Friday, Alfred Wilson, a Sheepscot man, about 70 years old, in trying to secure his barn doors, was so injured that he cannot survive.

It is now thought that the lumber cut on the Penobscot waters the present season will not be far from 100,000,000 feet. Last year the total reached 150,000,000. There is, however, said to be an overstock of 60,000,000 of old logs.

A new poultry association was formed at South Paris, Me., Jan. 3d, 1882, under the name of the Maine Poultry Breeders' Association. All fanciers and poultry breeders are invited to join. This society is to hold a grand show next season.

The Dexter Gazette says: A temperance boom would be of undoubted benefit to this community.

Guiteau Sentenced.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED. THE ASSASSIN TO BE HANGED JUNE 30th, IN WASHINGTON JAIL.

On Saturday last Judge Cox sentenced Guiteau to be hanged June 30th between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. in the Washington jail. The court overruled the motion for a new trial. After Judge Cox had rendered his decision, District Attorney Corkhill said: "It is now my duty to ask for the sentence of the court."

Judge Cox to the prisoner—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Guiteau still sitting—I ask your honor to postpone sentence as long as possible.

Judge Cox—Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?

The prisoner then arose, pale but with lips compressed and desperate determination stamped upon his features. In a low and deliberate tone he began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and pounding upon the table he delivered himself of a blasphemous harangue declaring that he was not guilty, that it was God's act, etc. When he concluded Judge Cox proceeded to pass sentence, and was twice interrupted by the prisoner. The Judge concluded as follows.

You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district from whence you came, there be kept in confinement, and on Friday the 30th day of June, 1882, that you be taken to the place prepared for the execution within the walls of said jail, and there between the hours of 12 a. m. and 2 p. m. that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

During the reading Guiteau stood, apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do then where that jury does, and where your honor does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man and God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel, Corkhill, will have a permanent job down below where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out the prisoner turned to his brother and without the slightest trace of excitement conversed for some minutes before being taken from the court room.

Generalities.

Small pox is epidemic in Hayti.

Dakota produced in 1881, 8,830,289 bushels of wheat.

The United States consumes 1,100,000 bushels of flour in a week.

The punishment for food adulteration in "heathen" China is death.

The President has approved the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

A factory is to be established in Manitoba for the purpose of canning frogs.

Free vaccination bureaus are established in Boston, attended by skilled physicians.

Telelogue is the new work introduced to describe messages sent over the telephone.

More apples are now exported from Portland, Maine, than from either New York or Boston

John D. Defrees has tendered his resignation of the office of public printer to take effect April 18th.

It is now believed that seven persons perished in the New York fire, and seven others are still missing.

Guiteau's relatives have agreed to a proposition to place the assassin's body on exhibition after hanging.

The prospect now is that the matter of interoceanic canals will not make much progress in Congress this winter.

A dispatch from Beloit, Wis., states that John B. Gough is seriously ill in that place with neuralgia of the stomach.

The dividends from the mines of Nevada in 1881 were $1,394,000, while the assessments amounted to $6,639,000.

The statement shows a reduction of the public debt during January of $12,978,836.86; cash in the Treasury $246,025,468.

By concurrent action of Congress, Febuary 27, is agreed on as the day for the Garfield memorial service and Blaine's eulogy.

For the first time in 18 years, the total debt of the United States, exclusive of cash in the treasury, is below $2,000,000,000.

The subscription book publishers are after Guiteau; no less than four "lives" of the assassin are announced in Boston alone.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is in Florida, and her health is better than it was. Mrs. Senator Hawley, her cousin, is in Washington.

One of the jail officials says he will not be surprised if Guiteau does not live to be hanged, as his health appears to be failing rapidly.

It is thought that Sergeant Mason, the man who fired at Guiteau, will be brought before a recently appointed court martial for trial.

A Washington speculator has paid Guiteau $250 for 1,000 autographs, thinking he will get $2.50 apiece for them the day after the hanging.

It is stated by Dr. Billings (U. S. A.) that 100,000 people die annually in the United States from preventable diseases and avoidable accidents.

Most States nowadays are lengthening the list of legal holidays, but the Kentucky Legislature takes the other tack and has struck off New Year's.

The House, after a noisy discussion, has passed the resolution requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in English prisons.

The change of 50,000 Democratic majority in New York in 1874, to 42,000 Republican majority in 1881, the Tribune says makes New York Republican forever.

The restrictions against the importation of American breeding cattle into Canada have been removed. They will, however, be subject to a quarantine of ninety days.

A committee from the Mormons waited on President Arthur Thursday to present their side of the polygamy question. They will also present a memorial to Congress.

The illness of Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston, is serious. Mr. Whipple is sixty-three years old. He first became known as an essay writer in 1843, and was a disciple of Macaulay.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, a Democratic paper, says: "A protective tariff is not only not wholly bad, but is in many instances defensible as a necessary evil—if evil it be at all."

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 men under arms in Europe at the present time, and that the annual cost, direct and indirect, of these enormous forces, is not less than $2,840,000,000.

The Taunton Gazette remarks that after a few more accidents from gross carelessness, a law requiring a railroad ticket to be an insurance policy for $10,000 would find plenty of advocates.

The local option movement in Virginia is assuming formidable proportions, and is creating serious alarm in certain political circles. The question will be made an important issue in the November election.

P. T. Barnum's elephant, Queen, at Bridgeport Conn., gave birth at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, to a female baby elephant, weighing forty-five pounds. The other baby elephant weighed 126 pounds at birth.

The report that the Mormons are affiliating with the Indians, supplying them with arms and inciting an uprising, is not astonishing. The Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857 shows what these fanatics are capable of.

The Virginia Senate has passed the joint resolution providing for striking from the constitution of that state the clause requiring the payment of a capitation tax as a prerequisite for voting. The matter now goes to the people.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Eads will be compelled to take the $60,000,000 which his European friends urged him to accept to build his isthmus ship railway. Congress does not see the enterprise in the light of a $60,000,000 loan.

It is stated that an examination of Senator Ben Hill's tongue recently made, indicates that it will soon have to be operated upon again with surgical instruments. The impression in Georgia is that he will not recover from the effects of the cancer.

From all parts of the country memorials are being sent to Congress asking that legislation may be enacted for the punishment of polygamy, and to the end that offenders may be punished. Great meetings have lately been held in St. Louis and in Cincinnati, which were addressed by leading men. The country is determined that the immoral institutions of the Mormon church shall be no longer a disgrace to our government.

The terms imposed by Chili upon Peru are hard but just. Chili takes the province of Tarapaca and the guano islands outright, and imposes an indemnity of twenty millions to be paid in ten years. Meanwhile Africa is to be held as security and also to become Chilian territory if the indemnity is not paid. This is equivalent to the outright annexation of Peru's richest territory, for she is bankrupt and cannot pay the fine. People who go to war or to law, must pay the costs if they lose.

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It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds, and sores, it is the best known remedy and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

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

Mr. Blaine's Traducers.

The columns of misrepresentation and abuse of Mr. Blaine which are now appearing in the newspapers call for but brief mention. The motives of those making the attacks on the ex-Secretary are apparent, and for this and other reasons they can have but little if any effect upon the public. They are more likely to make friends than enemies for the gentleman so outrageously and unjustly abused. Even Mr. Blaine's bitterest enemies and traducers have not denied him brains, and have conceded that he possesses abilities of a high order. He has been in public life for many years, and has filled, in a manner to win him national fame, prominent positions of honor and trust. Yet, if we are to believe those who are now hounding the ex-Secretary through the press, he went deliberately to work on assuming his duties in the State Department to involve this country in difficulties with half a dozen or more foreign nations, and undertook to annex Peru without informing any one of his intentions. There is no doubt that Secretary Blaine zealously sought to promote the commercial interests of the United States in the South Pacific, and this has aroused the free ship lobby, which owes its existence to British gold, and excited the enmity of newspapers whose business interests are closely connected with those of British capitalists, and whose editors are of transatlantic origin.

Mr. Blaine's accusers have rather overdone the business. The American people may be gullible in some respects, but they cannot be made to believe that the ex-Secretary is a fool, or that he would deliberately wreck his reputation as a man of affairs by doing the things charged against him. We are both to believe that President Arthur is a party to these attacks, although his name has been used and his friends have been quoted in support of them. If he is a party to them, there is no one who will have occasion for more regret than President Arthur himself. The people have forgiven, but have not forgotten, his visit to Albany when Vice President, to work against the administration of President Garfield, and if he is lending himself now to a cabal whose aims are inimical to the party which placed him in the White House, he will speedily forfeit the esteem and confidence he had won by his conduct during Garfield's sufferings, and on his own accession to the Presidency.

Those who are instigating this abuse of Mr. Blaine were defeated in Chicago and later in New York. One of their leaders, the man who was supposed to hold the great state of New York between his thumb and finger, now sulks in enforced retirement, and has less influence to-day than is wielded by a ward politician. The same punishment will be meted out to others who seek to constitute themselves "bosses" of the Republican party, and to advance their own interests by pulling down those who have in greater degree the sympathies of the people.

Good Advice.

