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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

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

The First Jerseys in Belfast.

R. W. Ellis, of Belfast, writes to the Home Farm as follows:

In March, 1869, D. A. Wadlin of Northport and myself, bought of Mr. Norton of Readfield, one thoroughbred Jersey Bull, Diamond, and a three-year old heifer which we brought to Northport. He kept the bull for service that season, and I sold the heifer to David Pierce of Belfast, the June following for $125. These were the first Jerseys ever brought into this section. The next October I went to Winthrop and bought a thoroughbred Jersey bull, Butter Boy, 3rd, and a three year old heifer, of Mr. Gower; also six other cows and heifers at the same time of Messrs. Stevens, King, Crane and others. These I brought to Belfast and sold from time to time to different parties. The heifer I bought of Mr. Gower, when she was five years old, made 516 pounds of butter in one year. I bought one of Mr. King at the same time, and which he said after I bought her, was the poorest cow of his stock. Four years after, when she was seven years old, she made 530 pounds in one year. She was then owned by Rev. Gilbert Ellis, of Belfast, and being all the cow he had, he weighed the butter and put down the amount at every time of churning. I went to Winthrop again in October, 1871, and bought eight more Jersey cows and heifers, all of which I have sold from time to time. Again in April, 1875, I bought in Winthrop, a thoroughbred bull and thoroughbred heifer, Fanny, of Mrs. Metcalf, making twenty in all I have bought from Winthrop and Readfield.

I have sold what I have bought and what I have raised, in all about forty head, and have never sold one but what has given perfect satisfaction, the purchaser at once becoming an advocate of that breed. When we first brought them here, they encountered the most bitter opposition from almost every quarter, but they have lived down nearly all opposition, and now the majority of our first class butter-makers, acknowledge them to be far superior to any others for dairy purposes, and have clean Jersey herds or are working into them as fast as possible.

The Maine Dairyman's Association.

We take the following notes of the recent meeting of this association in Phillips from the Phonograph. Of Mr. S. L. Boardman's paper on Butter Packing, it says:

He advocated neat and attractive manner of packing butter, as well as in arranging other farm products for the market. A good article may fail of getting a good price on account of unattractive packing. Some modes of packing affect the quality of butter. Oak and spruce for packages, without nails or screws are best. A tin case was shown with shallow pans enclosed, whereon butter balls wrapped in bleached cotton or paraphine paper, and the whole placed in a wooden case and sent to market. This or something similar is used by many who supply private parties. These people pay as high as 80 cts. per pound the year through. A little spruce box was recommended, dovetailed together, in which butter may be packed solid, with cloth or paraphine paper; the butter is emptied by reversing the box. This is a handy package for small quantities to be sent by express.

Mr. Boardman spoke encouragingly of our railroad facilities and thought our farmers and dairymen should improve all opportunities afforded them in getting to market.

Mr. Bliss, of Vt., in continuing the subject, said return packages were not popular with the market. 60 pound packages were about the standard weight. The market has discarded oak packages as being unsafe—in favor of ash and spruce. Hemlock is used, but spruce is best. Know no better way to prepare tubs for butter than to scald out with brine. Could not approve of the practice of packing down butter. The demand is for the new, fresh article. It is worth more the first week than at any other time—as far as quality goes.

Mr. Boardman thought keeping June butter till fall was a humbug.

Albert Pease spoke of uniformity of butter packages, and of a contrivance of which he thought favorably. Geo. Hunter, of Strong, keeps his cellar at 60 degrees, and while churning places chunks of ice in the churn as soon as the butter begins to come. This gives butter uniform color the year round. Packs butter solid and uses a worker.

Mr. Bliss did not favor placing butter in contact with ice; and also was opposed to butter workers; thought they injured the grain of butter. He said Boston papers hold that western butter outsells the eastern article. This was false. A neighbor of his sends the product of forty cows to Chicago, where he gets five cents per pound more than is paid in the Boston market for butter of any make.

What Seeds to Buy.

There are very few farmers who raise their own seeds, consequently a large majority have to depend upon their seedsmen. At this time when there are so many varieties, many find it difficult to make a selection of vegetables which they can depend upon as reliable. During the last two years we tested the leading varieties of the vegetables in most general use, and arrived at definite conclusions regarding their relative merits. For the convenience of those farmers who have no time to experiment, and who desire to purchase seeds of early and reliable varieties, we give a list of those with which we had the best success.

Of cucumbers, we found the Early White Spine and the Green Prolific the earliest and most prolific, while the Early Cluster and Short Green we consider the best for pickling. Seed was planted May 20th, June 1st and July 1st.

Cabbages—Early Flat Dutch, Premium Flat Dutch, and the American Drumhead Savoy are the best varieties for the New Hampshire farmer.

Bush bean—The Valentine is the best for general use, though the Early Mohawk is a few days earlier. For fine stringless variety nothing surpasses the Black Wax.

Pole beans—Dutch Case-knife and Large Lima are the favorites.

Lettuce—All the Year Round, and the Simpson are first-class. The Large White Summer and Curled India stand the hot weather well.

Peas—For dwarfs, the Champion of England is not surpassed, though the Little Gem and Alpha are a few days the earlier. For bush peas, the Improved Daniel O'Rourke is first, and the Philadelphia Extra Early is second in quality.

Tomatoes—Canada Victor is the earliest, and the Conqueror is but little later. Arlington and Excelsior are valuable varieties for canning. The Trophy has excellent qualities, but is late. Seed was sown March 20th, transplanted in boxes April 15th, set in open ground May 25th.

The best onions for general culture are the Weathersfield Red, Yellow Danvers, and White Globe.

The earliest muskmelon is the White Japan. The Nutmeg and Green Citron are preferable for a general crop.

The best carrot is, without question, the Half Long Orange, also called Half Long Red. The French Forcing is early and handsome. For a field crop the improved Long Grange is superior.

The best parsnip is the Long Smooth White. It is smooth and long, and yields large crops.

As to which is the best mangel, I am not convinced. The Long Red is a good producer, but the Globe is superior in the quality of the meat. The Norbitor Giant also has excellencies.

The earliest variety of sweet corn is the Minnesota. Stowell's Evergreen is about as good a variety as any for late main crop. [Exchange.

The Earnings of Cows.

Dairying, from the earliest period in American history has been one of the most certain and remunerative ways of making money. Even a rented farm, with a few good cows and skilful labor, there is no surer way to comfort, and even to a small fortune to a new beginner. Few people know or can compute what colossal proportions dairying has attained in this country in the last twenty years.

In 1840 there were 4,837,043 milch-cows in the United States; in 1850 there were 6,385,094; in 1860, 8,728,863; in 1870, 11,000,000; and now about 12,000,000. In 1850 the production of butter was 313,345,306 pounds; in 1860, 460,681,372 pounds; in 1870, 560,000,000 pounds; and now about 800,000,000 pounds. In 1860 the production of cheese was 103,663,927 pounds; in 1870, 275,000,000 pounds; and now about 400,000,000 pounds. In 1860 the United States exported 15,515,709 pounds of cheese; in 1870 they exported 70,000,000 pounds. In 1860 prime cheese sold for 11 cents per pound in New York and Boston; in 1870 it sold for 25 cents per pound. In 1860, butter averaged in Boston 21 cents per pound; in 1870, 50 cents per pound. In 1851 the first cheese factory was started in the United States; in 1870 New York alone had 1200 factories, manufacturing 100,000,000 pounds per annum.

Enormous as the figures above given are, it would be difficult to find more than half a dozen counties in the whole United States where the supply of pure milk and good butter is equal to the wants of the people.

Franklin county, Vermont; Orange and Herkimer counties, New York; Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and Kane county, Illinois, are about the only places well stocked with good butter, cheese and milk. Hardly any other place of 3,000 people can be found where the supply equals the demand. Even in the centre of millions of acres of rich clover pastures, surrounded by 10,000,000 agricultural people, Chicago, in one year bought 4,500,000 pounds of cheese. St. Louis is also a heavy importer from the East, and the supply of pure milk in that city is not only insufficient but the quality is very inferior. A few years ago milk sold in Mobile, Alabama, at 86 cents per gallon. Herkimer county sent out 17,000,000 pounds of cheese in one year, and 300,000 pounds of butter, worth together $4,500,000. St. Albans, Vermont, shipped 1,000,000 pounds of cheese and 2,750,000 pounds of butter worth in market $1,200,000. Wellington, Ohio, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in one year to New York, worth $1,000,000. The country around Elgin, Illinois, produced in a single year 1,300,000 pounds of cheese, 1,600,000 quarts of milk, for the Chicago market, and 200,000 pounds of butter, the joint value of these products being $450,000.

Leaving out all motives of spontaneous kindness, the simplest gratitude ought to keep everybody from ill-treating the patient creatures which produce, for the small wages of their keeping all this wealth. Think of all this, then, and never kick the cow.

Appropriations for Agriculture

Of the passage by the Senate of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture Perley says in his despatch to the Boston Journal—The liberal appropriations for agricultural purposes show the strength of the Granger element in Congress. Among other items are $10,000 for experiments in connection with the culture and manufacture of tea; $25,000 for the investigation of the diseases of animals, of which $15,000 is to be devoted to the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; $25,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and cornstalks; $10,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets; $5000 for continuing the investigations on forestry; $10,000 for experiments in the reclamation of arid lands; $9000 for chemical investigations; $18,000 for entomological investigations; $10,800 for the collection of statistics; $10,000 for matter for the report; about $60,000 for salaries, and $80,000 for seeds, one-half of which shall be distributed by Congressmen among their constituents and the remainder by the Commissioner. The Senate added an appropriation of $500 to pay John L. Hayes for his report on sheep husbandry in the South, published by resolution of Congress.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 3834; sheep and lambs, 7800; swine,9,650; veal, 125; number of western cattle, 3464; eastern cattle, 265; milch cows and northern cattle, 165.

Price of beef ¢ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 00@6 37½; first, $5 25@5 87½; second, $4 50@5 12½; third, $4 00@4 37½; poorest grade of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 25@3 75.

Brighton Hides, 8¢ ℔; Brighton Tallow, 6¢ ℔; Country Hides, 7@7½¢ ℔; Country Tallow, 4@5¢ ℔; Calf Skins, 12½¢ ℔; Sheep Skins, $1 25@2 00 each; Lamb Skins, $1 25@2 00 each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales in full:
1 pair girth 7 ft., 6 inches, live weight 3800 ℔, $180;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 6 inches, live weight 3200 ℔, $145;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 10 inches, live weight 3200 ℔, $128;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $122;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $122;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2600 ℔, $120;

Milch Cows—Extra, $55@70; ordinary, $20@50; springers, $18@60 ¢ head. We quote sales of 2 cows and calves at $44; 3 milch cows at $40 each; 4 milch cows at $28 to $35 each; 1 new milch cow, $43; 1 springer, $60; 4 springers at $35 each; 1 extra cow and calf, $50; 3 cows and calves for $150 the lot.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep costing from 6½ to 7c., and lambs from 7 to 7½c. ¢ ℔, live weight.

Swine—Prices of fat hogs have declined, those for this week's market costing the butchers from 6¼ to 7c ¢ ℔, live weight.

Veal Calves—Those from Maine were mostly sold by the head. We note sales of 17 calves at $6 ¢ head; 6 calves at $29 50 the lot, or from 4 to 7c. ¢ ℔, live weight.

Fast Day in Massachusetts April 7th

The Brooklyn and New York bridge will be completed in about a year.

Sterns K Abbott, the murderer of Mrs. Crue, has been sentenced to be hanged April 22d.

George Eliot left a personal estate valued at $200,000, exclusive of property in her copyrights.

The California Legislature has before it a bill which forbids public work being done by contract.

The Indiana House has rejected the bill allowing women to vote for presidential electors, by a vote of 46 to 43.

It is stated that the Porte has ordered 30 000,000 cartridges from the United States within the next three months.

Teachers, authors and others of sedentary habits highly prize Malt Bitters

If you should be asked when a cat is like a teapot, you might say, "When your teasin' it."

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

A medical writer asks: "Does position affect sleep?" "Well, rather; if you're hung up by your trousers on a spiked fence, you won't sleep very soundly."

WE KNOW OF NO MEDICINE that has had such success in the curing of Kidney troubles, Gravel, Bladder and Glandular diseases, as DR BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, "NEPHRETICUM." Thousands have proved it, and none as yet have found it wanting in what it is guaranteed to do

The latest journalistic venture in Cincinnati is a penny paper with no name. It goes wherever there is one sent

A Boy Again.

Pain and sickness bring on old age with fearful rapidity. They make an incessant drain on the vital forces, and the weary steps and faded cheeks of age often comes when the enjoyment of life should be at its highest. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" turns *this kind* of old age into youth again. Headache, pains in the limbs, troubles of the liver, bowels or kidneys vanish before it, and feeble men and women become like rolicking school boys and girls once more. One Dollar a bottle, either at your druggists or from the Doctor at Rondout, N. Y. 2w9

Farewell.

The boat went drifting, drifting over the sleeping sea,
And the man that I loved the dearest sat in the boat with me.

The shadow of coming parting hung over the great gray swell,
And the winds that swept across it sobbed on, "Farewell, farewell."

The boat went drifting, drifting, in the lingering Northern night,
And the face that I loved the dearest paled with the paling light.

We strove to join light laughter, we strove to wake a jest;
But the voice that I loved the dearest rang sadly 'mid the rest.