The Biddeford Union and Journal says: There is only about a month before the Spring election. Republicans in every town should be on the alert. There is no time to be wasted in inactivity or misspent in party quarrels over personal matters. Unanimity of purpose and action for the one common end of Republican success should animate all to zealous work. Circulate the notice of the caucus; urge all to attend; make judicious nominations; attend early to the arrangements for getting out a full vote; be active. If you have a neighbor who is doubtful or wavering, talk with him frankly and you may strengthen him. This is too important an election to allow it to go by default. Republicans, it is time to be at work.

In his annual address on the opening day of the first annual convention of the American Agricultural Association, held in New York last week, President Sprague spoke of the late President Garfield, regretting his death, and quoted a letter received by the association from him shortly before the assassination, assuring the association of the interest he felt in its work. Mr. Sprague then went on to speak on agricultural topics. He said California produced grain, wine, wool and fruit, and exports, beside her home consumption, to the value of $65,000,000 annually. New York had a hay crop of over $60,000,000, and from the port of New York alone there were shipped in the year 1881, 72,000,000 bushels of grain. Not a pound left our shores in American vessels. Our estimated crop for 1881 is about 370,000,000 bushels, that of France is 200,000,000 bushels, and that of Russia 225,000,000 bushels, each of the latter exporting about 50,000,000 bushels. The estimated corn crop of the country for 1881 is about 1,140,000,000 bushels; that of corn fodder at 130,000,000 tons. The butter product of this country for 1880 was 1,000,000,000 pounds, and of cheese 130,000,000 pounds. More than 200,000 head of cattle have been landed in Liverpool alone from this side of the water in 1881. We had 45 per cent. more milch cows than any one of the leading dairy countries of the world. Our poultry and egg crop reached the enormous sum of more than $500,000,000 while the cotton crop of 1877 amounted to only $155,000,000. Our cattle, sheep and swine do not exceed $400,000,000 in value per annum. Mr. Sprague spoke of oleomargarine as one of the greatest enemies of the dairy interests.

A circular signed by Mr. N. A. Luce, State Superintendent of common schools, and Messrs. Rounds, Corthell and Woodbury, principals of the Normal schools at Farmington, Gorham, and Castine respectively, sets forth the history of the Normal schools of Maine, tells why they were established, what is their work, and who need the training of the Normal school. Principally these schools are intended to train teachers for their professional labors, but the advantages they offer are also open to those who do not wish to pledge themselves to teach, on payment of a moderate tuition. Those who desire to fit for college will find it to their interest to take a Normal course. Our Normal schools have done good work in the past, and under their present efficient management will continue to do good work. The principals invite correspondence from all who contemplate entering upon the course of study.

The deadlock in the New York Legislature, which has existed for a month or more, was broken last week, the members having drawn meanwhile the salaries paid them for attending to the business of the State. The reason of this unprecedented and disgraceful spectacle is thus stated by the New York Tribune.

It is simply that the members of the Democratic party cannot agree about a division of patronage. That is all. Here is a party which asks the people to put it into power that it may reform abuses. When put in power it devotes itself entirely to a squabble about spoils and lets the public business shift for itself. Do the people care to make further experiments of the kind?

For blackguardism and scurrility Gov. Plaisted's Bangor organ, The Freeholder, takes the cake. "Brick" Pomeroy is eclipsed.

St. Valentine.

With the advent of coarse caricatures, the medium of insults and innuendoes, Valentine's Day fell into disrepute, but the card mania has restored it to something of its former estate, and it has even become, in a sense, a rival of Christmas, inasmuch as it is made the occasion for exchanging handsome gifts which under other circumstances could not be permissable. Originally it was lover's day, and still, as of yore, Cupid's missives crowd the mails and delight the females, though not to the exclusion of offerings of friendship and remembrance. The Valentines offered purchasers this year are certainly an advance upon any heretofore displayed, and one need not pay a high price to obtain a very pretty card, plain edged or fringed. They are of innumerable sizes, as they have been in former years, but the prettiest among those of moderate dimensions have for background a solid mass of violets, apple blossoms or pansies, upon which lie a gilt panel with a picture of a girl, and a label inscribed with sundry verses, referring to the flowers and interpreting the supposed feelings of the sender, unless, indeed, he is skilled with the pen and chooses to buy a card with a blank label rather than to say—

"Violets are blue,
Love's eyes are bluer,
I know, I know;
Some men's hearts are true,
Maid's hearts are truer,
'Tis so, 'tis so."

Saucy girls who wish to tease a lover even while sending him a token of affection might like the gray cards upon which shine golden hearts almost covered by dainty button-hole bouquets of carnation and Lady Pollock geranium tied with a true blue ribbon. The poem, printed in bright brown letters on either side of the design, says—

"Girls should be modest, they say;
Still, on St. Valentine's Day,
I suppose a young maid may
Offer a tiny bouquet
And not wander far astray
From perfection.

Only a leaf and a pink,
Surely at that one may wink;
I am still safe on the brink,
Since I have not said, I think
That you are yourself the pink
Of perfection.

The Recollections of a Private.

We hope none of our readers have failed to read the very interesting "Sketches of Army Life," now in course of publication in the Journal. The generals, colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, have been very generally heard from; but with few exceptions the stories of the men who served in the ranks have remained untold. It is the personal experiences and observations of one of these men we are now giving our readers. They are told without exaggeration or attempt at fine writing, but are graphic, pathetic, and humorous, in accord with the shifting scene and incidents portrayed. The writer has modestly chosen to conceal his identity under the signature of "An Old Private," but we take the liberty of announcing, without his permission, that the author of these articles is the Rev. Theodore Gerrish, now of Buckfield, who served as a private in the 20th Maine Regiment. The present series will consist of twelve articles, the last describing "Our Camp at Rappahannock Station." This will be followed by a second series of twelve numbers, as follows: 1. The Battle of the Wilderness. 2. A Visit to a Hospital. 3. Going Home on Furlough. 4. Gravelly Run. 5. Battle of Five Forks. 6. Chasing the Johnnies. 7. Surrender of Gen. Lee. 8. From Appomatox to Washington. 9. The Great Review. 10. Pen Portraits of our Generals. 11. Homeward Bound. 12. Good-bye.

The Journal's New Dress.

The Journal this week appears in a new dress. The type put aside was not worn out, but the desire to maintain the past reputation of the paper for mechanical excellence prompted the change. We believe there is to-day no better equipped newspaper office in the State. But little more than a year ago a new and fast press, a new engine and boiler, were put in, and now everything used in the mechanical department of the paper is practically new and of the best quality. In an article on American Newspapers the International Review says: "The newspapers of every locality are a more or less accurate type of the intelligence, the thriftiness, the enterprise, and the general character of the people of that locality." And we intend that the Journal, which goes into nearly every State and Territory in the Union, shall carry with it a good report of the city of Belfast.

In his lecture on free trade, so highly commended by the Prog. Age and other of our that money exchanges, Henry Ward Beecher said: "The few ships that are left are besieging Congress for subsidies that they may live." This is wholly untrue. Subsidies have been asked for proposed lines of steamships to compete with those subsidized by other nations, but that is a different matter. We do not suppose Mr. Beecher deliberately told an untruth—he is simply ignorant of the subject upon which, with characteristic assurance, he sought to enlighten his hearers. A contemporary aptly applies to Mr. Beecher a description by the London Saturday Review, of the religion which came in vogue in England about 1851, as "made up of free trade and the pleasanter paths of Christianity."

It is undoubtedly true that, as by degrees agricultural States enter the field of manufactures, they, in an equal degree, seek protection for their rising industry. As far back as 1841, Louisiana, for instance, has been clamorous for protection against the importation of foreign grown sugar and molasses, and has vigilantly guarded against and unmercifully exposed all frauds concocted to defeat her object, and it is not to be denied that it is only in those fields which it has never yet explored that the South is loudly demanding a free trade policy.

The above is the opening paragraph of an editorial in which the Mobile Register indicates that hereafter Alabama will be found among the advocates of a protective tariff—a tariff that will protect the American laborer and American industries.

The gracious heavens favored the undertaking, and vouchsafed mild weather to the undertakers. A mackered sky mantled the vast amphitheatre above, through which an occasional star peered down, while now and then, as if in calm superiority, like a watchful mother, the silver moon beamed sweetly upon the enlivened earth, whereon a festive kaleidoscopic procession of horses, carriages, policemen and merry makers moved, mingled and cavorted. [N. Y. Herald.

We will simply add, in plain prose, that the undertaking referred to by the Herald was a ball, and the "undertakers" were the members of the 22d regiment New York State militia.

"Moderate drinking is equivalent," the Belfast Journal says, "to throwing a fire-brand into a powder magazine." We trust we are not all of such explosive temperaments as the Journal man indicates. [Boston Herald.

Well, we should advise you not to get your breath within range of a lighted gas jet or candle.

The New York Herald is in a state of mind over the account of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, which shows the purchase of fans, perfumery, etc., for members. The explanation is very simple. Members are allowed $120 for stationary, but which they may draw in cash and expend in person or otherwise for whatever they see fit.

We have received from Edson C. Eastman, publisher and book seller of Concord, N. H., Dudley Leavitt's Farmer's Almanac for 1882. We notice it predicted a cold storm with high winds for Monday Feb. 6. We had the storm here on the 5th. That is coming within one of it, which is better than Vennor has done.

The Maine Mining Journal has recently taken a new departure. It now devotes a portion of its space to Maine industries, railroads and hotels, continuing as before its review of mining operations in this State. It is a neatly printed and enterprising paper.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post having succeeded in getting himself advertised all over the country as a crank, ought to be happy. Come to think of it he does look something like Guiteau.

Hon. E. F. Webb is brought forward by the Waterville Mail as a candidate for Governor. The Bridgton News says, however, that Hon. W. W. Thomas, jr., of Portland is "the coming man."

The public anxiously await the last noose of Guiteau.

Persons that eat raw pork must be cannibals.

Oscar Wilde.

HIS LECTURE, HIS POEMS AND HIMSELF.

About the time that the London world went into raptures over the face, figure and toilets of Mrs. Langtry, since known as "the Jersey Lily" and as a professional beauty, Oscar Wilde came into notice. At first he shone in the borrowed light of Mrs. Langtry's beauty, and was ever posing at her feet, with a lily in his hand. He wore his hair long, and an expression which indicated that his soul was harrowed by feelings too intense for utterance—or that he had partaken of green apples. He affected strange garbs, eccentric speech, and published a volume of poems. Soon he attracted as much attention from the public, in society, and occupied as much space in the newspapers, as the famous beauty. He became, in fact, the founder of a new school, known as the æsthetes. Their mission, as Oscar has expressed it, is to promote the beautiful; but their ideas of beauty differ widely from those of most people, if we may judge from the costumes, etc. of the æsthetes themselves. The following clever rhymes describe very effectively the dress and manner of

AN ÆSTHETIC.

She was a maiden of mournful mien,
Clad in a garment of sad, sage green,
With peacocks' feathers strangely bedight;
Skinn was the skirt, and the sleeves full tight,
No frivolous gems that maiden wore,
But a fan in her taper hand she bore,
And on it was painted—so simple and neat—
A sunflower with all its petals complete,
Her face was weary and white and wan,
Her hair was the hue of the setting sun;
She did not smile, she did not talk,
She drooped like a lily upon its stalk,
And what her musings none might guess—
Her thoughts were too "utter" for words to express!

Oscar is the son of Sir William Wilde, who was an eminent oculist, surgeon oculist to Queen Victoria, founder and chief of staff of St. Mark's Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Dublin, and an eminent archæologist and author, twice distinguished by his election as President of the Royal Irish Academy. His mother, Lady Wilde, was a poetess and novelist, known to the world as "Speranza." He has enjoyed the highest social and educational advantages, and has, as above indicated, been for the past two or three years the acknowledged leader in London society of the æsthetes. Whether it occurred to this young man to avail himself of the notoriety given him by the newspapers and dramatists—he is caricatured in the play of "Patience," which had a great run in London and is now on the stage in this country—to put money in his purse by an American lecture tour; or whether his egotism sent him forth to conquer the New World, can only be conjectured. At all events, Oscar put himself in the hands of an agent and crossed the briny—which strangely enough declined to lash itself into fury for his edification—landed in New York, and has lectured in that and other cities. The Washington Republic says of him—

There seems to be nothing more remarkable about Oscar Wilde than an intense peculiarity, which his admirers call genius, practical-minded folks humbug with financial gain in view, and a remaining class, consummate weakness and folly. Possibly Mr. Wilde's singularity is partly due to nature, partly to affectation, and largely to profit by that weakness in human nature which causes people to run after any new or curious thing. In this instance the object of curiosity, confined pretty much to people of "society" proclivities, is a young man, fairly good-looking, of gentle blood, well educated, and with a wonderful turn for suave and persuasive talk. Of the greatest importance to that person himself is the fact that the attention given him, which is very considerably the product of astute business methods on the part of the gentleman who acts as his manager in the lecturing tour which he has begun in this country, promises to net him a good deal of money.

The title of Mr. Wilde's lecture is "The English Renaissance," and as to matter and manner of delivery the newspapers differ widely, though they substantially agree as to the costume of the lecturer, which is as follows: An evening dress coat, a white waistcoat, black doeskin knee breeches, black silk stockings and patent leather shoes tied with wide black ribbon and heavy black rosettes. The press generally has treated of our visitor with ridicule and exaggeration, so that it cannot always be determined whether its assertions are facts or fancies. Most of the papers have said that his lecture is made up from scraps of the writings of Ruskin and others, and that it is delivered in a sing songy and indistinct tone. But Jennie June, the well-known correspondent, who attended the lecture given in New York, wrote of it in the most complimentary way, and says the lecturer completely won the sympathies of his large audience. The Baltimore Sun, which never exaggerates, also presents Mr. Wilde in a favorable light. It says that "his manner of speaking was calm and dignified, and his voice melodious and distinct." His lecture is simply a plea for art, and the Sun says: "It is an artistic composition, and as it comes from Mr. Wilde's lips sounds more like poetry than prose." It includes a touch of the blarney for his American hearers. The lecturer says: "It is rather perhaps to you that we would turn to complete and perfect this great movement of ours, for there is something Hellenic in your air and world, something that has a quicker breath of the joy and power of Elizabeth's England about it than our ancient civilization can give us." The lecturer concludes as follows—

You have heard, I think, a few of you, of two flowers connected with the æsthetic movement in England, said (I assure you erroneously) to be the food of some æsthetic young men. Well, let me tell you that the reason we love the lily and the sunflower, in spite of what Mr. Gilbert may tell you, is not for any vegetable fashion at all; it is because these two lovely flowers are in England the two most popular models of design, the most naturally adapted for decorative art, the gaudy feminine beauty of the one and the precious loveliness of the other giving to the artist the most entire and perfect joy. And so with you; let there be no flower in your meadows that does not wreathe its tendrils around your pillows, no little leaf in your Titan forests that does not lend its form to design, no curving spray of wild rose or brier that does not live forever in graven arch or window of marble, no bird in your air that is not giving the iridescent wonder of its color, the exquisite curves of its wings in flight, to make more precious the preciousness of simple adornment, for the voices that have their dwelling in sea and mountain are not the chosen music of liberty only. Other messages are there in the wonder of the wind swept heights, and the majesty of silent deep—messages that if you will listen to them will give you the wonder of all new imagination, the treasure of all new beauty. We spend our days, each one of us, in looking for the secret of life. Well, the secret of life is in art.

The Post says that Mr. Wilde's lecture in Boston, on the evening of the 31st ult., was "one of the most remarkable financial successes" known in that city for many months; and that paper, as well as the Herald, commends the lecture. A feature of the evening was the attendance in a body of some fifty or sixty Harvard students, who were got up for the occasion, and who marched in procession to the front seats they had secured. The students wore dress coats, knee breeches, silk stockings and long-toed shoes; several had on blonde wigs shaped in the æsthetic style, and all had rolling collars with large satin ties in various colors. Their decorations were mostly in the form of sunflowers, and these were placed upon the shoes, cuffs, and lappels of the coats. In his hand each student carried a lily or a sunflower, to which he paid such close attention as a regard for proper carriage would permit. They did not discompose the lecturer, and were among his most attentive listeners.

That Mr. Wilde has been interviewed at every stopping place on his lecture tour, almost goes without the saying. The American reporter is ubiquitous and irrepressible; and—the lecturer says—imaginative. On the whole, our visitor has been complimentary in his opinions. He did not like the broad streets of Washington, however, preferring narrow and crooked thoroughfares as more picturesque. He approved of brick, the predominant building material in Boston, because it contrasts prettily with the blue sky. He said the greatest number of beautiful women he had ever seen at one time was at a reception of the Wednesday Club in Baltimore. He was delighted with Walt Whitman; and, indeed, but for the newspapers, would seem to be enjoying himself hugely. What he will say of us when he returns to England no one can tell.

Of Mr. Wilde's poems the American reading public have been enabled to judge, a pamphlet edition having been published about the time of the author's arrival in this country. The general verdict of the critics is on the whole favorable and even flattering. It is conceded that he has not only done some good work, but shown a capacity for doing better, if he uses his talents properly. The fleshy or Swinburnian cast of some of his poems is the only serious fault found in his writings. We give below two of his shorter poems—

QUANTUM MUTATA.

There was a time in England long ago,
When no man died for freedom anywhere,
But England's lion leaping from its lair
Laid hands on the oppressor! It was so
While England could a great Republic show.
Witness the men of Piedmont, chiefest care
Of Cromwell, when with impotent despair
The Pontiff in his painted portico
Trembled before our stern ambassadors.
How comes it then, that from such high estate
We have thus fallen, save that Luxury
With barren merchandise piles up the gate
Where nobler thoughts and deeds should enter by;
Else might we still be Milton's heritors.

RESQUIESCAT.

Tread lightly, she is near
Under the snow,
Speak gently, she can hear
The daisies grow.

All her bright, golden hair
Tarnished with rust,
She that was young and fair
Fallen to dust.

Lily-like, white as snow,
She hardly knew
She was a woman, so
Sweetly she grew.

Coffin board, heavy

Attention is called to the notice of office to let over the store of Hiram Chase & Son....Found, John F. Cross of Morrill....Notice, E. F. Hanson, of Swanville.

Fred Atwood of Winterport, advertises rubber coated scythes, something entirely new. The scythe is made with the finest steel face, stiff iron and steel back, which gives it stiffness and strength. It is not polished but hardened in oil and coated with rubber to avoid rust. Mr Atwood, who is alive to such things, predicts a large sale for these scythes.