The boat went drifting, drifting, while the dull skies lowered down,
And the "ragged rims of thunder" gave the rocky head a crown.

The boat went drifting, drifting, while to the darkening sky
For the man that I loved the dearest the prayer rose silently

O true, strong hand I touch no more! brave smile I may not see!
Will the God who governs time and tide bring him back to my life and me?

[All the Year Round.

The Eleventh Hour.

[Catharine Carrington, in Atlantic Monthly.]

Mrs. Lydia Bennett was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the little town of Greenville. There was not a man in the place who was possessed of such decided and energetic character, such positive opinions, or such a firm and unyielding will; and the supremacy she exercised in social affairs was only that accorded to all strong and resolute natures. She had experienced religion in her youth by an indisputably correct process, and had at once joined the church, of which she became, by force of character, the leading spirit. Her orthodoxy was unbounded, her knowledge of theology and dogma precise and unquestionable, and her learning in the Scriptures such as is gained only by life-long and diligent study. In the narrow but intense life of a retired New England village, where the church is the centre of social activity, religious thought has great prominence; and Miss Lydia Bennett's religion was the mainspring of her character, the ruling power of her life.

The most vital and essential part of this religion, that which lay nearest her heart and awoke her strongest feeling, was a bitter and vindictive hatred of one of her neighbors,—a man who was, nominally at least, a brother Christian, and who had never injured her personally by word or deed. The last fact shielded her from all misgiving. She might have doubted the sanctity of a resentment awakened by her private wrongs, but she gloried in a righteous indignation against an enemy of God's church.

The object of all this animosity was the Rev. Joseph Eliot, a retired clergyman, who for many years had made his home in Greenville. He had come to the people as their pastor long ago, and Miss Lydia and her sister, Miss Phebe Bennett, had been among his warmest supporters. His life was beneficent and his power increasing, when his bark struck that worst of snags in the current of a clergyman's life, a quarrel in the choir. It originated in a trifle, and therefore soon assumed serious proportions. The members of the church took sides in the matter, naturally dividing according to their social sympathy and family ties, rather than with reference to the merits of the case, and in the inevitable gravitating of opinions it chanced that the Rev. Joseph Eliot found himself viewing the matter in another light from which it was regarded by Miss Lydia Bennett, and he even refused to carry into execution some arbitrary measures adopted by the church at Miss Bennett's instigation. She took the liveliest personal interest in the matter; and infuriated by Mr. Eliot's undaunted opposition, determined to make an example of this minister who dared to thwart her own will and that of an independent church.

It was easy to excite public opinion against him, aided by those who feed eagerly upon the faults of the clergy; and by instituting diligent inquiry in every place where he had hitherto lived, she had soon in lively circulation a fine crop of evil reports. Mr. Eliot, pursued with relentless fury and deserted by all save a few faithful friends, was compelled to ask for a dismission; when, instead of flying before his enemies, he decided to remain in the place. His health, always delicate, had been so undermined by the recent excitement that he could not undertake another charge; and perhaps to a spirited man it seemed cowardly to run away from slander, and a better course to stay and live it down.

And now Miss Lydia Bennett began against this man a system of persecution which, if related in detail, would be scouted as incredible. His actions were watched, his words misrepresented, and his motives assailed, until his best deeds were made to tell against him; and in spite of his pure and blameless life he was shunned with suspicion and dislike by a large share of the community. It seemed to her that his continued presence among them was a deliberate insult to herself and to the church he had defied; and that in driving him out she was obeying God, as the Jews obeyed him in exterminating the inhabitants of the land of Canaan. She led her Sunday-school class through rivers of blood and scenes of slaughter, having Joseph Eliot ever before her mind as the modern representative of the enemies of Israel in whose destruction she gloried; and she loved the savage denunciations of the Psalmist against the foes of God, being confirmed in the righteousness of feelings that were so exactly voiced by words of holy writ.

It was undeniable that Mr. Eliot's presence was often a source of serious annoyance to the pious folk of Greenville. When a new minister came to the place, and, finding this reverend brother in his congregation, naturally warmed to him with fraternal affection, and extended the ordinary clerical courtesies, the state of affairs was cautiously explained to him and his own line of conduct plainly indicated. Some men of spirit refused to alter their course of action because of a ridiculous church quarrel that they had no share in, or a few old slanders falling to pieces with decay; others were timid, politic, or prejudiced, and trimmed their sails to accommodate public feeling; but no minister ever stayed long among them. Some of the "world's people" shook their heads, and said "they'd never have a revival or a settled minister till all those that had a hand in dismissin' Mr. Eliot was dead." Others laughed when the subject of personal religion was urged upon them, and retorted that "they'd rather stay outside, where there wa'nt so much quarrelin'," or that "a church that was too good for Mr. Eliot was too good for them." The faithful souls who prayed for the prosperity of Zion seemed to pray in vain, and few recruits were gathered in to fill the vacant places.

As the years passed on, however, public opinion gradually underwent a change. A new generation was growing up, outside the church; strangers moved in, who cared nothing for old grudges, and recognized the clear radiance of Mr. Eliot's Christian light. Old enmities died out, and the number of his friends increased. But Miss Lydia Bennett's consistent hatred never faltered, being cherished even more tenderly as others grew careless or lukewarm. The magnanimity that lifted him above her worst attacks and the calm forbearance that never sought revenge, she interpreted as a hardened indifference; while his happiness and prosperity in his private life reminded her of the "wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree." It was only when, like Daniel, she went into the sanctuary and considered the slippery places upon which he stood that she was able to endure the spectacle.

But time goes on, and everything is short that it can measure. Joseph Eliot's life had been a long one, as men reckon life; his threescore years and ten had passed; but the end came. A neighbor going by Miss Bennett's door, one morning, paused to tell the news that Mr. Eliot was very sick. Her curiosity was awakened; she inquired the particulars of his illness, and after her neighbor departed wondered with her sister if they had sent for any of the children. The next morning, as she was washing dishes in the kitchen, a stroke of the church bell came upon her with a sudden shock, and her heart beat a little faster as she turned to meet her sister who was coming in from the post-office.

"It is Mr. Eliot," said Miss Phebe. "He died last night."

Miss Lydia wiped her hands upon her apron and sat down by the window unnerved by the news. The door was suddenly shut in the face of her active and living hatred, and as it turned away, baffled and unsatisfied, she saw its face. There are delicate spiritual premonitions and perceptions that are beyond analysis; and by some intuition her soul discerned upon its far horizon the shadow of a fear—a dim foreboding of something as yet unknown and far away—that was drawing near to alarm her.

A neighbor dropped in; she listened to the talk that always follows death—speculations as to the funeral and the future plans of the survivors. She took part in the conversation with the surface current of her thought, but there was a deeper consciousness that was silent, uneasy and almost afraid. She went about her duties softly, and alone at night, when she put out her candle, the darkness was like a presence in the room. She lay awake a long time, her eyes wide open, her mind unnaturally active, and her memory busy with the past, dragging forth from the dark corners of forgetfulness the scenes and incidents of years gone by, until fancy began to mingle with recollection, her consciousness grew misty, and she passed to the more vivid and intense life of dreams.

When she awoke in the morning her presentiment had drawn nearer, and though she turned away and closed her mental vision, it was too late: she knew what it was. It was a shadowy misgiving of herself,—concerning what, she would not think.

Her sister spoke of the coming funeral. "I suppose we ought to go, for the speech of people," she said. "There'll be folks from out of town, and they'll think it's queer if we are not there, living so near the church."

Miss Lydia shrank from going, but she would not admit to herself that she was afraid or ashamed to be present. She found her doubt there awaiting her, and as she grew more defiant it grew more bold. She was swayed by the influence of the place and hour; the lifeless form of the one she had so relentlessly pursued seemed silently to reproach her, and her doubt spoke plainly:

"Have I been just in my past judgment of this man? Is it not possible I have been mistaken?"

She glanced uneasily at the weeping relatives, and saw herself in the unwonted light of another's estimation. She had always been a law unto herself, careless of all other opinion; but now she saw how she must appear to the grief-stricken widow, against whom she had never been able to bring a worse accusation than that she "sympathized with her husband." She felt the altered public mood, and that there were some present who looked at her with curiosity or condemnation.

But Miss Lydia's spirit was not one to cower long in self-reproach. She turned aside these feelings with confident self-justification, and stared boldly about the assembled congregation, recalling all the just cause she had had for her enmity, and sneering inwardly at the tribute paid the dead. Her mind turned with relief from the subject when all was over, and she gladly hurried home.

"Well," said her sister, placidly, as they were taking off their bonnets, "it does seem strange how different you feel when folks are gone. We are imperfect creatures, and I am afraid in some things we were most too hard on Mr. Eliot."

While Miss Phebe Bennett's shallow experience thus found complete and calm expression, it stirred painful depths in Miss Lydia's soul to hear her own misgiving shaped in words; and her doubt grew so persistent that at last she turned and faced it.

"What if I did?" she retorted. "I'm not perfect; but I have done, right along, what I believe to be my duty. You can't think so hard of folks when they are gone."

This was a dangerous admission to make, but in the line of her convictions she was honest and she would not take it back. Her inward accuser at once took up the new position she had accorded as a vantage-ground for renewed demands, while she began to feel a gentle but gradually increasing spiritual pressure, a constraint upon her inclination, a vague impulse of duty, a whispered "Ought I?" It was as if there stood beside her some one waiting, who, though often ignored and forgotten, was always there, and now and then touched her, asking to be heard, while whispering voices filled her ears, and her trouble grew upon her, until she gradually became conscious of a distinct suggestion that if she had done a wrong to Joseph Eliot it had been deep and terrible,—a wrong that demanded all the expiation in her power, and an acknowledgment of error as public as had been her accusations, even to making a formal confession of her sin before the church and people of her native town.

She prepared herself by earnest prayer for guidance, and receiving the suggestion freely endeavored to look at the matter calmly by the light of reason and judgment. A careful self-examination only confirmed the decision she had originally made,—that the demand was monstrous and unreasonable, and that the voice within her was not the voice of God. The shock of Mr. Eliot's death had awakened an over-sensitive conscience, and in her morbid brooding over the matter, she had mistaken the unhealthy action of a mind unnaturally excited for the promptings of duty. Whatever mistakes she had made in the past, in the main purpose of her life she had sought the glory of God and the honor of his name; and to make a confession like the one suggested would be essentially insincere, would do herself a worse wrong than she had done to Joseph Eliot, and inflict grave injury upon the cause of Christ, of which she had so long been the leading representative. Her intellectual conviction was without the shadow of a misgiving; and, with a longing to be delivered from her mental oppression she laid her arms upon the table by which she sat and bowed her head upon them, as her custom was, in prayer; but her soul was silent. She could not pray. After a while she raised her head and took her Bible.

"Perhaps he chooses to speak to me by his word," she thought, as she turned the leaves of the book looking for some appropriate message. Her attention was first arrested by these verses:

"Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter; for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. For I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity."

"Peter's words to Simon Magus," she thought, maintaining her calmness by an effort. "In my excited state of feeling they naturally seem to have undue significance." She turned back a few leaves, and looked again:

"Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost? . . . Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God."

She closed her Bible and resolutely laid it from her.

"My nerves are overwrought," she said. "I must divert my mind by natural and healthy interests."

It was just at twilight; she went out and proposed to her sister that they should spend the evening at a neighbor's house, and during the days that followed she went much into active business and society. But she found it impossible to shake off the oppression that was upon her spirit: the same suggestion of duty haunted her; and reason, judgment and intellectual conviction availed no more against it than a sponge avails to wipe out a shadow. She grew reluctant to read her Bible; there were verses there that she did not like to see; and she at last gave up her daily reading, saying that for the present it had perhaps ceased to be profitable. But she could not escape the living word written in her memory, which seemed quickened to intense activity. Her prayers were sometimes constrained and formal; and sometimes she cast herself upon the Lord with strong cries for deliverance.

"Why dost thou leave me in such doubt and disquietude?" she pleaded. "I have sought my duty carefully with tears. Leave me not in darkness; let thy light shine."

"If, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light," suggested memory.

"Lord, help me!" she cried. "Deliver me from this horrible pit and miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and my lips shall praise thee."

"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" was the answer.

She went over the ground again and again, calling common sense and reason to her aid. She told herself she was the victim of a strange delusion, and that by patient waiting she would yet recover mental health. But her facility in the Spriptures met her at every turn, and some text arose and tripped every step she took.

"It is monstrous, impossible," she urged. "I could not do it if I would."

"If ye have faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye shall say to this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible to you."

"Oh, for patience!" she cried. "I will withdraw my mind from this subject, and it will yet leave me."

"Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed to the day of redemption."

"It is not the Spirit of God," she answered. "My faith is tried, like that of Job, and Satan is allowed"—she went no further.

"Whoso blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come. * * Because they said he hath an unclean spirit."

Miss Lydia's mental trouble began to wear upon her health. Every one was noticing her worn and haggard face; and a visit of a few weeks among her relatives gave her but temporary relief Spring came, with its warm, soft air and its depressing languor. She was an old woman, and now she began to feel about her some vague premonition of a change. Grave symptoms of disease hereditary in the family declared themselves. One by one she gave up her active duties, and sat in her cushioned chair. The old family doctor was called in; he gave her illness a Latin name, mixed some medicine in a tea cup, promised a speedy recovery, and went away and left her with her trouble. Her mind was held relentlessly upon the subject from which her whole being shrank; and though as physical strength failed her she had less power of resistance, still her will was fixed and resolute as ever that she would not yield.