ALONG THE WHARVES. Schr. Red Jacket has discharged a cargo of coal for the Dexter woolen mills....Schr. Mary D. Wilson has discharged a cargo of 5,000 bushels of corn, and schr. Uncle Sam 6,000 bushels of corn for Swan & Sibley Bros.... Prescott Hazeltine is discharging a cargo of coal for the same firm and Wm. Pitcher & Son.

CHURCH NOTES. Owing to the severe storm of Sunday no services were held at the churches in town, with the exception of the Methodist. A few people assembled at that church and were well repaid by remarks from Mr. Libby. The Universalist church bell rang, but the audience did not assemble. The Sabbath school concert at the Baptist church was postponed, as was the temperance meeting at the Universalist church....Rev. Mr. Ross at Spring church will preach next Sunday morning on "Practical Power of the Gospel." A collection is taken for home missions. In the evening he will preach upon the subject "Christianity vs. Materialism. Error of Materialism." The meeting of the social circle is postponed till next Sunday evening.

MASONIC TEMPLAR NOTES. The annual session of Grand Lodge will be held at Augusta, April 12th 13th, and will be one of the largest ever held. Waldo Council Lodge will be held with Searsmont Lodge, Liberty, on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, and full attendance is expected from the score of live Masons in that county....Belfast Lodge No. 30, is now 175 strong. Four were added on last Monday evening. The officers elected on last Monday evening, are—John M. Wise, Worshipful Master; Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Vice Master; Mrs. Harris Gilford, Senior Warden; Mrs. Wm. Carroll, Junior Warden; Mrs. Harry Gilford, Marshal; Mrs. Geo. Gibson, Treasurer; Mrs. Geo. Gibson, Secretary. A drama will be given Monday evening, and the regular quarterly supper the Monday following....Sebasticook No. 56, has been instituted at Burnham last October, and it now numbers 72, with Geo. Fred McAllister, C. C.; Lizzie Perry, Vice C.; Howard Johnson, Sec....Diadem No. 67, of Waldo, has been received and gone to work successfully....Greenwood 317, at the Head of the Tide, Belfast, had a pleasant supper and entertainment on Installation night, last Saturday, and is flourishing again as of yore....A new Lodge named Tidal Wave No. 7, was instituted at Boothbay Harbor Thursday, with 32 charter members. Geo. H. Hight is W. C. T., and Rev. R. W. Jenkins Deputy. Meets Friday evenings....Garfield Lodge No. 242, of Brewer, was instituted on the 19th, the anniversary of the assassinated President, with 40 members, and their returns for January 1st, unannounced, show 131 members in good standing. Deputy says—"We are doing fine. There is not a Lodge in Maine that is in better order or running more smoothly. They seem to realize their responsibility, and seem to seek to do their part to make it a model Lodge."....Aroostook Surrender Lodge No. 49, was instituted a few days since at Kingman, on the 19th, by the R. W. Master of the R. W. A. N. A. E. R.....Salus No. 156, of Lincoln, has 115 members....Phillips Lodge 274, has about 100 members....Phillips Lodge 274, has been very low in funds....Gov. King No. 190, at Wingdale, is very prosperous. Their meetings are well attended, and every week they receive additions to membership....A correspondent says Kennebec Lodge No. 108, of Augusta, is one of the best Lodges in the State, and is doing a good work in reclaiming the young to avoid the evils of intemperance. The temperance sentiment in this section is fast gaining in strength, and we predict a long to-morrow for the last vestige of rum selling.....From all parts of the State come reports of installations, entertainments, festivals, &c., in the different Lodges, all of which tend to make the pleasant occasions and advance the interests of the Order and the cause of temperance.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES B. MATHEWS. Mr. Mathews died at the house of the late Noah M. Mathews in Belfast, on Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock, in his 45 year. His disease was a dropsical swelling of the heart with complications similar to those with which his late brother Noah M., who died last March was afflicted. Mr. Mathews had not been in good health for some time, but has been confined to the house but a few weeks. His sufferings from shortness of breath, has been very great. Mr. Mathews was a son of Merrill and Rebecca Wright Mathews and was born in Searsmont, March 1, 1838. He lived first settled on the west Belfast peninsula, taking up and clearing a farm. Afterwards the family moved to Liberty, where his father died, leaving a widow and seven sons and one daughter, and the family broken up. Deceased was married in 1861 to Miss Lydia Carter, of Belfast, and soon after enlisted in the 10th Maine regiment, serving in Louisiana. He was promoted from the ranks to 2d Lieutenant. The 26th was a nine months regiment and on the expiration of its term of service Lieut. Mathews reinlisted and was made Captain in the 1st Maine cavalry, serving to the end of the war. Capt. Mathews was again ordered to Louisiana, and for nearly a year was the military commander of the city of New Orleans, which fell into the hands of the Union forces. Here Capt. M. conducted the affairs of the city to the satisfaction of all, winning the confidence of his superiors and the respect of the inhabitants. At the close of the war Capt. Mathews was at Pensacola, where he remained a few months administering the oath of amnesty to repentant rebels. Shortly after coming home Capt. Mathews became associated with the late Charles O. Field, in the furniture business, in the store on Phenix Row now occupied by the Andrews Bros. About seven years ago Mr. M. left the above firm and bought out Bridgett & DePreaux, in the same business, which he has successfully conducted since. Mr. Mathews has been a very prudent man and has amassed a snug fortune. In 1877 he represented ward 2 in the Common Council and in 1878-79 was an Alderman from the same ward. Mr. Mathews was a member of Phoenix Lodge, Continental R. A. Chapter, King Solomon Council of Belfast, and Claremont Commandery of Knights Templar at Rockland. He had passed the chair in the three first named bodies. He was also a member of Waldo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this city. Mr. Mathews was a modest, unassuming man, of the strictest integrity, whose word was as good as his note. As a business man his loss will be deeply felt in the community, and as a citizen and friend his death is regretted by all. He has three brothers and one sister living, all of whom, with the exception of Albert D. Mathews, reside in this city. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALDO. The winter term of school at Evan's Corner, just closed, was under the instruction of Ernest L. White. He taught a very successful school. At the closing of the school the scholars showed their appreciation of his labors by making him a handsome present....Mr. Nathaniel Gurney while lumbering in the woods, was thrown across some logs in such a manner as to start some of his ribs.

THORNDIKE. Sayward Lodge I. O. G. T. had a public installation of officers, and a picnic supper on Saturday evening, Feb. 4th. The officers for the next quarter are as follows—J. H. Rackliffe, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. A. Sayward, W. V. T.; Miss M. A. Rollins, W. Treas.; Bertha Rich, W. Sec.; Mrs. G. H. Rich, W. Chap.; Frank Gilkey, W. F. S.; Everett Stevens, W. M.; Fred Vose, W. I. G. After supper the remainder of the evening was spent in a general good time....A. H. Clark sold two nice horses last Saturday to Berry Brothers, of Rockland....The heavy fall of snow on Saturday night and Sunday made the roads very bad. On Monday there was about twelve inches on a level....J. H. Rackliff had an order last week for a set of double driving harnesses to go to Waterville.....Dr. B. B. Foster, of Portland, is making his friends a short visit....A. A. Hurd got his team as far as Unity, on Monday, on his way to Clinton.

WINTERPORT. Sch. Orient, Capt. Gilmore, with corn for C. F. Rich & Son, arrived on the first inst. ....Mrs. Benj. P. Hall fainted and fell last week, injuring herself quite seriously....Mr. R. F. Rowe, who has been in the employ of the Sanford Steamship company at Bangor for many years, and recently baggage master on Steamer Cambridge, was installed as the Winterport agent Feb. 1st.....The Winterport cornet band will give their second entertainment in Curtis' hall, on Friday evening Feb. 10th, when the popular drama, "My Brother's Keeper," will be presented ....Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, widow of the late Benjamin Shaw, Esq., was ninety years old on the fourth inst. "She is growing old gracefully," in the full possession of all her faculties, in good health, and recent events, as well as those more remote, are fresh in her memory. She is really a sparkling, grand and intelligent *young* old lady, and is honored and blessed by every one. ....Col. N. H. Hubbard is confined to his house with an attack of erysipelas....."The sound of the church going bell" was not heard in our village last Sunday. Snow above, below, all around, snow everywhere....Steamer Katahdin arrived at her wharf Sunday afternoon. But how she came is a mystery....The ice has not prevented our ferrymen running a single day this winter.

Searsport Locals.

Miss Hannah Mathews aged 82, died Saturday and was buried Tuesday.

The District Lodge will meet with Searsport Lodge Wednesday evening Feb. 22d.

Mrs. Morse of Searsmont will lecture at the Porter school house Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12th.

Messrs. Nickels & Nickerson loaded schooner Empire with hay for Boston last week and are still buying.

The pastor's subject at the Congregational church next Sunday morning will be "Divine compassion." Evening "A Standard of Righteousness."

It was the intention of Mr. Merrill to launch sch. Edward L. Warren Tuesday, but owing to a lack of water the launching is postponed until the higher tides later in the week.

Mr. Whitten's dancing school closes next Friday evening. The Professor will give an exhibition ball at Union Hall, Friday evening the 17th inst. Whitten's full orchestra will be in attendance.

There were no services at either church last Sunday on account of the drifting storm. The bells were not rung for the day, something that has not occurred in this town within the memory of our oldest inhabitants.

Our farmers have been taking advantage of the good sledding and have run in lots of kiln wood. Several thousand cords have been and are to be shipped to Rockland from here, giving employment to all our small vessels.

Messrs. W. O. & C. Barney have just received another large order for ships castings from California. The best evidence that they turn out good work is that orders are received from many distant points for their goods.

The authorities here are taking measures to stop the run on our clam banks, which are rapidly becoming insolvent by reason of inroads made on them by parties from adjoining towns who are digging and hauling off the bivalves by sled loads.

Miss Mary K. Pike began her third term of select school last Monday with twenty-one scholars. By her gentle and kind government and lady like deportment Miss Pike has endeared herself to both parents and scholars and her school has become an institution here.

Rev. E. Cunningham will give the fourth lecture in the course, at the M. E. church this week, Saturday evening. His lecture, "Life in the Orient," has been given with marked favor in other places recently. He is expected to preach Sunday morning at the Methodist church.

Mr. Field, agent here for the Sanford line of steamers, after watching nearly all night, failed to reach the wharf until steamer Katahdin, which arrived about noon Sunday, had left. This is only the second time such a thing has happened in a service of six years, which speaks well for the fidelity of Mr. Field.

Mr. G. L. Merrill who returned from Howland Friday night, reports two feet of snow in the woods at the Searsport S. & B. Co.'s camp and work progressing finely. Twenty men are employed. Wm. Messrs. Jellison and Ames in charge it is safe to bet as many logs will be yarded as by any gang of men of equal numbers in Eastern Maine.

The officers elected at a special meeting of Searsport Lodge, I. O. G. T., Saturday night, are as follows. W. B. Sawyer, W. C. T.; Mattie J. Pendleton, W. V. T.; Frank G. Nichols, W. S.; Levi Trask, W. C.; Caro A. Ridley, W. T.; Kate C. Towle, W. F. S.; C. C. Hamilton, W. M.; Rowena A. Colcord, W. I. G.; Welcome G. Young, W. O. G.

Mr. Abner Warren, who presented a set of colors for the privilege of naming new schooner Edward L. Warren, not being satisfied with the flags first forwarded, returned them and received a very fine set, costing $50, consisting of ensign and burgee each 21x12 ft., with name of schooner on burgee. Mr. Warren presented his son Edward L., 1-16 of new schooner Lackawanna on his 21st birthday last year, and has presented his wife a generous piece of this one named in honor of their son.

MARINE NOTES. Bark Edwin Reed, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, from Cardiff, arrived at New York Feb. 2d. ....Ship W. H. Conner, Capt. John G. Pendleton, left Dublin for Liverpool by tow boat, Feb. 2d.... Bark Beatrice Havener, Capt. J. W. Havener, Jr., sailed from Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 31st, for Wellington, N. Z.....Bark C. A. Littlefield, Capt. L. A. Colcord, arrived at Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 30th.....Ship Phineas Pendleton Capt. George A. Nichols arrived at New York Feb. 7th, from Hollo 94 days from Aspier. Sch. L. H. Cornell, Capt. A. D. Colcord, arrived at Bath, Me., Feb. 2d. Bark C. D. Bryant, Capt. Wm. Parse, arrived at New York, February 2nd.

The schools in Union District closed Friday. On Thursday afternoon Misses Emma and Ella Morrow and Miss Nickerson, teachers of the Grammar, Primary and intermediate schools, chartered Mr. Mathews' large double sleigh and each took their respective scholars for an hour's drive about town. Where Miss Ella got her forty little once marshalled in front of the sleigh ready to embark the driver was non-plussed and said that it was impossible to take all at once, but Miss Morrow insisted and at last put her foot squarely down and said they *must* all go, and the driver who in his younger days had some experience with school marms, gave in and with snug stowage all were taken safely and a happier party never rode through our streets.

SEARSPORT, Feb. 6th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR. I wish to occupy once more a small space in your columns to reply to my friend, Dr. Pierce—

TO MY FRIEND DR. PIERCE—I wish to remind you that I did not challenge any one to trot with my colt, but you saw fit to pick up what I said in the Journal three or four weeks ago, and said that you were prepared to respond to any $100, and several better if necessary. Through the columns of the Journal I at once called you out and gave you four days' notice to put up your $500, and was ready to meet you on even footing on the track, with no conditions mentioned; but though the columns of the Journal you have crawled out by wanting 30 days' grace to put your colt in a trainer's hands, and selecting a certain piece of road. Doctor, you have a poor bluff hand, and a hard man to bluff; for I hold four aces and a king against you. Perhaps you can make your patients believe they are swallowing sugar coated mandrake pills, made of corn starch and water, but you can't make the public believe your colt can beat mine until they see him do it. Now don't hold your breath until I give you 30 days to train your colt, and put an expert driver behind him. But we will not spar any more, and I advise you to lengthen out your shoe strings, for I may meet you on the road where I will force you to stalk your colt, or you must squeak. I am ready to meet you on the road for fun, for I know you don't want to put up $500. I. C. PARK.

NORTH HAVEN. Mr. C. S. Staples has been appointed postmaster at this place.

PALERMO. The storm of Sunday blockaded all the roads for miles around, and over a foot of snow fell, on a level. The Augusta stage started out about noon, Monday, but was obliged to return on account of the drifts, and the Liberty stage was six hours from Liberty here.....There is a large trade in hoops and hoop-poles in town this winter; the poles are selling for a larger price than for a number of years....The officers of Branch Mills Lodge, I. O. of G. T. for the quarter ending April 30th, are—Miss Lilla J. Slater, W. C. T.; Walter Osgood and W. A. Crane, W. R. and W. L. H. S.; H. M. Cannett, W. V. T.; Miss Lillian McCurdy, W. S.; E. M. Dorr, W. A. S.; Miss Annie W. Bean, W. F. S.; A. S. Bean, W. T.; Mrs. A. J. Pinkham, W. Chap.; Miss Cassie G. Osgood, W. M.; W. E. Pinkham, W. I. G.; J. R. B. Dinsmore, W. O. G.....The funeral of Miss Mary E. Nutter, whose death occurred so suddenly in Belfast last week, at Ford's Corner on Thursday Feb. 2d, was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

SEARSMONT. The heaviest snow storm of the season occurred here on Sunday last, making the roads impassable. Monday they were broken out for the first time this season....Quite a number of people from this place went to Union Saturday to attend the quarterly meeting of the M. E. church on Sunday. They were storm-stayed and did not get home until late on Monday ....The village schools close this week, it being the tenth week.... A large number of our townsmen are afflicted with bad colds, which seem to be almost an epidemic.... The scarlatina is going its rounds amongst the children....The only thing needed now to make Searsmont village a city is a charter. The last thing needed was a city crier and he has been found by E. L. Bean who has him traveling our streets with bell in hand and bill heads on his back, shouting for E. L. Bean's auction rooms, which are open on Saturday evenings....The lumbermen have been very busy for the past two or three weeks ...James Barker has five blacksmiths at work for him this winter. He evidently thinks times will be good another summer, and so think we all.

MORRILL. Last Friday, while F. A. Grey was unloading logs on Merriam's pond, his horses took fright and ran away, colliding with the team of Wm. Nash, of Montville, passing over and injuring Mr. Nash seriously. The team next came in contact with Porter Nash, reducing his jumper to kindling wood, and driving a piece of it into the breast of one of the runaway horses—a fine Percheron stallion. The animal ran a short distance farther and fell down dead....There is quite active work in the lumbering business this winter, by Merriam, Robinson, Daggett, Stover, and others. The prospect is that both mills will be well supplied....The local organizations are actively at work, both grange and lodge taking in members at every meeting. The former has added fourteen to its membership since Jan. 1st ....The annual settlement of the Co-operative Store was very satisfactory....Village school closed last Friday....Mrs. Wm. Sanborn died very suddenly last week, and was buried Thursday. Mrs. Morse preached on the occasion to a full house....One of our young men lately arrived from Montana, where they have to be active to keep warm. He arose one of these late moonlight nights, harnessed his team, went into the woods and got a load, and while unloading heard a neighbor's clock strike one. Will concluded he had better seek his couch again.

CASTINE. Union services in the Orthodox church last Sunday. The audience numbered fourteen..... On account of the deep snow, none of the schools were in session on Monday....Scott, our stage driver, said he would drive to Bucksport and back, with the mail on Monday, and he accomplished it, but it was a tedious job....The pupils of the High school have established a lyceum, for entertainment and mutual benefit.

LINCOLNVILLE Capt. Alonzo Houston, of this place, of sch. Florence N. Tower, died of small pox at Vineyard Haven last Friday, having been left at that port while on the trip from New York to Winterport, coal laden. Capt. H. was sick but a little more than a week, and was not supposed to be in a dangerous condition. He was a young man of most exemplary habits, universally respected, and was on his first trip as master. He leaves a wife and one child. ..The late snow storms have nearly blockaded the roads in town.

MONROE. The fine weather and nice sledding of the past two weeks have been very favorable for the farmers and others to get in their wood and market their hay and apples, and it has been well improved....There is strong talk here of getting up a military company,....Our band is getting ready for a concert and dance the present month. The leader, Mr. Gould, has just received some excellent selections. ..J. N. McKenney is getting in quite an amount of red oak for trunnels....The Good Templars had an installation of officers last Thursday evening. A nice supper was prepared by the ladies.