Upon his second visit the old doctor found his patient confined to her bed; friends shook their heads sadly over this downward step, but Miss Lydia felt an intense relief that now, at least, a physical impossibility stood in the way of the suggestion that ever haunted her.

One evening, as she lay alone in the twilight, listening to the soft voices of the summer evening, there gradually closed about her the conviction that for her the end of life was near. Death seemed to approach and forewarn her, and her soul recognized his face. What if, after all, this had been the voice of God within her that she had refused and disobeyed? What if her eternal destiny were indeed imperilled, and now it was too late. The things of this life shrivelled to nothingness as she drew near the eternal verities. Outside the window, just across the street, the church bells began to ring; and Miss Lydia grew faint with fear, as her inward conflict began anew. Was it, then, too late? The church prayer-meeting was assembling, close at hand. A remnant of physical strength was still her own. Might she not even now obey the impulse within her, and be at peace? She felt her spirit wooed by strong persuasion, and the voices about her were melting with entreaty.

She turned her face upon the pillow; the slow and painful tears forced themselves through the unused channels, and she gave up. The feeble notes of a wailing hymn rose and fell upon the air; the exercises had begun. Ten minutes later Deacon Tryon was addressing the meeting. The candles flared in the dim twilight of the echoing room, and the little handful of brethren sat drowsily listening to the same old story. Deacon Tryon felt himself to be a great sinner. He was conscious he had not walked worthily before them, and he asked their prayers—

He paused; his hearers roused themselves and turned to follow the direction of his startled glance.

Miss Lydia Bennett stood in the doorway, her clothes flung hastily about her, and her face like one struck with death. She came slowly up the aisle, and when she feebly spoke all held their breath to listen.

"I have sinned against Heaven," she began. "I am verily guilty concerning my brother. I have slandered a good man and done him wrong. I have resisted the Spirit when he moved me to confess my sin. I am not worthy—"

Her voice faltered, and she wavered and seemed about to fall. A young man sprang from the back seat and caught her in his arms; and the meeting broke up in confusion as they carried her home again.

Miss Lydia Bennett's strange appearance at the Thursday evening meeting was the talk of Greenville for weeks after. The public verdict was unanimous that she "must have been out of her head with the fever;" and if there were some who did not wonder at the form of her delirium they held their peace.

"She never spoke much after it," Miss Phebe used to say. "The doctor said it hastened her end, of course. She just lay quiet, with her eyes shut, seeming kind of happy and smiling to herself; but she wouldn't take medicine, nor seem to notice anything. Once I asked her if she thought she was prepared, and she whispered something that sounded like 'So happy.' The night she died I was sittin' by the bed, and she opened her eyes, and says she, quite clear, 'Good-by, Phebe. God is here,—right here;' and she never spoke again, and before morning she was gone."

Maine Miscellany.

THE VALUATION OF KNOX COUNTY.

It will be seen that the valuation of Knox county stands $371,194 higher in 1880 than in 1870. The changes in the various towns have a capricious appearance, which might readily create the impression that the valuation has been carelessly made, and incorrectly represents the property of the several localities. But such a conclusion is doubtless unwarranted. It is more probable that the valuation of 1870 was less carefully made, and that the property of Knox county, which then, we believe, had no member of the valuation commission, was less carefully equalized than it should have been. By the new valuation Appleton increases $42,386; Camden gains $178,905; Cushing loses $17,365; Friendship gains $16,898; Hope loses $33,665; Hurricane Isle, a new town set off from Vinalhaven, shows a valuation of $40,028; North Haven loses $942; Rockland loses $168,336; South Thomaston falls off by comparison $158,284, but we are informed that about half of this sum only is actually a diminution in valuation, an error of some 80,000 having been made against the town in the valuation of 1870. St. George gains $119,924; Thomaston gains $348,101; Union gains $63,670; Vinalhaven, after cutting off Hurricane Isle, gains $205,554; Warren loses, $14,790; Washington gains $4,694; Matinicus Isle gains $2,802; Muscle Ridge Plantation gains $11,614. [Rockland Free Press.

ONE OF MORRELL'S DOG STORIES.

A lady of this city made a call on a neighbor one day last week, and her big Newfoundland dog accompanied her, and entered the house with her. In the house was a cat, taking a quiet snooze on the cushion of a chair, and the dog made for that cat as soon as he saw him. The cat was somewhat astonished to see the dog coming for him, and struck out for freedom. The cat went around two rooms quicker than scandal will go through a street, and the dog howled, and the ladies screamed, and it was very entertaining there for a few minutes. Finally one of the ladies opened the door, and the cat on his next lap, darted in to the yard. The cat had an ambition to put the most territory between himself and the dog in the least possible time, and in his enthusiasm for his business didn't notice the well, and dropped down into it. The dog didn't go into the well, but he knew where the cat was and he concluded to wait for him, and the ladies could only get him away by enticing him with a piece of meat. A young man happened along, and they got him to fish the cat out. Notwithstanding his ducking the cat remembered the business in which he was engaged, and as soon as he got out he again started for the Canada line as fast as his four feet would take him, and he was not seen again for four days; but he got home even then before the damage to the furniture and things had all been made whole [Gardiner Home Journal.

MAINE MINING.

The Rockland Free Press expresses the opinion that while the speculation fever may be considered as over, there yet remains the solid foundation of fact, which justifies confidence in the success of legitimate business in Maine mining. It says that the Bluehill copper mines, and the Sullivan and Gouldsboro' silver mines, are pronounced by the most experienced operators to be valuable, and that others "east and west of us, even here within the limits of our own county and city, which, as yet undeveloped to any great extent, for the want of capital which waits on faith, produce metals as good as those of Sullivan, comparing favorably in quantity and quality with the productions of noted mining States." The Aroostook Republican fully endorses the concluding remarks of the Free Press, that fair treatment should be extended to the mining interests of Maine, but is of the opinion that more money will be lost than realized in the "practical test" of their value. [Aroostook Republican.

BARTLETT'S ISLAND.

Bartlett's Island is situated on the west side of Mt. Desert Island and contains two square miles. It has the appearance of having been hewn from Mt. Desert Island by some mighty machine, swung by Titanic hand. It contains but one school district, and the scholars are said to rank high in scholarship. There are about 114 inhabitants on the island. The surface is hilly, and somewhat resembles its great parent, Mt. Desert. The business followed is farming and fishing. Bartlett Brothers have put up about 700 tons of ice the present winter for the use of fishermen. The people are hospitable to strangers, and on the whole, contented and happy. [Ellsworth American.

A BOOM IN BRICKS.

Under the head of Orland the Ellsworth American prints the following: On the Castine road within the space of one and one half miles, are 4 brick yards. During the last season, nearly 2,000,000 bricks have been made, burning 850 cords of wood. As the wood is chopped and hauled in the winter, the next year's stock is now being put upon the several landings, 20 hands, and 8 or 10 horses are employed during the whole year. A fair average price, say 5 dollars per M. makes the sum of $100,000 as gross value of this industry to the several parties interested. Preparations are being made for another yard in the same neighborhood the coming year.

WANTED A DISCOUNT

In the Times of Tuesday under the head of "Died" appeared the following:

In Dover, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Spaulding, pastor of the First Church, Charles F. Whitehead and M. Ella Fogg, daughter of J. S. Fogg, Esq., both of this city.

On the following morning Mr. W. entered a down town barber shop in this city, and, taking a seat in the chair leaned his head back in a comfortable attitude, when the barber, looking at him a moment and recognizing him remarked: "We always charge one dollar for shaving dead men, and I saw by last night's Times that you died in Dover last Saturday." "Well," replied Mr. W., not at all abashed, "don't you make a discount when they come to you?" [Biddeford Union.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

People hereabout have not forgotten the "earthquake" which startled so many persons late in the evening of January 20th. Capt. Curtis, of the new ship James Drummond, which had then just left the Kennebec, is now in town, and states that on the night of the 20th, at about a quarter to ten, the ship being six miles off Seguin, he and all his crew saw the largest and most brilliant meteor he ever beheld, falling, as near as he could judge, somewhere upon the southern portion of the country, and exploding with a noise, which even at that distance sounded like a cannon. If that does not explain the earthquake which occurred at the same time, it certainly was a remarkable coincidence. [Bath Times.

FISH AND FISHING. A bill has been reported in the House to authorize James A. Creighton and his assignees to plant, propagate and preserve oysters in George's river....Legislation inexpedient was reported on bill relating to a bounty on dog fish. The report was assigned for April fool's day. ....It is estimated that at least 1500 bushels of clams were washed ashore at Newport, R. I. Feb. 20th. Wagons were brought into use to cart them off.....Two hundred and thirty-five thousand salmon eggs were received from Orland last week, and deposited at the hatching house on Broad Street, Bangor....The Sea World says: "Maine still maintains the lead in the number and practical success of her fishways, and also in fish culture as applied to the actual restoration of fisheries." ....Large quantities of small mackerel have been seen within the past two weeks on George's Banks—something unusual at this season....Last year was a favorable one for the mackerel fishermen. The report of the Inspector-General of Massachusetts shows that the inspection in the State reached the amount of 252,538⅔ bbls., a larger amount than for any previous year since 1874. The quality of the catch was about the same as for the previous year....Twenty three of the thirty-six fresh fish dealers located on Commercial wharf, Boston, are about to form a corporation for the purpose of obtaining control of the fresh fish trade in the furtherance of their mutual interests.

SHIPPING ITEMS. The Rockland Free Press learns that the stock has been subscribed for a boat to run on the Bluehill route from that city....The steamer Charles Houghton has resumed her route between Calais and Eastport. She has been thoroughly overhauled during the winter and received new guards....A three-masted centre board schooner, of about 300 tons measurement, will be built at Sargentville this season, to be off early in the fall. She is to be commanded by Capt. Gower, a brother of Mr. Gower of telephone fame, who, with Bangor parties will own the vessel....W. Adams & Son, East Boothbay, are retopping schooner Humboldt. They are planking one steamer and have the keel laid for another....The

else where nearly everybody is not ready to stand aside, and give way, and let his neighbor have a chance. In a public assembly, people will crowd together, and inconvenience themselves, and squeeze up so as to let another have a seat, but in the cars, both gentlemen and ladies who would be ashamed of their conduct in any other place, will occupy one seat, put their feet in another, and their bags and bundles in two more, and sit there totally indifferent that three tired passengers are standing, and when the conductor asks them to let the others sit down, they give up the three extra seats they are using, with about the same reluctance that they would if they were making them each a present of twenty-five thousand dollars.

I might not have thought of all this if I had not been obliged to stand up for a couple of hours, and gaze at a young lady occupying four seats. I tried to make myself appear as attractive as possible, hoping she would fall in love with me and want to marry me, in which case, I could be revenged by refusing her.

At last the train arrived at Jersey City, and I took the ferry boat for N. Y. and wended my way up town, and was lost in the crowd, as a drop of water would be in the sea. I am now so near home that I shall lay aside my note book, and no more inflict you with my letters. Those of your readers who have followed me in my rambles, and feel weak and sick from reading my alleged descriptions, are respectfully referred to the advertising columns, where they can find a balm for every wounded heart and a cure for every disease, consisting in part of cough syrups, liniments, porous plasters, salves, oils and liver pads. It would seem that it must be a badly shattered frame, that can't be mended by some of the above remedies. Well, good bye. OUR GEORGE

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS MERRILL

On Thursday forenoon the relatives and friends of the late Mrs. Merrill, gathered at the old homestead in China, to pay their last respects to her who had been so foully murdered. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr Hall. Mr. Merrill, the husband, was present and appeared very much broken down by the great calamity which has come upon his household. The funeral train, as it moved towards the last resting place, was a mournful looking sight, the saddest ever seen in that quiet little village.

IN GENERAL

The Chronicle says there has been quite a business in ship knees and timber carried on at Strong this winter. Several carloads are at the depot waiting transportation.

The Journal says that Col Thomas Lombard of Augusta, intends soon to begin the erection of a brass foundry, to replace the one destroyed by fire two years ago.

Snow or rain fell on just fourteen of February's 28 days, and on nine days the mercury was at or below zero.

The Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company have cut about twenty two hundred cords of wood this season. This is about a year's stock

Mr. Tristram Ricker of Canaan, who was the oldest person in town, died Feb 25th, at the advanced age of 97. Mr. Ricker voted a straight Republican ticket in September, but was too ill to vote in November. Jefferson Rollins died Feb. 26th, aged 77, making a total of six old men who have died since September 19th. [Reporter.

The town of Kennebunk is not only out of debt, but has a balance in its favor of over $500

Twenty five thousand bushels of Baldwin apples have been evaporated at the establishment of D. F. Littlefield, Saco, since last autumn. Work was kept up until the middle of February, day and night.

An official statement published by the Insurance Commissioner of Maine, shows that out of 89 fire and marine companies doing business in this State in 1880, 11 paid out for losses more than their whole receipts in premiums.

Jonathan Smith, of Westbrook, died at the residence of his son-in law, D. F. Noyes, in Lewiston March 2. He was aged 87. He has been in the Legislature fifteen terms, held a position in the Portland Custom House and was held in high esteem.

Dr. L. S. Cole, a native of Waldoboro, died at Peoria, Ill., on the 13th of February, of pleuro pneumonia, after an illness of one week

The annual report of the Knox & Lincoln railroad for the year 1880 states that of the town and city bonds falling due last year all were paid excepting those of Wiscasset. The gross earnings of the road exceeded those of the previous year by $19,217.74 but the operating expenses were increased $17,413.66, included in which is the sum of $9,182.38 the cost of repairs of the line of road so as to avoid the bridge at Dutton's Cove, which is a great improvement.