BUCKSPORT. A telegram received here on Monday morning announces the arrival of Captain J. G. Stover, master of the ship Daniel Barnes, in New York....Rev. T. Gerrish is to exchange pulpits with Rev. N. G. Axtell, of Bangor, next Sunday.....Owing to the snow blockade there were no services in the churches last Sunday. The snow drifted badly in the streets and side walks and on Monday the shovel brigade was out in full force....Mr. Moses of the Robinson House continues dangerously ill ...The ladies of the Methodist church are preparing to give an entertainment at Emery's Hall.

CAMDEN. Knowlton Brothers have contracted to build two polishing lathes and two upright polishers for the Collins granite Co. of Bluehill....Bark Anna Walch, Capt. O. J. Bowers, of Camden, sailed from Pernambuco on the 29th of Dec. last, with a cargo of sugar and drawing 17 feet of water, arriving at New York on the 29th of Jan.....Two goose parties went from Camden to Thomaston last Thursday; also a party of married couples with single teams. ....H. M. Bean has the frame nearly completed for one of his new schooners and will soon begin work on the other....Our village schools will close their winter terms on the 17th inst. Public graduating exercises will be held at the hall....Owing to the violent snow storm of last Sunday all public religious services were suspended.....Our first mail to Rockland which leaves at 6 A. M. was obliged to return on account of a snow blockade between this place and Rockport.

JACKSON. Perigrine White, formerly of this town, died at his residence in Dixmont on Saturday the 4th inst., aged about 69 years. He held the office of town clerk and treasurer for many years while in this town and also the same since living in Dixmont. His disease was consumption....Miss Ruth A., daughter of Asahel and Mary Rich, formerly of this town, but later of Brooks, died at the residence of her father in Winslow—where the family have lived for the last two years—of softening of the brain. She was a very amiable young woman and leaves many friends in this vicinity who deeply mourn the loss....Members of Star of Progress Grange to the number of about fifty made a visit to Harvest Home Grange, of Brooks, on Tuesday evening of last week; and, though this was an unexpected call to our neighbors, we were very cordially received. An enjoyable evening was passed and all returned home feeling well satisfied with their visit to Brooks. Home Grange has been in a rather low condition for a time past but there are strong indications of better times, of which it is really deserving. Five applications for membership were accepted at the meeting above mentioned. May they continue to come....C. H. Getchell, J. H. Cook and R. E. Page have been elected as trustees of Star of Progress Grange for the ensuing year....Those of our farmers who attended the meeting of the Penobscot Farmers' Club, holden at Dixmont, Feb. 1st, report it a very interesting and profitable one.....The heaviest fall of snow for the winter thus far, was on Sunday last when it fell to the depth of 13 inches. The high winds which prevailed during the storm blocked the roads very badly....The village school closes this week. The term has been a long one, under the instruction of Mr. John Miller of W. Winterport, a teacher of much experience, he having taught over forty terms.

"Better Health Than for Forty Years."

A patient who has been using Compound Oxygen writes: "*I am enjoying better health than I have done for forty years*, and I attribute my restoration entirely to the use of Compound Oxygen. My average weight was never over 100 pounds. I now weigh 125 pounds, and have renewed vitality, and my *friends say I am looking ten years younger than when I commenced the use of the Oxygen.*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full particulars, *sent free*. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

The snow storm of Feb. 5th, extended along the Atlantic coast from the maritime provinces to southern Virginia, being general throughout New England. It was the heaviest for years and travel was blockaded everywhere.

A Hive of Bees.

Burdock Blood Bitters Bring Back health, when the Body is Badly disordered By impure Blood. Biliousness, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and other Bad disorders cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

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 Searsmont, Jan. 20th, Mr. George L. Moore and Miss Carrie Whitten; also, Mr. Clarence E. Thorndike and Miss Arvella Wellman, all of S.

In Thorndike, Jan. 28th, Mr. Charles O. Moore of Troy, and Miss Annie C. Howe of Thorndike.

In Camden, Jan. 22d, Mr. Alonzo R. Leadbetter of North Haven, and Miss Lucy Ann Young of C.

In Rockland, Jan. 28th, Herbert A. Spear and Nellie M. Philbrook, both of Rockland.

In Tenant's Harbor, Jan. 28th, John A. Hart and Mary I. Dukeshire, both of Tenant's Harbor.

In Union, Jan. 18th, Frank Brackett of Warren, and Laura Griffin of Waldoboro.

In Vinalhaven, Jan. 21st, Lewis O. Hopkins of Vinalhaven, and Miss Bertha A. Lewis of North Haven.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 19th, Mr. Jason P. Fogg of Brooklin and Miss Maria M. Jones of Ellsworth.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 28th, Mr. William H. Delaittre of Ellsworth, and Miss Nellie E. Frost of Marlaville.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 8th, Adelphus Mathews, aged 46 years and 11 months.

In this city, Feb. 7th, Mrs. Martha B. Staples, aged 66 years, 9 months and 3 days.

In this city, Feb. 6th, Mrs. Sarah J. Reed, aged 49 years and 6 months.

In this city, Feb. 6th, James Dwinall, aged about 53 years.

In Winslow, Feb. 1st, Miss Annie R. Rich, aged 29 years and 9 months.

In North Searsport, Jan. 27th, Frances Ellis, aged 75 years, 16 months and 11 days.

In Searsport, Jan. 26th, Mr. Norman D. Staples, aged 29 years and 8 months.

In Waldo, Jan. 11th, Annie S. Ricker, aged 17 yrs

In Burnham, Jan. 26th, Wessie Colby, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Monroe, Feb. 3d, Miss Hannah Mathews, aged 82 years.

In Camden, Jan. 28th, Rev. Edward Freeman, aged 75 years, 9 months and 26 days.

In Appleton, Jan. 28th, Henry Pease, aged 76 years and 10 days.

In Rockville, Camden, Jan. 28th, Benj. Brewster, aged 86 years.

In Washington, Jan. 28th, John Levensaler, aged 72 years.

In Rockland, Jan. 27th, Willie S., son of Martin L. and Flora A. Jones, aged 3 months and 19 days.

In Appleton, Jan. 24th, Levi Irish, aged 64 years.

In Rockland, Jan. 25th, Edward S., son of Frank C. and Jennie Knight, aged 14 months and 18 days.

In Ellsworth, Nov. 25th, Eva F., daughter of Chas. L. and Orissia McFarland, aged 3 years, 11 months.

In New York, Jan. 31st, suddenly, James B. Andrews, aged 36 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 2d, schrs. M. D. Wilson, ——, ——; Red Jacket, Ginn, New York.

Feb. 4th, sch. P. Hazeltine, Sweet, do.

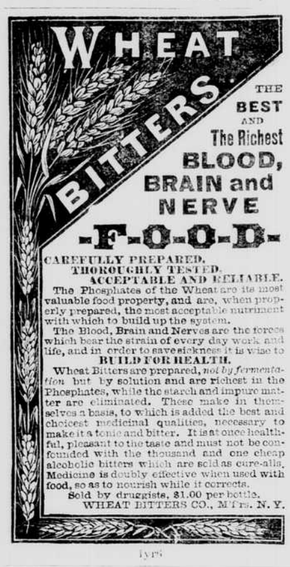
SAILED.

Feb. 2d, schrs. Morris W. Child, Torry, Charlestown; Brunette, Babbage, Searsport; Charlotte N. Morgan, Sparrow, Rockland; W. D. Cargill, Low, New York.

Feb. 3d, sch. Freddie L. Porter, Clark, New York.

FOR SALE.
DOUBLE RUNNERED PUNG,
POLE AND THILLS, NEW. 6w3
FRED ATWOOD, - : - Winterport, Me

SOLD IN BELFAST BY R. H. MOODY. 1yrow6



1yr6

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 $1.50, 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

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 mean 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

TO LET!
The Desirable Suit of Offices over the Store of
HIRAM CHASE & SON,
OPPOSITE THE
AMERICAN HOUSE.
Possession given the first of March.
6tf HIRAM CHASE.

THOMAS S. RICH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 118 South Market Street, - Boston.
References, by permission. 1y6*
SILAS PEIRCE & CO., - - Boston.
ISAAC RICH & CO., - - Boston.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that my wife, ETTA M. POWELL, (nee Etta M. Huff,) having left my bed and board, and, after finding her, again disappeared, I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur whilst absent.
1w6 C. F. POWELL.

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 REDUCTION.
5 Pieces Turkey Red Tabling,
15c. per yard.
3 Pieces Tabling, All Linen,
Only 20c. per yard.
NAPKINS,
From 50c. per doz. to $3.00. Special bargains in these goods.
Swiss Embroideries,
From 5c. to 15c. per yard. Just one-half their value.
Linen Hdkfs.
Marked down to prices that induce every customer to buy largely.
BLACK SILKS!
Look at the silk we sell for $1.33, and compare with any here or abroad at $1.62.
CARPETINGS, CURTAINS, &c.,
Must POSITIVELY be closed, and will be sold at a sacrifice.

Without question this has been the most exciting campaign in Dry Goods known in Belfast, and the attractions we place before the public in goods and prices may never occur again. Therefore we cordially INVITE ALL to inspect our goods and learn prices. We give you a larger bundle of goods for less money than any house in the State. Orders by mail strictly attended to. 5

C. W. BURKETT,
83 Main St., - City Block.

"We Mean What We Say"
As the following scale of prices will show.
G. W. Burkett,
In order to make a rapid sale of his stock, will open this day
1 Case Best Satteen Jeans,
(Naumkeaug) at 12c. per yard, former price 15c.
1 Case Best Glove Finished Cambrics,
at 6c. per yard.
Clarke & Coats Thread,
4½c. per Spool.
COMMON THREAD,
(200 yds.) only 2c., former price 3c.
1 CASE 4-4 FRUIT OF THE LOOM
Bleached Cotton,
10c., sold everywhere at 12½c.
1 Case Cocheco Prints,
(Best make in America) only 5c., worth 8c., Medium Light Colors (Spring Styles)
Lace Pique Remnants
10c. per yard, worth 17c.
1 Case Remnant Prints,
Best quality, only 4½c. per yard.
1 Case ALL LINEN Bleached Crash
Extra heavy, 20 inch wide, at 7c., former price 12½c.
1 CASE 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS
at 95c., an unparalleled barg

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.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

It will cure entirely the worst forms 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. 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**. So 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. CROCKER, Williamsville, N. Y.

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

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and a wonderful cure from PAIN KILLER is invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. FERRITT, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could not get relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. FORCE, Lowndes, Ore.

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

I began using PAIN KILLER in my family two or five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—B. W. TRAIN, Hartford, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. ROGERS, Elkton, Md.

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

I was suffering severely with bleeding lungs, raging throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—F. WALTON, Cincinnati.

Dr. WALTON writes from Coshocton: Your PAIN KILLER cures diphtheria and sore throat so promptly prevalent here that I recommend it as sure to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

Mrs. ELLES B. HAYES 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

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

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

—CURES—

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

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP

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

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 85 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

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.

Sir William Napier and Little Joan.

Sir William Napier, one bright day,
Was walking down the glen—
A noble English soldier,
And the handsomest of men.

Through fields and fragrant hedge-rows
He slowly wandered down
To quiet Freshford village,
By pleasant Bradford town.

With look and mien magnificent,
And step so grand, moved he,
And from his stately front outshone
Beauty and majesty.

About his strong white forehead
The rich locks thronged and curled
About the splendor of his eyes,
That might command the world.

A sound of bitter weeping
Came up to his quick ear,
He paused that instant, bending
His kingly head to hear.

Among the grass and daisies
Sat wretched little Joan,
And near her lay a bowl of delf,
Broken upon a stone.

Her cheeks were red with crying,
And her blue eyes dull and dim,
And she turned her pretty, woful face,
All tear-stained, up to him.

Scarce six years old, and sobbing
In misery so drear!
"Why, what's the matter, Posy?"
He said,—"Come, tell me, dear."

"It's Father's bowl I've broken;
'T was for his dinner kept.
I took it safe, but coming back
It fell"—again she wept.

"But you can mend it, can't you?"
Cried the despairing child
With sudden hope, as down on her,
Like some kind god, he smiled.

"Don't cry, poor little Posy!
I can not make it whole,
But I can give you sixpence
To buy another bowl."

He sought in vain for silver
In purse and pockets, too,
And found but golden guineas.
He pondered what to do.

"This time to-morrow, Posy,"
He said, "again come here,
And I will bring you sixpence.
I promise! Never fear!"

Away went Joan rejoicing—
A rescued child was she;
And home went good sir William;
And to him presently

A footman brings a letter,
And low before him bends;
"Will not Sir William come and dine
To-morrow with his friends?"

The letter read: "And we've secured
The man among all men
You wish to meet. He will be here.
You will not fail us then?"

To-morrow! Could he get to Bath
And dine with dukes and earls,
And back in time? That hour was pledged—
It was the little girl's!

He could not disappoint her,
He must his friends refuse.
So "a previous engagement"
He pleaded as excuse.

Next day when she, all eager,
Came o'er the fields so fair,
As sure as of the sunrise
That she should find him there,

He met her, and the sixpence
Laid in her little hand.
Her woe was ended, and her heart
The lightest in the land.

How would the stately company,
Who had so much desired
His presence at their splendid feast,
Have wondered and admired!

A soldier, scholar, gentleman,
His praises oft are heard,—
'T was his the least of his great deeds
To have kept his word!

[Celia Thaxter, in St. Nicholas.

Gems of Thought.

I assert that curiosity is not the monopoly of sex. [Joaquin Miller.

The creed of the true saint is to make the best of life, and make the most of it. [Chapin.

If the poor man cannot always get meat, the rich man cannot always digest it. [Henry Giles.

Great ideas travel slowly, and for a time noiselessly, as the gods whose feet were shod with wool. [Garfield.

Don't assume the attitude of saying—see how clever I am, and what fun everybody else is. [Dickens.

Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends to become an end in itself, and goes to bridge over the loveless chasms of his life. [George Eliot.

That quick sensibility which is the ground-work of all advances towards perfection increases the pungency of pains and vexations. [Tucker.

Vice may be defined to be a miscalculation of chances, a mistake in estimating the value of pleasures and pains. It is false arithmetic. [Bentham.

Look on this beautiful world and read the truth in her fair page, see every season brings New change to her of everlasting youth. [W. C. Bryant.

The Lord does not manifestly appear in his Divine Providence, but tacitly leads man by it, as an imperceptible tide or prosperous current draws a ship. [Swedenborg.

Love is master of all arts,
And puts into human hearts
The strangest things to say and do.
[H. W. Longfellow.

Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death, are the allurements that act on the heart of man. Kindle the inner genial life of him, you have a flame that burns up all lower considerations. [Carlyle.

No one is accursed by fate,
No one is utterly peculiar,
But some heart though unknown
Responds unto his own.
[H. W. Longfellow.

The Present, the Present is all thou hast
For thy sure possessing,
Like the patriarch's angel hold it fast
Till it gives its blessing.
[J. G. Whittier.

By cultivating an interest in a few good books which contain the result of the toil or the quintessence of the genius of some of the most gifted thinkers of the world, we need not live on the marsh and in the mists. The slopes and ridges invite us. [T. Starr King.

Remember that you are but an actor, acting whatever part the Master has ordained. It may be short or it may be long. If he wishes you to represent a poor man, do so heartily; if a cripple, or a magistrate, or a private man, in each case act your part with honor. [Epictetus.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark uncertain travel,
Where lies those happier hills and meadows low,
Ah, if beyond the spirits inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know,
Who would not go?
[E. C. Stedman.

A Proposed Bankruptcy Law.

The matter of a national bankruptcy law is now before Congress, as it has been nearly every session since the repeal of the act of 1867. Many measures have been submitted, but none have proved satisfactory. The latest presented is by Mr. Townsend of Ohio, who claims for his bill these advantages: First, the expense of registers is dispensed with; second, the history of the proceedings is kept at one place instead of two, which were often widely separated geographically; third, the responsibility for the faithful and prompt settlements of estates is concentrated, and the whole matter is more effectually within the knowledge and under the control of the Judge; fourth, the expense attendant upon the calling and holding of creditors' meetings is avoided, also the wrangling among creditors as to who shall be assignee; fifth, the whole act as compared with that of 1867, is reduced in volume nearly one half, without impairing its efficiency, and its language is simplified and easy of comprehension; sixth, as the responsibility of the appointment of a receiver is with the judge, who is impartial, the receiver will not be a partisan of any creditor or faction of creditors; seventh, under the operations of this law bankrupt estates can generally be liquidated and finally closed up within the period of six or twelve months; eighth, the exercise of a large discretion is lodged with the judge, who, with the receiver is responsible for carrying out the minor details, and the costs and expenses will not be much greater than an ordinary case of assignment; ninth, the law does not encourage, and as far as possible guards against, dishonest and fraudulent failures, while at the same time it puts it in the power of an honest man, who has been unfortunate in business, to avail himself of its provisions and obtain a discharge by surrendering to his creditors all his assets.

A bill that can accomplish all these things is as near a perfect piece of legislation as can be hoped for. [Portland Press.

From the Marquis de Leuville of England, at present residing at the Windsor Hotel, New York.

To DR. CLARK JOHNSON. Sir I think I should tell you something about your Blood Syrup, and I will do it in my own autograph. My doctors in Europe decided together to send me to America for the Sea voyage, but I am afraid it did me no good; and being very ill indeed on this side of the ocean, some of my people brought me your Indian Blood Syrup. This I have taken, and although I did not like the taste of it at first, I continued it, for the bitterness soon wears off, and it has done me so much good, that now to my great joy, I am enabled to send you this note, to say that I am another man, Day after day I have improved until I am at present really quite well. I shall be charmed to allow you to make any use of this that you please, and my private secretary shall moreover answer any letter of inquiry that may come.

I am your obedient servant, LEUVILLE.

As an anthograph this document is interesting as Le Marquis de Leuville is the young Longfellow of the other side; his poems and those of Tennyson having about the largest circulation in Europe.

It is agreed that Tuesday 24, 1882, was the coldest day in Boston since February 1, 1844. At Falmouth, Mass., the morning was the coldest for 25 years, with the thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

Interview With Mr. Blaine.

CONCERNING THE RECENT CHANGE IN OUR POLICY TOWARD CHILI.