The contract for furnishing 30,000 tons, more or less, of rubble stone for the projected breakwater at Jameson's Point, Rockland harbor, Me., has been awarded to the Rockwell Granite Company, of Rockland, at 74½ cents per ton, and operations will probably be commenced on or before May 1st

Oliver M. Bradford, who so suddenly died last week, was not born in Waldoboro, but in the town of St. George. He was a cousin to Capt Andrew Bradford of South Waldoboro

The Portland Yacht Club is out of debt and has a good balance on hand, and is to refit the club rooms this season and will publish a new club book at once. There are now 27 yachts on the list and 155 members of the club, and a prosperous and active season is confidently expected. In 1879, 55 yachts from other ports visited Portland harbor, but in 1870 there were 109 yachts there from other places representing 11 clubs: 40 of these were large boats and 18 of them steamers.

Bridgton having voted $40,000 in aid of the construction of a railroad, the lively News of that place gives an illustration of a train of cars in motion, just to show how the thing works

The Bath Times says that "about a month ago a gentleman of West Bath was united in matrimony to a lady of Winnegance, but from that day to this the bridegroom has not found moral courage sufficient to stop with the bride over night, but has lived at home just the same as before marriage, only going to see the lady every Sunday and spending the day with her family, returning home at night as in the days of their courtship." The young man is bashful—that's all

Maine invests $16,000 in State militia this year. An argument used in the debate was that only sixty per cent of the militia knew how to load a musket!

An autopsy on the remains of the late Col Waldron, of the Lewiston Gazette, disclosed a large deadly sling considerably flattened, partially imbedded in the lower part of the right lung. It is the ball which he received in the action at Gettysburg, and which probably caused his death, and he had carried it about seventeen years. His heart and liver were found to be disordered. The Bath Times says his widow ought to have a pension, no matter what her necessities may be.

The Damariscotta Herald says: While Rockland railroad bonds, 6s, are selling at about 93, and Thomaston's at 95 to 97, Damariscotta refunded 4½s during the past week have been called for and sold in Boston at par and accrued interest! The wisdom of the action of our town in this matter grows more apparent daily.

The wife of Senator Parcher, of Androscoggin, died March 6th, of pneumonia, while on a visit to relatives in Belgrade.

The stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting at Granite Hall, Augusta, March 23d.

D. B. Perry (rep.) is elected representative from the Poland and Minot district by a large majority, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of T. B. Swan. Swan had a very large majority last September. Now Poland gives Perry 98, and Minot 50 majority.

The Atrato mining expedition has been heard from at its point of destination and all are reported well.

The Republicans have been generally successful in the municipal elections upto this time. In Portland Mayor Senter was re-elected; in Bath Mayor Hyde and in Rockland Mayor Case. Lewiston elected M. T. Ludden, and Auburn Mr. Woodman, as Mayors—both Republicans Joseph E. Ladd, the temperance candidate, was elected Mayor of Gardiner.

John Vansaw's house at Prospect Harbor, in Gouldsboro, was burned Friday night. No insurance. It is reported that Mrs. Vansaw perished in the fire. She was much respected.

Ex Senator Hamlin says he will retire entirely to private life.

President Garfield's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5. President Garfield, this afternoon, sent to the Senate the following nominations:

James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be Secretary of State.

Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney General.

Thos. L. James, of New York, to be Postmaster General.

Samuel L. Kirkwood, of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be Secretary of War.

Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate received these nominations at 3.05 P. M., and immediately, on motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, went into executive session, and promptly confirmed the new Cabinet.

The Cabinet were sworn in and assumed their duties Monday, with the exception of Secretary Lincoln, who had not arrived. He was expected yesterday.

Does the Advertiser suppose that if every murderer in Maine had been hanged, Mrs. Merrill would have been alive? [Gardiner Home Journal.

Murder has certainly become much more common in Maine, since capital punishment was abolished. The Advertiser draws the only rational inference that the so called abolition of capital punishment does not save life; and that Mrs Merrill would probably have lived, if her wretched murderer had known that in taking her life he forfeited his own. [Portland Advertiser.

Congressman Murch has resigned the position of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greenback Labor Party, the resignation to take effect March 15.

Carl Schurz has accepted the invitation to attend a public dinner in Boston given in his honor by prominent citizens. The date of the banquet is not named yet.

Compound Oxygen in Epilepsy.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a patient who had used Compound Oxygen for EPILEPSY. It is dated March, 1879: "I commenced taking the Compound Oxygen last April (1878) for epilepsy, and have taken four months' treatment. It has helped me more than all the medicines which I've taken for the last five years. Have only had spasms one time since I commenced taking the Oxygen. I think I am entirely cured of the spasms, and I have not taken the Oxygen regularly for several months, and my health is better in every way than for several years before." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is sent free will be found of great value to all who are suffering from any chronic disease. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE INAUGURATION.

INTERESTING AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

President Garfield's Address.

Most interesting and impressive were the ceremonies at the Capitol March 4th, incident to the inauguration of President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur. Thoroughly republican in their simplicity, but rendered imposing by the character of the participants and the importance of the occasion, they were watched throughout with interested attention by the hundreds fortunate enough to witness them.

An open barouche, drawn by a four in-hand of bays, conveyed the President-elect to the Capitol from the White House. He was accompanied by President Hayes and Senators Bayard and Anthony. A second carriage, drawn by a beautiful four-in-hand of greys, contained Vice-President-elect Arthur and Senator Pendleton. The Cleveland Troop preceded and the Cleveland Greys followed the carriages. The party were loudly cheered as they passed down the avenue. At this time the Senate Chamber was the centre of interest. Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, senior and junior—the President's wife and mother—and Mrs. Blaine, were among those occuping seats in the galleries. The diplomatic corps was out in force. The justices of the Supreme Court and many prominent officials occupied seats on the floor. Gen. Hancock's entrance created a sensation. He was in full uniform, and blushed when the galleries burst into loud applause. Gen. Phil. Sheridan came in later and also received an ovation. At 11.58 President Hayes with Gen. Garfield on his arm, followed by the members of his cabinet, led by Secretary Evarts, entered the chamber from the main door. They were greeted with applause, which continued until they took the seats set apart for them immediately in front of the Vice-President's desk. Immediately following came Vice-President Arthur, accompanied by Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, the committee of arrangements. Vice-President Wheeler then presented Mr. Arthur to the Senate amid profound silence, and Mr. Arthur in a felicitous speech expressed his sensibility of his approaching responsibilities, ignorance of parliamentary proceedings, and his desire that he might have the cordial and hearty support of the Senate in discharge of his duties. He promised on his part faithful, efficient attention to the duties incumbent upon him. He was then sworn in by Mr. Wheeler. The latter then delivered his valedictory address. It was like Mr. Arthur's speech—short and happily expressed. He thanked the Senate for its uniform courteous support, and bade it farewell, performing his last duty in declaring it adjourned sine die. Mr. Anthony then took the chair and rapped to order the special session of the Senate. At 12.05 the members of the House entered headed by Speaker Randall. Silence was then requested while the chaplain offered a prayer, asking the blessing of Heaven upon the coming administration, and that peace and prosperity might follow those whose connection with the government had ceased. Mrs. Hayes, old Mrs. Garfield and young Mrs. Garfield stood throughout the prayer.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by swearing in the members, after which the dignitaries present formed in procession with Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield at their head and marched to the east front of the Capitol, where a stand had been erected for the occasion. Filling the vast area before the stand were thousands and thousands of soldiers and civilians, and in the distance organizations were marching and countermarching, and bands were playing. The stand was crowded with officials and their families. At the front sat Mr. Garfield, with Mr. Hayes on his left, and chief Justice Waite on his right. Speaker Randall, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Gen. Garfield, Mollie Garfield and Johnnie Hayes, and the Senate committee of arrangements and the Senate sergeant-at-arms sat behind him. All sat motionless for a few moments while the group was photographed. Then Mr. Pendleton led Mr. Garfield to the front, and he read the inaugural address in eloquent tones. His old mother kept silently for joy. The reading was uninterrupted save by applause. At one time the clouds broke slightly as Mr. Garfield stood reading his manuscript, and a ray of sunlight fell auspiciously upon his head. He was attired in a full black suit, frock coat, with black tie, and looked remarkably well. When he concluded, Mr. Waite received from Clerk McKenney of the Supreme Court, the Bible upon which Presidents are sworn, and administered the formal oath to Mr. Garfield. The latter listened with solemn attention. At its conclusion he raised his eyes to Heaven, and then kissed the Bible and returned it to Mr. Waite without a word. The crowd gave three cheers for the chief magistrate and the presidential party withdrew.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow citizens We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks 100 years of national life, a century crowded with events, but growing in interest and also with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have travelled. At our backs nine days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was launched safely through the storm that it had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle between the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonies were represented by only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving, common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederacy of states was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national Union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and justice have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made firmness and patriotism against foreign without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution 25 states have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area 50 times greater than that of the original 13 states, and a population 20 times greater than that of 1789. The severe trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of their nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will, in accordance with the constitution, is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving what has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies, including things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which, for half a century, threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are, and shall continue to be, the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the states and the people, and that decree has also declared the autonomy of the states, nor interfere with any of those necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming, "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the privileges of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one, and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institution there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress, with unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that, in many communities, negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted; it is answered that in communities where honest local government is impossible, if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil. It is a crime which if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If, in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said, with the utmost emphasis, that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the states of the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens, when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whom will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance; but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the states, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work, sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

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Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and, in the strength of liberty and the restored union, win the greater victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, have enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals. But I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system, by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government, in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money if the holders demand it. The promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without impairing the credit of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions, during a long service in the House of Congress, and the time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent. The interests of agriculture deserve earnest attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government finds our ships need to the east front of the Capitol, where a stand had been erected for the occasion. Filling the vast area before the stand were thousands and thousands of soldiers and civilians, and in the distance organizations were marching and countermarching, and bands were playing. The stand was crowded with officials and their families. At the front sat Mr. Garfield, with Mr. Hayes on his left, and chief Justice Waite on his right. Speaker Randall, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Gen. Garfield, Mollie Garfield and Johnnie Hayes, and the Senate committee of arrangements and the Senate sergeant-at-arms sat behind him. All sat motionless for a few moments while the group was photographed. Then Mr. Pendleton led Mr. Garfield to the front, and he read the inaugural address in eloquent tones. His old mother kept silently for joy. The reading was uninterrupted save by applause. At one time the clouds broke slightly as Mr. Garfield stood reading his manuscript, and a ray of sunlight fell auspiciously upon his head. He was attired in a full black suit, frock coat, with black tie, and looked remarkably well. When he concluded, Mr. Waite received from Clerk McKenney of the Supreme Court, the Bible upon which Presidents are sworn, and administered the formal oath to Mr. Garfield. The latter listened with solemn attention. At its conclusion he raised his eyes to Heaven, and then kissed the Bible and returned it to Mr. Waite without a word. The crowd gave three cheers for the chief magistrate and the presidential party withdrew.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow citizens We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks 100 years of national life, a century crowded with events, but growing in interest and also with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have travelled. At our backs nine days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was launched safely through the storm that it had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle between the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonies were represented by only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving, common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederacy of states was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national Union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and justice have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made firmness and patriotism against foreign without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution 25 states have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area 50 times greater than that of the original 13 states, and a population 20 times greater than that of 1789. The severe trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of their nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will, in accordance with the constitution, is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving what has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies, including things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which, for half a century, threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are, and shall continue to be, the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the states and the people, and that decree has also declared the autonomy of the states, nor interfere with any of those necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming, "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the privileges of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one, and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institution there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress, with unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." 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The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress set at naught.

The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment, it is the duty of Congress, while forbearing to The utermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all ceremonial practices, especially of that order, that tend to destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can such ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp, in the smallest degree, the functions and powers of the national government.

The Civil Service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with this appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the importunate crowds for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of the states nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority, and, in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union, to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And, now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government, in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

THE PROCESSION, BALL, ETC

After the ceremonies Mr. Garfield and Mr. Hayes re-entered, with Messrs. Bayard and Anthony, the four in hand, and, heading the grand procession, proceeded to the White House. It is estimated that one hundred thousand persons were assembled along the line of march. Pennsylvania avenue was packed with people. At the Treasury Department the President left the column and proceeded to the grand stand in front of the White House, where he stood hours in witnessing the passage of the great military and civil concourse, which was over three hours in passing a given point.

The morning was unpleasant, but it cleared in the afternoon and the night was fine. "Everybody was intoxicated with excitement," said a Boston Herald despatch. There were fireworks, illuminations, music and parades of military and civil organizations.

The inauguration ball was a perfect success. At 9 o'clock, when the President was expected to arrive, it was estimated that between 3000 and 4000 people had entered the building. At 9.20 the combined orchestra of 100 pieces announced the entrance of the President by playing the inaugural march. Among those present were ex-President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield the President's wife, Mrs. Garfield the President's mother, Vice-President Arthur and Vice-President Wheeler, Gen. Sherman and staff and Gen. Hancock and staff. Upon reaching the place designated the President took position and exchanged greetings with his friends. Among the first was Gen. Hancock, and the unaffected cordiality of both was noticeable. Shortly before 11 the President and party ascended to the Presidential balcony and witnessed the scene for some time. At 11 o'clock the President with his wife and mother retired from the balcony and proceeding to the carriage in waiting were driven to the White House. Contrary to general expectations the President did not take part in the opening dance. Next to the President the most attention was directed to Gen. Hancock. The attendance is estimated at 6,000.

THE MESSAGE FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

BOSTON, March 4. The telegraph reports generally favorable comments upon the inaugural address. The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier eulogizes his treatment of the Southern question, and the Springfield Republican declares it grand upon the sectional issues. The Boston press favor the entire address cordially. The New York press compliment the address highly. The Tribune says it is short, straight, strong and sharp like a Roman sword.

Congressional Notes

The forty-sixth Congress came to an end Friday noon, after an all night session, with a short morning recess. An attempt to pass a simple refunding bill as an amendment to the deficiency bill, as proposed by Pres. Hayes was made, but was objected to by the Democrats and defeated. Objection was made in the Senate to the House apportionment bill, and that also failed. All the regular appropriation bills were signed by the President before eleven o'clock and have therefore become laws. Over a hundred bills upon the Speaker's table remain unacted upon. Chief among them in importance is the measure known as the Eaton tariff commission bill. The Speaker's table also proved to be the grave of Senate bills for erection of a new Congressional library; for relief of Fitz John Porter; for relief of Ben. Halliday; measure known as "Educational bill" and bill in relation to indemnity fund. All of the recent nominations of Pres

The apportionment bill recommended to the legislature, gives but one senator to Waldo county and eight representatives. The representative classes include the same towns as formerly.

In consequence of large sales Geo. W. Burkett is obliged to continually add to his stock of dry and fancy goods. This day he opens a new stock, the variety and price of which may be found in his extra one-fourth column advertisement. Burkett is determined to make business.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Howard Machine Shop in this city, and of the bargains there offered in new and second hand machinery. Mr. Howard is a thoroughly practical man, who can be relied upon in any work that he undertakes. He has turned out some excellent machinery, and will continue to do so in the future.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. The temperance women of this city have secured the services of Mrs. J. Helen Foster, of Iowa, a lady lawyer of reputation, to speak upon temperance at Hayford Hall, Belfast, on Friday evening the 18th. Mrs. Foster is an eloquent and forcible speaker, a devout temperance woman, and our citizens are promised a rare treat. All should hear her. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

ALONG THE WHARVES. Sch. Brunette has loaded hay at Lewis' for Boston....Sch. Emma Hotchkiss, hay at Frederick's for Boston....Sch. Dione hay and ice for Jacksonville....Lillian, general cargo for Boston....Sch. Mary has left her mooring and will load lime at Rockland for New York ... The two barks Shirley and G. P. Dixon are at the wharves rigging. The latter will load ice at Rockport for New Orleans.

A fair audience, considering the stormy weather, greeted Nick Roberts' Humpty Dumpty troupe at Hayford Hall, on Friday evening last. The performance gave general satisfaction. The pantomime was excellent and the specialty artists were all good. The best feature was the bicycle performance by Prof. Stark and family, which included Miss Flossie, a miss of about six years, and who was an excellent bicycler. The gymnastic feats were far above the average, and the clowns were funny, and kept the audience on a broad grin throughout the evening.

A warrant was issued at New York March 7th by United States Commissioner Shields for the arrest of a seaman named Frederick for attempting to murder Alexander McPherson, second mate of the bark Alice, of Portland, on the 28th of November, while the vessel was on the high seas. Frederick struck McPherson with a knife and stabbed him three times, when he was overpowered and put in irons. Frederick was expected to arrive in New York on the 7th inst. This is the case mentioned in the Journal some weeks ago. The captain of the bark hired S. Dyer, of Lincolnville, who wrote from Pernambuco that the wounded man was placed in hospital in a dying condition. The bark cleared for New York on the 3rd of February.

CAMDEN. M. H. Kiff has left for the west. The Masons held a levee at Granite Hall, last week, to furnish their banquet hall, and netted $140. Eight of opera glasses were put up for the lady receiving the most votes. Flora Hall was the favorite lady. The glasses brought about $70....The Arcadian wall is now down 120 feet. The first 25 feet were granite followed by black stone. At 105 feet granite again, and now they are boring through quartz.

BURNHAM. The river bridge at this village which has been undergoing repairs, is so far completed that vehicles can cross....Complaint is made that the auction sale of old lumber from the bridge was not sufficiently advertised....B. H. Weed is preparing for summer visitors from Boston, and will have rooms for about thirty....The soft weather of last week has about destroyed the sledding....Saturday some young men from Fairfield caught twenty-five pickerel in Winnicook Lake, the smallest weighing two pounds....Howes & Fletcher have landed at their mill and on the stream eighteen hundred cords stave timber.

MONTVILLE. The following Town Officers were elected at the annual town meeting, March 7th. Moderator, J. P. Carter; Clerk, G. F. Morse; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, Oramel Murray, J. H. Simmons and James R. Clement; Treasurer, Volney Thompson; Auditor, J. B. Thompson; S. S. Committee, J. W. Clement and Henry C. Pattenell; Collector and Constable, D. W. Bennett. Albert Foy was drawn juror for the next term of court....Alonzo Bryant, one of our most prominent citizens, has been sick for some time, but is recovering....The winter schools have all closed and we reported by the committee to have been very successful....Our town indebtedness which was $12,000 four years ago has been reduced to $2,000.

CAMDEN. As the time approaches for the annual election of town officers there is a mild revival of political talk. The Fusionists have made their nominations but the Republicans have not yet done so. But little interest will be felt in the town contest. The Fusionists will no doubt elect their ticket....Monday the long expected printed tin for the sardine factory was received....Tuesday evening the Rockland Amateur Dramatic Club presented in Megunticook Hall the drama entitled "Nobody's Child" in the interest of Mechanics Temple of Union of Camden. The play was followed by a ball....On Wednesday evening, Rev. Arthur A. Wiggin made his expose of spiritualism.....Mr. Hans Cleveland's new fruit and confectionary store is attractively filled up, and he deserves and will no doubt receive a liberal patronage.

FALSTAFF. A large call for cattle and horses just now and good prices offered ...Branch Mills Lodge No. 59, I. O. of G. T., is indebted to Mr. Herbert Turner and others of district No. 15, for a very fine entertainment, given on the 5th....Mr. C. A. Erskine during the past year, has had a large trade with the Togus Home for Disabled Soldiers, supplying it with over 500 bush. potatoes, 25 bbls. pork, about 1000 dozen eggs, and 700 lbs. sausage during its season, per week, besides a large amount of butter, poultry, etc. He has also made a contract to furnish the eggs used and 1,000 bushels of potatoes the present season. Mr. Erskine has had dealings with the managers of the Home for a number of years. He has kept eight mares and colts for Gen. Tilton the past winter, several colts after the General's famous stallion Constellation....Town meeting on the 14.

MONROE. Our town election was held Monday. The Greenbackers held a caucus and nominated a full ticket, but only two of their candidates were elected—the town clerk and first selectman. The Republicans held no caucus and voted for what may be called the citizens candidates. The following are the officers elected: Selectmen, C. W. Pierce, Jefferson Nealley, W. B. F. Twombly; Treasurer, F. L. Palmer; Supervisor, David P. Curtis; Auditor, D. S. Flanders; Town Clerk, A. J. Curtis.... At the annual meeting of the Monroe cheese factory on Saturday, the following officers were elected: J. C. Nealley, A. H. Mayo and Albert White, directors. The company will make a large amount of cheese the coming season. The product of this factory sells at the highest market price ...There were two balls at this place on the evening of March 4th—one at Grange Hall and one at Town Hall. Oyster supper free....The sum of $4,500 pension money comes into this town annually....The sleighing is most gone.

THORNDIKE. Our streets have been thronged of late with loaded teams, making use of the little remaining snow. We have had good sleighing since Nov. 18th....The Republican campaign flag was displayed Inauguration day.... A six ox team was on the streets Monday loaded with ship timber. It reminded us of old times....Town meeting next week....Among the out-going freight we notice a load of rags, and among the invoices, seven hogsheads of molasses, twelve chests of tea, half a carload of flour, and two Hall's patent fire and burglar proof safes....Messrs. White & Collin have on their farm a pair of grade Durham steers, three years old this spring, that girt 7 ft. 2 in. and weigh 3400 lbs.; another pair, same age, girth 7 ft. weight 3100 lbs., and a pair, same age, girth 6 ft. 7 in. How is that for a *steer* team? They also have a pair of oxen, 5 years old this spring, girting 7 ft. 6 in., two horses, ten head of cows and young stock, and over one hundred sheep. They raised last year 110 bush. of wheat, and 1350 bush. potatoes. They are progressive men, and have a large and valuable farm.... Potatoes are selling at 45 to 55 cts. per bush. Notwithstanding the ravages of the Colorado beetle, Mr. B. F. Ward raised last year, 1525 bushels of potatoes, Mark Palmer 1300; Newell Bagley 1200; while there is a long list of those who raised from 200 to 700 bushels.

LINCOLNVILLE. The dance at Cilley's Hall, Thursday night of last week was much enjoyed, although not very largely attended....While Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Young were returning home recently, the horse became frightened, throwing Mrs. Young from the sleigh. No serious damage was done..... Mr. Fred O. Young, who has been teaching school at Tenants Harbor, is now at home on a vacation. Mr. Young talks of going to California....The singing school previously mentioned is progressing finely, and all seem to be much interested....Large numbers of our young men are leaving town to join their vessels which have been hauled up the past winter....Wednesday of last week, Capt. W. L. Howe, of sch. A. M. Lee, left here with her crew for Providence, where they arrived next day. The same evening the vessel was made ready for sea and sailed for South Amboy, where she arrived the next evening, and is loading coal for Providence. ....The Masonic sociables closed on Monday evening last. The Masons were agreeably surprised by receiving from the ladies an elegant silver water pitcher. The sociables have been very popular owing to exertions of the ladies....About 6000 casks of lime rock have been hauled out at the Trap and preparations are being made to rebuild the lime shed burned last summer; also to rebuild the dam for the purpose of making an ice pond....Several cargoes of hay have been shipped from here this winter, and about 200 tons are now in store.

HEAD OF THE TIDE. Owing to the ward meeting on Monday next the High School here will not begin on that day, as advertised, but will open on Tuesday.

SEARSPORT. The incorporators for the Searsport Bank are J. C. Nickels, James G. Pendleton, H. H. Grant, D. H. Black and J. A. Clement. Capital stock $100,000....On Thursday and Friday nights Mr. Joseph Lewis will appear as "Barney O'Toole" in the great drama "Patriot Sons" for the benefit of the Post of the Grand Army. Mr. Lewis has the best of recommendations and no doubt will give those who patronize the entertainment a rich treat.

UNITY. The Republicans elected a board of officers on Monday last as follows—S. S. Berry, Mod.; A. R. Myrick, Clerk; S. S. Berry, Edmund Murch and Edwin Rand, selectmen, &c.; L. H. Mosher, Treas.; Edwin Cornforth, Miss McGray and Eli E. Vickery, Supt. School Com.; Horace Mitchell, Collector...The Republicans unfolded to the breeze the stars and stripes on the 4th....Our ex-soldiers are about to organize a Grand Army Post....G. W. Reynolds has bought and will ship from this station 100 tons of hay....Frank Chase has sold a nice horse to H. Nelson, of China, for $200....E. F. Thompson has 1200 pounds of wool for sale.

LIBERTY. The mail route from Augusta to Belfast, for the four years from July 1st, 1881, has been awarded to Fred Knowlton, of this village....The masque ball which was appointed to come off the 4th, was postponed until the 9th on account of the storm....Liberty Cornet Band give an entertainment at Morse's Hall, Friday evening, March 11th. ....Large quantities of pressed hay remain in the country to be hauled to market....We are not very well pleased at the manner in which the valuation commission has heaped it on to this town, they having increased our valuation about $60,000, an increase of 22 per cent. over 1870. It is true we acquired about $25,000 by the annexation of a part of Montville in 1876. Deducting that there would still be an increase of about 14 per cent. We can not see how they did it.

STOCKTON. A resolve has been presented in the Legislature in favor of the town of Stockton, and abates $1,066.77 from the assessed state tax. The reason for this is that ever since 1870 the valuation of this town has been decreasing, yet the state tax for each year was assessed upon the same valuation. Now, in the eleventh year, and when a new valuation has been determined by the commission, the town asks that it may be reimbursed, and quotes from the constitution what they think is authority for the state to grant their request....At a recent meeting of selectmen of this town, Mr. S. B. Littlefield, one of the board, bore the invectives of Harrison Small until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and promptly knocked him down. Littlefield was taken before Justice Sawyer, of Searsport, pleaded guilty of assault and paid the costs. Mr. Littlefield has the sympathy of the town in the matter.

WINTERPORT. At our town election held on the 7th inst., the following officers were elected: Col. N. H. Hubbard, Moderator; L. D. Curtis, Clerk; E. C. Arey, Amos H. Hall and Geo. W. Ritchie, Selectmen, Assessors, etc; James Wardwell, Treasurer and Collector; E. C. Arey, Town agent; George Carlton, Supervisor of schools. Mr. Carlton is a young man of much promise. The political complexion of our town officers are too well known to require any comments. The town voted to abolish the liquor agency.... A young man, son of Edmund Weston, living in the back part of the town, was out gunning a short time ago, and in crossing a pond tried to break the ice with the butt of his gun. The blow discharged his gun and the charge passed through his left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound....Rev. Mr. Blanchard, by request, repeated his temperance address in his church on Sunday evening last, to a large and appreciative audience ....The winter schools in the North village district closed last Friday. The teachers gave a pleasant entertainment and collation to the scholars in Curtis Hall in the evening.