The Washington Post has published the following interview with ex-Secretary Blaine upon the subject of the recently printed diplomatic correspondence relating to Chili and Peru. Concerning the published statement that the instructions to Mr. Trescot had been drafted and committed to Mr. Trescot without the knowledge of the President, Mr. Blaine said: "That statement has absolutely no foundation in truth. The instructions were not only gone over at length with the President, but, when written, were twice read to him for criticism and change. I have the original draft in my possession, with the modifications desired by the President clearly noted." Referring to the change of policy inaugurated by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Mr. Blaine says: "It is the undoubted right of the President, as it is of a private citizen, to change his mind. I have seen no reason to change my mind as to the wisdom of the course marked out. Time, reflection and the development of events have all the more strongly confirmed me, and I fear that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the south Pacific coast." "I see," said the reporter, that some papers accuse you of an intention or desire to annex Peru to the United States." At this suggestion Mr. Blaine showed some impatience. "Why," said he, "you might as well think of annexing Terra del Fuego or the island of Juan Fernandez. My dispatches on the Isthmus canal question disclaimed for the United States any desire for territorial acquisition in Mexico or Central America. It never occurred to me that annexation of South American territory called for a disclaimer." Upon being asked whether any attempt was made by the United States government to push the claims of private citizens against Peru, Mr. Blaine said: "On the contrary, that was carefully and rigidly avoided." Referring to the Landrau claims, Mr. Blaine said: "John C. Landrau is living, is a citizen of the United States with a legal residence in Louisiana, and is now and has been for several years past American consul at Santiago de Cuba, to which post he was appointed by Gen Grant." Again referring to the change of policy toward Chili, he continued: "There seems no possible need of Mr. Trescot being in Chili, if he is simply there to be the helpless witness of the

UTTER SPOLIATION OF PERU.

That could have taken place without the presence of a special envoy of the United States, who, forbidden to protest, actually appears as aiding and abetting the spoliation. What I mean by spoliation appears plainly enough from Mr. Trescot's original dispatch, published in Saturday morning's papers. He says Chili demands the absolute cession of the entire province of Tarapaca, and, beside that, $20,000,000 in money, payable in 16 years, during which time Arica is to be occupied by Chili, and, if the $20,000,000 is not paid, Arica is to be absolutely annexed to Chili. Besides all this, Chili appropriates the guano deposits of the Lobos islands. Mr. Trescot adds that, if Peru refuses these conditions, Chili will then decline the further mediation of the United States. In other words, is willing and glad to accept the mediation of the United States, if that mediation can be used to induce Peru to submit quietly to destruction. But, if the United States' special envoy cannot be used for that end, Chili will have no more to do with him, and he can pack up and come home in a meek and lowly frame of mind that would befit such a returning journey. The demand of Chili is equivalent to the destruction of Peru, for the reason that it takes from the latter country the great body of her guano, and all her nitrate beds, and thus deprives her of her source of revenue. What Chili is taking from Peru is relatively a far greater loss to Peru than the loss of the 11 seceding states would have been to the American Union: far greater than that; greater indeed, than if the Pacific coast had joined the rebellion and gone out forever. That would have taken all the cotton lands, all the sugar lands and all the precious mineral lands from the United States, and would have destroyed our power and our very existence. Precisely that fate is to be inflicted on Peru, and Chili now permits the United States to mediate only on condition that she will permit this wholesale destruction of a friendly republic, a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland. I do not precisely understand from Mr. Trescot's dispatch whether the Lobos islands are subject to redemption; but no matter whether they are or not, Peru is not left with the power to raise 20,000,000 cents. Chili

EVIDENTLY WANTED TERRITORY,

not the money. The Lobos islands would sell at auction for twice $20,000,000, and Chili will derive a very large amount from their ownership. Arica and Lobos islands will be as completely in her possession as Tarapaca. Of course, Chili is entitled to war indemnity, and all the instructions sent out from the department while I was secretary recognized that fact in the fullest degree. She is entitled, as the old phrase went, to indemnity for the past and security for the future. But Peru ought to have been allowed to pay a cash indemnity and ought not to be subjected to a destruction of her nationality. The territorial indemnity demanded is very valuable. The province of Tarapaca contains the wonderful bed of nitrate of soda, which are capable of producing an enormous revenue. Under judicious management this province is estimated to be worth from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year. Beside this province, Chili takes the province of Arica and Lobos islands, both of very great value. The Lobos islands are not seized by reasons of contiguity or for military defence. They are three little islands off the coast of northern Peru, estimated to contain several million tons of guano, and worth a very large sum of ready cash. In explanation of Chili's easy conquest of Peru Mr. Blaine said Chili got iron-clad ships from England, and materials of war from the same source. Chilian soldiers marched to Peru clad in uniforms of English cloth, with English muskets on their shoulders. English sympathy has stood behind her at every step in her conquest, and English commercial interest received a tremendous impulse from Chili's aggrandizement. I think the result of this Peru-Chilian war destroys American influence on the south Pacific coast, and literally wipes out American commercial interests in that vast region. I dislike to see England winning great commercial triumphs in a field that legitimately belongs to the United States. Chili's victory throws the whole Peruvian business into English hands. The export of guano and nitrate is all now absorbed by Chili. English bankers will furnish the money, English merchants will transact the business, English ships will carry the cargoes. Chili will gain from it, in two years, more than the entire cost of her war, and England will absorb the business as she absorbs the trade of Portugal, of Egypt, of Australia or of Bengal.

Upon being asked whether the instructions with Mr. Trescot contemplates war with Chili, Mr. Blaine said: The United States surely never intended to make war upon Chili. The instructions aimed at the triumphs of peace, not of war.

Q. What first induced you to use the moral power and influence of the United States to save Peru from destruction? A. Peru appealed earnestly to the United States to save her. She sent a special envoy to Washington to request, to implore, to supplicate our aid. She did not ask military interference, she merely asked that the United States, speaking by her great authority, would save her destruction. She felt the heavy hand of England upon her at every turn.

Gen. Sherman will complete his sixty-second year on the 8th of February, but there is no law for retiring him at that time, as his position and that of Lieutenant General expire with the incumbents.

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.

The best description we have ever heard of a slow man was that he was too slow to get out of his own way.

Renew Your Lease.

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.

One Michael Toy of Philadelphia, beat his wife almost to death, the other day. Michael is a dangerous Toy.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 13eow48

Fogg says there is no dado in his chamber but he can show you a first-class freeze as long as the present weather holds on.

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, 115 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. 2i5

A mailed knight must have required a good many postage stamps to carry him through successfully.

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. 5i5

No matter how prompt actors and actresses may be at a theatre there is one man who is always prompter.

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.

A travelling printer, who, for want of employment at his trade, went to work on a farm, came in one day to ask his employer if a hen should not be set solid.

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.

The oldest inhabitant is generally a man; not because he is given to lying, but because he commenced owning up to his age sooner.

Henry's Carbolic Salve

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc

DERNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulator.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES. CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES BILIOUSNESS.

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 babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

Backsport, 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	1,183,873.58
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	$1,528,697.24
" " 1880	1,008,944.63
Increase	$519,722.61
Number of risks taken, 1881	35,587
" " 1880	19,231
Increase	16,356
Net surplus, 1881	$425,768.79
Dividends paid	75,000.00
	$500,768.79
Net surplus, 1880	400,306.35
Increase	$100,462.44

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2w5

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Sabbath School and other Libraries rebound cheap. Repairing neatly done. 2w1

☞ 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.

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.—49

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*

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 made 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, Lessee.

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—12

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

Fifty to Seventy-Five Tons of Ice,

—AND—

FORTY CORDS OF HARD WOOD,

All delivered at Wesleyan Grove Hotel, Northport, Me. Address H. W. CHASE,

Bangor, Jan. 29, 1882.—5 Franklin House, Bangor, Me.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR Ten Years' Washington

By **Mary Clemmer.** It portrays the "inner life" Sights and Scenes, Marvels and Mysteries of the Capitol; tells of the daily life at the White House and of all its famous occupants; shows the wonders and inside workings of every Government Department; and gives truthful revelations of life "behind the scenes," "as a wide-awake woman sees it." 4⅔ fine Engravings. *The best selling book out.* Agents Wanted. Ladies engrandly. *Extra Terms given.* Send for circulars to the HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. 1w6

WANTED.

SOME GREEN HARD WOOD

In exchange for farm implements.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

6w6

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

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

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

20i3tf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

FURNACE FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND FURNACE, good make and in complete order, will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN B. WADLIN, Main Street.

Parker's Hair Balsam

Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. **Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair** to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the **Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.**

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic freely. It will surely help you. Remember it is first-class in every respect, and is sold at a fair price. No nostrum or worthless compound. Ask for circular.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

1yr3

Beware OF *Fraud*

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word CAPCINE is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Prepared by MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

1m6

If you are a man of business weakened by the strain of your duties and stimulant and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and indiscretion or exposure has ruined or single, old or young, married or single, you will find a bed of sickness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to recuperate the nerves and waste, use **Hop B.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

suffering from any indiscretion or exposure, unfitted for business or society, use **Hop Bitters.** Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **HopBitters**

Have your dyspepsia, kidney or nervous system, liver or bowels, blood, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

D. I. C. is an absolute and speedy cure for drunkenness, op