CASTINE. During the sixteen years of the work of the Normal School in this place, more than 1500 pupils have been connected with it and nearly 100 have taken its diploma upon completion of the course of study. These trained teachers are sought for the best positions and many have found the Normal course the foundation for an honorable and successful life....Our streets are lively with returning Normal scholars. A full term is anticipated.... Mr. Charles H. Hooper has returned from an extended tour through the eastern States via. Washington....Capt. Brown of bark I. W. Dresser, has chartered to load in New York for Buenos Ayres, and back from the West Indies with a load of guano....It is reported that United States Revenue Steamer McCulloch, Capt. Deane, has been ordered to report at Baltimore....We are pleased to see on our streets again, Chas. J. Abbott Esq., who has been confined to his house for a number of weeks. ....It is said that a liberal supply of clams will make hens lay, and the eggs don't taste very fishy. ....A skunk went into a lady's sitting room in this town recently, and laid down on a nice shawl which was on the lounge. The hired girl don't wear *that* shawl now when she goes to walk with her fellow.

BROOKS. A week of thaw, roads sloppy, mills going full head....Emerson Cilley has this winter revived an old and obsolete industry, and has shaved from pine rift some sixteen thousand shingles for J. R. Bailey, of South Brooks, who will spread them on the roof of the new barn he will build the coming summer. Mr. Cilley will shave some four thousand more to fill the contract....The Lyceum at Brooks Village has been a success, and the source of inspiration to the local orators, of which, be it known, Brooks boasts its share....The new mill at the village is being stocked with spool wood....Friend Daniel Jones has a fine business opening awaiting some one....The annual town meeting passed off quietly. John P. Pilley, Moderator; James S. Huxford, Clerk; Joseph R. Littlefield, John D. Jones, William C. Rowe, Selectmen, Overseers, &c.; Michael Chase, Treasurer; John W. Lang, Supervisor of Schools; John I. Watts, Albert H. Rose, Isaac Leathers, Joel Work, Isaac G. Reynolds, Constables; Isaac G. Reynolds, Collector. Money raised as follows: Schools $700; poor $600; roads and bridges $200; contingent expenses $500; interest money, &c. $2000; for repair of high ways $1500, to be expended at 15 cents per hour.... Samuel H. Philbrick was recently drawn traverse juror....The outlook for the town is good, and business already improving. Brooks has a future.... C. E. Lane is to cut a lot of spool wood on the Page farm and elsewhere. He thinks of getting up twenty riding wagons from the best stock....Now the hen catch her egg and the question interesting the good house wife is "what to do about it"....Severe colds have prevailed....The bleat of the new lamb is heard in the land....A wallet containing about fifty dollars was picked up at the R. R. freight house Town meeting day. The owner has been found....Why don't some one agitate a narrow gauge road from East Brooks to Winterport via. Monroe.

JACKSON. Willard F. Kendall, a resident of this town, was arrested on Tuesday of last week, by a deputy sheriff from Penobscot county, on charge of "assault with intent to kill" one James Tinney of Dixmont, and was taken before a Trial Justice at Hampden. The charges being fully sustained he was required to respond in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the August term of the S. J. Court in Bangor. Failing to procure the required bond he was committed to jail. The circumstances of the case are as follows—Kendall (who is divorced from his wife) has, for some time past, had as his housekeeper the wife of Tinney, who, for cause unknown to the writer, has left her lawful husband. Now it chanced that Tinney and Kendall met at a barn in Dixmont from which they were both engaged in hauling hay. Tinney requested Kendall to turn his team aside and let him pass, which Kendall refused to do and some hard words ensued, during which Kendall pulled a stake from his sled and struck Tinney over the head, inflicting a severe cut just above the ear, and then pounding him over the shoulder and arm. But for the prompt assistance of Mr. Ferguson, a young man who was present and pulled Kendall off, it is thought that K. would have executed his threat that he "would fix him (Tinney) so that he would be no further trouble." Tinney is still suffering from his wounds. W. F. Kendall is not wholly unknown to our courts in Waldo county, having served a short term in the State Prison for killing his step-father—Gardiner Larrabee, of this town—with a whiffletree; and afterwards committed to jail for larceny, from which he managed to escape by throwing pepper in the turnkey's eyes....Mr. D. Brackett is about selling his stock and machinery in the vest manufacturing business to John I. Watts, of South Brooks....At our annual town meeting last Monday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year—Clerk, A. H. Maddocks; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, E. D. Tasker, E. Edwards, B. D. Tasker; Treasurer, A. H. Maddocks; Supt. of Schools, B. Knowles; Collector and Constable, S. S. Roberts. Total indebtedness of town $3576.59. Valuation of 1880, $438,785.00. Voted to raise what the law requires for support of schools: for support of poor $450.00; for repair of roads and bridges $75.00; to defray town charges $400.00; to pay town debt $500.00

Ex-President Hayes says he is pleased with Garfield's Cabinet.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, was robbed of a jewel casket containing $15,000 worth of diamonds in Toledo, Sunday night

The portrait of Mrs Hayes, by the New York painter, Daniel Huntington, shows the wife of the President standing near a drinking fountain, dressed in velvet and wearing a cameo medallion of the President.

Speaking of Senator Blaine the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says: "There is something taking in the man's manner, in his honest face, and in his careless, swinging walk. I don't see how any one of his peers can help liking him."

Generalities.

The tide Friday, in New York was the highest for ten years.

Panchot won the race for the O'Leary belt with a score of 541 miles.

Vanderbilt's palace in New York is to have no gas piping; it is to be lighted by electricity.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during February of $11,843,155 51.

Small pox prevails in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and no one is allowed to enter or leave the city.

A fire in Tokio, Japan, Jan. 26th destroyed 11,000 houses. Thirty thousand people are rendered homeless.

The Pennsylvania Insane Asylum at Danville was burned Sunday. It cost $600,000. No lives were lost.

Ex-President Hayes and family have arrived at their home in Freemont, Ohio, where they had a puplic reception.

The Kansas House has defeated, and the Nebraska House adopted a woman suffrage constitutional amendment

Gen Sam Cary, the soft money demagogue of Ohio, has turned evangelist and has hopes of rivaling Moody. He is now in Tennessee.

Rents are becoming higher in New York city, and thousands of people are crossing to Brooklyn and New Jersey in search of lower ones

The worst gale for sixty years prevailed in New Foundland on March 1st. Several vessels were lost, and every boat in St John's harbor destroyed.

President Garfield has nominated Nathan Goff for U. S. District Attorney for West Virginia. He held this position when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in England, Scotland and Wales on Sunday. Trains were stopped. The streets of London were almost impassable Three feet of snow fell.

An earthquake on the island of Ischia in the Bay of Naples, Italy, Thursday, destroyed 200 houses and caused a loss of over a hundred lives. Fissures fifty feet wide were opened

A special train on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad with ex-President Hayes and family on board collided near Baltimore with another, and one passenger was killed and eight wounded. Mr. Hayes and his family were uninjured.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

Great Suffering from Skin Disease for Sixteen Years. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me a power of good. I have been afflicted with skin disease for sixteen years. Some days it troubled me more than others, but at night the itching nearly drove me wild. I would scratch until the blood would run down my limbs. I have had several physicians. Some said they could cure me, but others said not. I will say that before I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief; but, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, about which I had read so much. They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them.

Yours truly, S. A. STEELE.
68 W. VAN BUREN ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 7, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Greater Portion of the Body and Limbs Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—I feel it a duty to inform you and through you all those who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years, covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a profuse application of CUTICURA. I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

The Most Remarkable Cure on Record Certain to be Performed.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—I find your RESOLVENT to act better than anything I have taken before. My body is nearly all clear of humor, and the itching is not one quarter as bad as it used to be. I am now in good condition to begin work.

Respectfully yours, PHILIP DURELL.
189 BIRCH ST., CLEVELAND, March 3, 1879.

NOTE. Mr. Durell, for twenty years, has been a terrible sufferer. The best physicians and hospital treatment had failed to cure him. He was unable to walk when he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

Cuticura, Cuticura Toilet Soap, Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the great natural blood purifier, absorbent, renovater and vitalizer, has shown its grand curative power in scrofula, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, scrofulous inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin, sore eyes, and scalp affection, with dry, thin and falling hair; and when the CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, and the CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, are applied to external symptoms, the cures effected by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are marvellous.

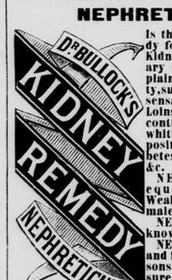
The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, 21 Front Street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1.00. RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake, in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents. 1yr15

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the pit of the stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains, and prevent Ague and Malaria. Invaluable for Weak Lungs, Kidneys and Lame Back.

DR. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY,

NEPHRETICUM.



Is the most effectual Remedy for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Female Complaints and General Debility, such as painful, dragging sensation in the Back and Loins, Suppressed or Incontinent Urination, with whitish or brick-dust deposit, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Organic Weakness, &c.

NEPHRETICUM has no equal for Lameness and Weakness peculiar to Females.

NEPHRETICUM is the best known remedy for Diabetes.

NEPHRETICUM, as a Tonic and Stimulant for aged persons, is without a rival. Be sure and ask for Dr. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM. For Sale by all Druggists.

Price, only $1.00 per Bottle.

C. S. ROBERTSON, Proprietor, Boston.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
1yr5 36 & 38 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly for the Journal.

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

PRODUCE MARKET.	PRICES PAID PRODUCERS.		
Apples ℔ bush,	30@50	Hay ℔ ton,	$12,00@16,00
" dried, ℔ ℔	4@5	Hides ℔ ℔,	5@6
Beans, pea, bush	1.65@1.80	Lamb ℔ ℔,	0@0
" Medium	$1 55@1.70	Lamb Skins,	$1.50@2 00
" Yellow-eyes	1.65@180	Mutton ℔ ℔,	5@6
Butter ℔ ℔,	20@23	Oats ℔ bush,	47@50
Beef ℔ ℔,	7@8	Potatoes,	50@55
Barley ℔ bush,	60@65	Round Hog ℔ ℔,	7@7½
Cheese ℔ ℔,	12@13	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ ℔,	12@14	Turkey ℔ ℔,	12@14
Calf Skins ℔ ℔,	12	Veal ℔ ℔,	6@7
Duck ℔ ℔,	10@12	Wool, washed, ℔ ℔,	44
Eggs ℔ doz.,	16	Wool, unwashed, ℔ ℔,	33
Fowl ℔ ℔,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$4.00@5.00
Geese ℔ ℔,	10@12	Wood, soft,	$2.50@3.00

RETAIL MARKET.

Beef, Corned, ℔ ℔,	8	Oat Meal ℔ ℔,	5@5½
Butter, Salt, ℔ bow,	20	Onions ℔ ℔,	5@6
Corn ℔ bush,	67	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	36
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	67	Pollock ℔ ℔,	3@3½
Cheese ℔ ℔,	15@17	Pork ℔ ℔,	11@12
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔,	5@6	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	6	Rye Meal, ℔ ℔,	2½
Clover Seed, ℔ ℔,	10@23	Sifforts ℔ cwt.,	$1.30
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$6.75@9.75	Sugar ℔ ℔,	9@10½
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.20	Salt, T. I., ℔ bush,	45
Lard ℔ ℔,	11½@13	S. Potatoes ℔ ℔,	0
Lime ℔ bbl.,	85	Wheat Meal, ℔ ℔,	4@4½

Boston Market.

BOSTON, March 5th.

BUTTER—Western fresh creamery sells at 32@35c ℔ lb; fair to good do, 27@32c; dairy packed do, 22@25c; fair to good, 18@22c; ladle packed, 22@22c, and for fair to good, 15@21c; Northern creamery, fresh made, 28@30c; do Summer, 24@27c; Vermont dairy, 25@28c; straight dairies, 18@22c; poor, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Fine factory cheese commands 14c and upwards for very choice; factory is quoted at 13¾@14c for goods of quality; fair to good do, 12½@13½c; common, 9@12c; Western factory, 13@13½c; do fair to good, 11@12c; skim, 7@10c.

EGGS—Sales have been made to-day at 25@26c per dozen. Prices have advanced because of short supplies; they will go down as soon as expected returns come in.

BEANS—Pea are quoted at $2 10@2 15; mediums, $2 10; yellow eyes, $2 20@2 25, the latter for choice hand picked lots of improved.

POTATOES—Houlton rose sell for 80c; Aroostook do, 75c; Maine Central and Vermont, 70c; prolifics, Houlton, 75c; do Aroostook, 70c; do Northern, 65c; peerless, 65c; Jackson, 65c.

ONIONS—The reds sell at $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl; white and silver skins, $4@4 50 ℔ bbl.

APPLES—Common apples, $1 50@1 75 ℔ bbl; good shipping stock, $2@2 25 ℔ bbl, with an upward look for choice; table apples, $2 50@3 ℔ bbl. Greenings and Baldwins are sold by grocers to consumers for 28c ℔ peck, at the rate of $1 12 ℔ bushel.

HAY AND STRAW—Eastern timothy, choice, $23 ℔ ton; fair to good do, $21@22; fine hay, good, $19@20; fair to medium, $17@18; swale to fair stock hay, $13 50@16 ℔ ton. Rye straw, $24@25 ℔ ton; machine thrashed, $17@[illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible] ℔ ton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD.

The members of Mariner's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons wish to extend their sincere thanks to Mr. John Smart and the party from this place, for their kindness and the favors extended to the widow of our deceased brother, C. E. Field, who was shot in Leadville, Feb. 12, 1881.

C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.
Searsport, March 7, 1881.

A CARD.

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

MARRIED.

In this city, March 5th, by Miles S. Staples, Esq., Mr. John W. Peavy of Swanville, and Miss Ada M. Gentner of Waldo.

In Boston, March 1st, by Rev. C. Palfrey, D. D. and Rev. E. K. Lothrop, D. D., Rev. Henry F. Jenks of Boston, and Lavinia H., daughter of the late Oakes Angier of Belfast.

In Searsport, Feb. 23d, by Rev. F. J. Haley, Mr. Isaac P. Horr of Maysville, and Miss Emma D. Morrow of Searsport.

DIED.

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

In this city, March 4th, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. Sarah J. Clark, wife of James M. Clark, aged 47 years, 2 months and 5 days.

In this city, Feb. 26th, Hannah A., wife of John C. Condon, and daughter of Edwin Perkins, aged 47 years and 4 months.

In Hingham, Mass., March 4th, of diphtheria, Ralph N., son of Capt. Nichols and Abbie J. Pratt of Shanghai, China, aged 8 years, 6 months, 4 days.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 26th, William Sutherland, Q. C., Judge of Probate for the County of Halifax, aged 75 years.

In Palermo, Feb. 20th, Nancy Marsten, aged 27 years and 6 months.

In Searsport, Feb. 14th, Mrs. Lucy Sawyer, aged 89 years.

In Searsport, Feb. 15th, Joseph Morse, aged 60 years, 10 months and 24 days.

In South Brooks, Feb. 21st, Everett, son of Jonathan and Sarah Roberts, aged 5 years, 4 months and 21 days.

In Islesboro, Feb. 22d, Andrew McKinney, aged 54 years, 3 months and 21 days.

In Rockport, Feb. 24th, Frederick F. Rollins, aged 21 years, 10 months and 26 days.

In Rockland, March 1st, Miss Jane E., daughter of the late Royal Lincoln, Esq., of Portland, aged 75 years.

In Rockland, March 2d, Mrs. Abby W. Marshall, aged 77 years, 4 months and 2 days.

In Rockland, March 2d, Martha A., wife of Alfred J. Bagley, aged 42 years, 3 months and 7 days.

In Rockville, Feb. 18th, Kingman Kurtner, formerly of Appleton, aged 80 years, 2 months, 14 days.

In So. Boston, Feb. 20th, William F. Horton, aged 47 years, formerly of Camden, where the remains were brought for interment.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

March 2d, schs. Brunette, Babbage, Boston; S. J. Gilmore, Sylvester, do; Lillian, Ryan, do.
March 6th, schr. Dione, Patterson, Boston.
" 8th, " J. C. Roker, Ryder, "

SAILED.

March 4th, schr. Mary Eliza, Bullock, Boston.
" 6th, schrs. J. Ponder, Jr., Welsh, Boston; Geo. Shattuck, Jones, do; Minetta, Wade, do; Malabar, Curtis, do; Brunette, Babbage, do.
March 7th, schr. Orion, White, Portland.
" 8th, " Dione, Patterson, Jacksonville.

A Balm for the Wounded!

GEO. W. BURKETT

Will open this day I case more of those

Foulard Dress Cambrics,
One yard wide at 10c. per yard.

1000 Yds. 42 in. Bleached Cotton,
Only 10c., worth 15c.

2000 YDS. REMNANT PRINTS,
4 1-2c per yard.

2000 Yds. Continental Remnant Brown Cottons, 4-4,
7c. worth 9c.

2000 Yds 40 in. Brown Cotton in Remnants
8c., worth 10c.

6000 Yds. Dress Prints, not Remnants,
4 1-2c.

Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
33 1-3c. per yard.

2000 Yards Nottingham Laces.
Just received, from 12 1-2c. to $1 per yard.

PILLOW SHAMS.
Just received in elegant designs.

400 Pieces Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Bleached Cotton,
10 1-2c., per yard, by the piece only.

300 BED SPREADS,
Extra size, splendid weight, 92c.

100 Doz. Silk Embroidered Hdkfs.,
7c. Each.

1 Camels Hair Striped Shawl,
Elegant Colors, only $100, sold in Boston and New York for $125. The attention of the public is called to an examination of the same.

The well known mark down on our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING HOSIERY is understood without further comment.

Ladies avail yourselves of this opportunity of securing goods at LOWER PRICES than to be found elsewhere.

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

1881. 1881.

LADIES

New Spring Hats!

JUST RECEIVED AT 10

MRS. B. F. WELLS.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

F. J. BEALS. A M. ROSS.

Messrs. Beals & Ross

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

Largest and most Varied Stock

—OF—

Furniture, Carpets, Clocks,

&c., &c.,

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

Corn, Flour & Groceries

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

HOLIDAY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

Brackets, Wall Pockets, Fancy Baskets, &c.

—OUR—

Furniture, Carpets, Clocks,

BRACKETS. &c.,

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

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

BEALS & ROSS.
Searsport, Dec. 6, 1880.—3m51*

Report of City Treasurer.

CITY OF BELFAST,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 7, 1881.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit my annual statement as Treasurer, showing the amount of money received and expended for municipal purposes, for schools, for interest on city debt, and for administering the City Government for the year ending this day. AUGUSTUS PERRY, City Treasurer.

CITY OF BELFAST IN ACCOUNT WITH AUGUSTUS PERRY, CITY TREASURER.

Balance in Treasury March 1, 1880		$2,503.22
Rec. of H. S. Parker, Collector 1879		6,754.20
Rec. of A. D. Bean, Collector 1878		9,500.00
Rec. of F. A. Carle, Collector 1879		9,500.00
Rec. of same, Collector 1880,		38,000.00
Rec. for sale of Cemetery lots		248.00
Rec. for Licenses		34.00
Rec. of State of Maine, Pensions		300.00
Rec. of State of Maine, Bank and Mill tax 1879		2,422.96
Rec. of State of Maine, Bank and Mill tax 1880		2,209.07
Rec. of State of Maine, R. R. and Telegraph tax		145.33
Rec. for non-resident taxes,		289.54
Rec. for Discharged Tax Deeds		345.91
Rec. of Wm. N. Hall, Highway tax		21.38
Rec. of D. Faunce, Highway taxes		1,215.24
Rec. of B. & M. H. L. R. R. interest		5,679.00
Rec. of same, interest on 1396 shares at 4½ per cent.		6,282.00
Rec. of same, endorsed on city notes		9,000.00
Rec. of J. W. Frederick & Co., damage to bridge		50.00
Rec. for sale of Hearse		385.00
Rec. of R. A. Gurney, Dist. No. 9		12.75
Rec. of A. E. Gilmore, Dist. No. 12		10.00
Rec. of Sibley & Townsend, license to build wharf		5.00
Total receipts		$94,912.60

Disbursements.

Paid Mayor's Orders, viz:		
" Cemetery Fund	$ 90.87	
" Contingent Fund	10,412.50	
" Highway Fund	3,060.66	
" Fire Department	1,353.33	
" Pauper Fund	3,000.00	
" School

CANTERBURY SHAKERS' LIFE-INVIGORATING SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier, Kidney Remedy and Mild Laxative.

WE, the undersigned, having used DR. CORBETT'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA SYRUP in our practice, and having examined the formula by which it is prepared, would cheerfully recommend it to the community as the cheapest, safest and most efficacious of all the preparations of Sarsaparilla in the market. Its highly concentrated state (there being in a given amount of Syrup twice the amount of Vegetable Extract that any other contains), the care, skill and cleanliness of its manufacture, are sure guarantees of its purity and effect: T. R. CROSBY, M. D., W. D. BUCK, M. D., S. BUNTON, M. D., J. S. ELLIOT, M. D., JAMES BABB, M. D., Z. COLBURN, M. D., M. G. J. TEWKSBURY, M. D., A. G. FRENCH, M. D., JOSIAH CROSBY, M. D., A. G. GALE, M. D., JAMES A. GREGG, M. D.

Those who have failed to be benefited by other Sarsaparillas should not fail to make a single trial of this Blood Purifying and Life Invigorating Compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garget, Indian Hemp and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb, combined with Iodide of Potassium made by the Society.

Prepared by the CANTERBURY SOCIETY OF SHAKERS, Shaker Village, N. H., and signed by Thos. Corbett, its inventor. Sold everywhere. Inquire for Corbett's Shaker's Sarsaparilla.

☞Enclose stamp for Shaker Manual.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervousness, Hysteria, Night Sweats, Sleeplessness, Cough, Emaciation and Decline are at once arrested by MALT BITTERS. This original and incomparable FOOD MEDICINE is rich in nourishment and strength. It feeds the body and the brain. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cleanses the liver and kidneys, increases the appetite and enriches the blood. Health, strength and peace of mind are sure to follow its daily use. Prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from *Unfermented Malt and Hops*, and sold everywhere

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

HIGH SCHOOL

—AT THE—

Head of the Tide.

THE SPRING TERM WILL BEGIN

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1881.

and continue eight weeks, under the instruction of

PRINCE E. LUCE.

TUITION:

Primary Grade	$1.50
Common English	2.50
High English	3.50
Languages, each	1.00

Mr. Luce is a graduate of the Me. Wes. Sem., and has had several years experience as a teacher. Thorough and practical instruction in all branches usually taught in Public Schools and Academies. Special attention given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teachers. The school will be graded and the lower grade placed in charge of a competent teacher. Good board and conveniences for self-boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars, address the principal at Brooks, or consult either of the following parties,

3w9 HENRY BAILEY or RICHARD GURNEY.

IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC

CURE

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Lack of Energy, Loss of Strength, Want of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, etc.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic.**

IRON BITTERS *enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves.*

IRON BITTERS act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *tasting the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, etc.*

IRON BITTERS—the only Iron Preparation that *will not blacken the teeth or give headache.*

Sold by all druggists.

Write for the A B C Book, 32 pages of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

1yr6

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

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

Every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

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

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

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

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

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

C. C. KILCORE, M. D.,

Office over H. H. Johnson & Co.'s Store,

HIGH STREET, BELFAST, MAINE.

Night calls answered from the Office. 44

At the Camp-Fire.

[The following poem was written and read by Mrs. Sarah F. Meader, formerly of Belfast, before the Grand Army Post Fair, at Rockland, Mass., in February, 1881:]

"Come, Corporal Joe!
Tell us a tale of Old Shiloh."
Corporal Joe, long-legged and thin,
Wrinkled of brow, and grizzled of chin,
Up to the blazing camp-fire stole
And lighted his pipe with a glowing coal.
"Strange!" said he,
"What a sight of comfort a pipe can be.

"In the spring of '62, you see,
Our army camped on the Tennessee.
Old Grant and Buell, by day and night,
Were getting their forces in trim, to fight
Old Johnston's rebel host, which lay
At Corinth, some twenty miles away.

"With mud and muskeeters, 'twas bad enough,
And rations was short. But what came tough,
Was this: our fellers was all dead broke,
And no tobacker to chaw or smoke;
A state of matters that wasn't no joke.

"Before the battle, on Saturday night,
When the boys were asleep, I spied by the light
Of the waning camp-fire, a blue coat rise
To his elbow, and peer with cautious eyes
On all around. Then drawin' a plug
From his pocket, he stowed in his stingy mug
Sich a generous chaw,
That I quite forgot Old Sinai's law,
The sweet home rules and the Sunday Schools;
And, waiting until the miser slept,
Like a pitiful thief to his side I crept,
Stole his tobacker, then went to rest
With the treasure hugged to my guilty breast.

"*You* remember, boys, how the morning broke
Through the lurid folds of the battle smoke;
And there ain't no call for *me* to tell
How the tide of victory rose and fell
For three long days: You fellers know
All *I* can tell you about Shiloh.

"What I mean to tell
Is somethin' you don't know quite as well.
'Twas nearin' the close of the last dread day.—
Jest how it happened I never could say.—
Whilst storming the ridge through shot and shell,
Somethin' hit me, and down I fell,
While the boys swept on with a terrible yell.

"It seemed for a minute my time had come,
As I lay there, all so faint and numb;
But I hadn't the slightest trace of pain;
I hadn't even a bruise or strain;
And what I took for the flowing blood
Was dampness pressed from the soft spring mud.
So takin' courage I looked around.
And say, boys! what do you think I found,
As I gathered myself from the mud and dirt!
Why, there, in the pocket of my shirt,
Just over my heart, *in the play I stole*
Lay a rifle ball, in a snug little hole.
I tell you, boys, I held my breath:
Just a chaw of tobacker 'twixt me and death!
I thought, as I riz from the muddy ground,
Them that's born to be hanged won't never be drowned.
And I sometimes think, as I look at that 'chaw,'
That it ain't *always safest* to stick to the law."

[Sarah F. Meader.

Ericsson's Destroyer.

In Scribner's Monthly for March, Mr Charles Barnard describes a new armor-clad boat christened the Destroyer, of which Captain Ericsson, of Monitor fame, is the inventor. This boat, if it is found to possess even a few of the formidable qualities which are claimed for it, will take an important place in the navies of the future. It is described as properly an instrument of precision, self-contained, armored, self moving and submerged in the water. It consists essentially of three parts—the iron clad boat and its motive power, the gun, and its explosive projectile. The vessel is wholly of iron, one hundred and thirty feet long, eleven feet deep, and twelve wide. These proportions are designed to give her a high speed, while her lines are exactly alike in both directions, enabling her to go ahead or astern with equal facility. The hull is divided by an intermediate iron clad deck of plate-iron, and the space between the two decks is partially filled with cork and with bags inflated with atmospheric air. When ready for action the boat is nearly submerged, the deck being only a few inches out of water. Forward of the engine, and placed at an angle of forty five degrees, is an extra and massive armor plate, backed with four feet of wood work, and constituting a shield or guard to resist shot fired from the front. The top of the rudder is four feet under water, and it is controlled by means of hydraulic cylinders placed outside the boat on each side of the keel, with the piston rods connected with the rudder. There are three openings in the deck, one forward to the gun-room, one to the engine-room, and one for the admission of air to the blowing and ventilating engine. The motive power of the boat consists of a simple horizontal engine, which is only a trifle over eight feet square, though of 1000-horse power. Two boilers are placed close to the engine amidships, and the coal is stored between the two decks. The most extraordinary thing, however, about the invention is the new submerged gun. This remarkable piece of ordnance stands on the floor of the torpedo room, just above the keel. It is of gun metal, cast in three pieces, the rear or breech section being re-enforced by a number of heavy steel rings shrunk on. The different sections are securely bolted together, and the whole piece is thirty feet long, with a bore of sixteen inches. The missile used in the gun is twenty five feet six inches long and sixteen inches in diameter, and weighs 1500 pounds, including the firing charge of explosive, placed in the forward end. This terrible torpedo or submerged shell is placed in the gun, and the cartridge is placed behind it. The breech-block is then closed, and the wires are connected with the electric firing apparatus. The sea-valve is opened and the gun is fired, throwing the torpedo directly through the water at the enemy's ship. It leaves no disturbance on the water and can neither be seen nor avoided. No netting hung about a ship can keep it away, for it moves at the rate of 300 feet for the first three seconds, and will travel from four to seven hundred feet, rending its way through nets or shields till it strikes the ship and sends her to the bottom. The sea-valve is closed immediately after firing, and any water that may have got into the gun is allowed to run out at the breech and fall into the bilge, whence it is pumped out by aid of a steam siphon. The details of the torpedo and the method of handling it are the secrets of the inventor. Capt Ericsson has been aided by the Navy department with materials and men in his experiments, and both the boat and her gun have been thoroughly tested. The Scribner article is the first illustration and description of it for the general reader. Of its possibilities the writer says:

"Here, then, is the American idea: An armor-clad boat, with a submerged gun firing a shell or torpedo, of greater power than any yet made, and before which the iron-clad fleets of Europe are helpless. The Destroyer can outrun any iron clad afloat, she is invulnerable, fights bows on, rushes up to within a few hundred feet of her enemy, fires shot after shot in rapid succession without warning, and without noise or sign upon the water. * * * Forty Destroyers can be built in New York in ninety days, at the cost of one Inflexible, and, protected by a dozen, New York harbor is secure against any hostile fleet."

A Piscatorial Colony.

Prof Baird, president of the United States fish commission, believes that he has discovered a very important source of fish supply. During his explorations last summer, he found along the eastern edge of the plateau which extends from the east coast of the United States out into the ocean to the western limit of the Gulf Stream, great numbers of fish, including many varieties hitherto unknown. So far as he could ascertain by some what circumscribed investigations, the fish were at home, and their home extended for an indefinite distance in the middle ground between the cold waters of the ocean and the warm water of the Gulf Stream. Apparently it was the general resort for a large number of fish usually seen near the coast, and the somewhat mysterious depletion of the inshore fisheries was thought to be fully accounted for by the discovery of the fish which had disappeared safely ensconced as far from the shore as they could go without getting into the rapid warm water of the Gulf Stream. Had Prof Baird possessed the means to conduct a prolonged and careful investigation into the nature of the fish colony and the habits of its inhabitants, he might have been able to announce by this time important results. The Fish Hawk, practically the only good vessel now owned by the fish commission, is only adapted to coasting voyages along the shore. It is manageable, but it is not a good sea boat. It was not possible to remain in it for any length of time on the bank discovered by its director. In order to obtain accurate and full information in regard to his discovery, Prof. Baird desires a new exploration steam vessel. In that he can visit the newly discovered bank and complete his investigation, which promises to yield interesting and valuable results. The House appropriations committee has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $103,000, the amount deemed necessary for the construction of a new boat. This amount will undoubtedly be appropriated, and the vessel may be built in time for next summer's work.

New Steamer for the International Line.

The specifications and contracts for the new steamer was completed and signed Saturday night. It has been already made known that the hull will be built by Goss, Sawyer & Packard, and the machinery by the Portland Company. The ship will be 252 feet long, and 14 feet depth of hold, with engines of 60 inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke and 1000 horse power. She will have 95 to 100 state rooms, including six large family rooms and two bridal state rooms of extra dimensions. There will be both well finished forward and after cabins with wide flights of stairs from the saloon to the cabins. The steamer will be 12 feet longer with greater width, depth and carrying capacity than any other of the line; in fact she will be full 25 per cent. larger. Great precautions have been taken by the directors to have her a first-class, safe, comfortable boat, very strong and seaworthy, who will have an expert to superintend the construction of each department. The names Acadia, Passamaquoddy and Eastport have been suggested. [Bath Times

Fernando Wood's Secret.

Fernando Wood carried to his grave with him a most interesting secret, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which revealed would have illustrated Mr Lincoln's remarkable power in the control and management of men. In the thirty-eighth Congress Mr. Wood was the worst of obstructionists—the leader of the rankest of Copperheads, as they were then called. He was publicly censured by a vote of the House one day for the use of indecorous language concerning the body of which he was a member. Soon after this event he was seen coming out of the White House late one night. It was telegraphed to every newspaper that Fernando Wood had held a long conference with Mr. Lincoln. What passed between these two men was never told by either, but Wood's course on public questions was materially changed by the conversation which took place. He was never afterward so violent in his opposition to the war and war measures.

Food is digested and assimilated by Malt Bitters. Hence increased flesh.

The water in Newburg is so bad that a correspondent of the Journal says "it is almost cruel to squirt it on a decent fire."

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

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

Of a miserly man somebody wrote: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

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

An exchange says: "The butchers of Baltimore are very handsome." That is when they are dressed to kill.

MARCH WINDS! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March make a bottle of DOWNS' ELIXIR always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden colds and all lung diseases.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will cure all bilious Diseases. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle. Try it.

The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT. Good for man and beast.

How to bring people over to your side—Have the snow and ice cleaned off your sidewalk.

Physician's Testimony.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January, 1868.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, *Manufacturing Chemist*

SIR:—Fellows' Hypophosphites being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system; and, through it, it invigorates the body.

It affords me much pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended, when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, sir, yours truly,

Z. S. EARLE, Jun., M. D.

Why is the meat in your sandwich like the large middle class of society? Because it lies between the upper crust and the under-bread.

"Now I See!"

So said the blind man after the Saviour had healed him. Actual blindness is not easy to cure, although it is sometimes done. But remember that disease of the eyes often result from impure blood. If you have any reason to think your bad eyes may have come from this cause, lose not an hour of time in buying a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy:" which will cost you only One Dollar, and take it to cleanse your blood. You can *implicitly* trust it to this. Or drop a line to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. State your case fully and get the Doctor's opinion *free*. 2w9

The only difference between a pig of a glutton of itself and a man making a pig of himself, is that the pig at some future day will be cured.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 19 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y. 13eow15

A well known actress being charged the other day with using pearl-powder replied that without it she would be "beyond the pale of civilization."

Five hundred dollars reward for a better remedy for the relief of coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, consumption, bronchitis, etc., than Dr. Graves' Balsam of wild Cherry and Tar. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take, and occasions no unpleasant nauseating feelings. Sample bottles, only 10 cents; large bottles, 50 cents.

Dr. Graves' Blood Purifier eradicates all impurities from the system, cleanses the blood, renovates the liver and stomach, which from being torpid and inert, by its use become unusually stimulated, and, in fact, gives a healthy tone to the entire system. Price, $1.

Improved Family Cathartic Pills are the best pill ever given a patient by a physician, and are frequently prescribed by them. They give prompt action to the bowels, contain no mercury, and are entirely vegetable. When you desire a prompt movement of the bowels, give the Improved Family Cathartic Pills a trial. Price, 25 cents per box. Dr. Graves' remedies are for sale by W. O. POOR & SON, Belfast. 1a7

"We old maids," remarked Miss Stebbens, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men."

To All our Friends.

Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors and on a gold background, in the very highest degree of art, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." We have spared no expense in these cards—they are simply little art gems. Only one side has been to publish the beauties yet shown. Applications for them have come in so rapidly that nearly the whole edition is engaged before the receipt by us of the cards from the artist. We have, therefore, been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder. No more of the gilt Shakespeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent, excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbins' Electric Soap, with price paid for same. All applying in this manner will receive the full set of seven cards gratis by mail. This will insure us that our friends and patrons get their share of those beautiful designs, although it in no manner repays us for the cost of the cards. Your grocer has the soap, or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards. The soap improves with age, and is an article of necessity in your house every week. Therefore, you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one that you must have anyway. Please send us your applications at once, and tell your lady friends making "card collections" to do the same. Price to ladies not buying soap, 25 cents a set. Yours respectfully,

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.

7tf 116 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents; Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—*"Increasing the strength, abolishing the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."*—WEBSTER.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

6m9

NEURALGIA.

It has been ascertained that the most inveterate cases of neuralgia are cured by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. Not only is the principal disease eradicated, but the patient is made vigorous and strong; the stomach, the blood, the skin become healthy, and he obtains a new lease of enjoyable life.

The only satisfactory treatment of neuralgia is by strengthening the nervous system. A person with strong nerves never suffers from this disease.

The virtues of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are such that other remedies are seldom required.

The demand for Hypophosphite and other Phosphorous preparations at the present day, is largely owing to the good effects and success following the introduction of this article in the United States.

IMPORTANT.

Should the invalid have any difficulty in procuring the Compound Syrup in this vicinity, let him not be put off with any other remedy, because this article has not its equal in the diseases for which it is recommended.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good." The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it. 1yr47

For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.

Great Bankrupt!

—AND—

CLOSING OUT SALE!

$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

Dry & Fancy Goods

Offered to the Public for

20 Days Only,

—BY—

T. W. PITCHER & Co

BLUE STORE

Before taking stock we shall close the remainder of our LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK, and also the following goods at *unheard of prices:*

BLACK SILKS!

We offer 10 pieces at a great reduction in price. We call particular attention to our silks at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00. These grades are the BEST VALUE every offered, and every person in want of a silk should avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

SATINS & VELVETS.

In every shade and quality.

BLACK CASHMERES!

Great value at 37c., 50c., 62c. and 75c.

Dress Goods in Black and Fancies

OUR SPECIALTY.

We have an immense stock of all the new and desirable shades for early spring wear, which we offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS

—IN—

Brochet, India Stripes & Woolen,

Both long and square. Beautiful designs.

5,000 YARDS DRESS PRINTS

(Not remnants,) at 5 cents.

800 Yds., Extra Heavy & Fine.

4-4 Bleached Cotton

7c., 9c. and 10c.

2000 Yds. Huckaback

AT 3 CENTS.

3000 YDS. CRASH,

(20 inches wide and all linen) 7c.

TABLE LINENS,

One lot each (all linen) 20c., 25c. and 37c. One lot each, Turkey Reds, 37c., 45c. and 50.

NAPKINS!

All linen, from 50c. to $1.25.

TOWELS.

An endless variety at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Don't fail to see the bath towel at 10c.

200 Bed Spreads!

Extra large size, very heavy, at $1.00.

500 Yds. Plaid Flannel, 8c.

300 " Blue Mixed " 12c.

1000 Yds. Cotton Shirting,

STRIPED, 6 1-4 Cents.

WOOLENS & COTTONADES,

FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

We have about 500 yds. more of those double and twist at 25c., and a large assortment of Woolens manufactured in this State.

HOSIERY!

We have a large variety of new spring styles purchased Jan. 1, 1881 which we offer from 12½c. to $1.00. Examine our

Silk Clock Balbriggan at 12 1-2c.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

100 doz	Handkerchiefs	2c
150 "	all linen and hemmed	5c
75 "	" " hemstitched	8c
150 "	" "	12c

Gents' White Shirts!

Every gentleman that wishes to be happy should wear our coat sleeve, perfect fitting and well finished shirt at 75c. and 85c.

KID GLOVES!

3 Button, Splendid Quality, at 37 1-2c.

We have a kid in black and colors at $1.00, (former price $1.25) which we have sold for the past ten years and never heard of a pair but what gave perfect satisfaction.

In addition to the above we have a choice line of

Hamburgs, Laces, Edgings,

Ties & Corsets!

Which we are offering at VERY LOW PRICES

Above we enumerate but few of the great bargains which we offer. We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everyone that rare bargains will be found at

T. W. Pitcher & Co's.,

BLUE STORE.

To the Public:

Bear in mind that we sell a kid oper
ak sole hand made at a great bargai
our calf and kip boots, double sole an
tap sole, are exceedingly cheap, and ou
storm proof fisherman's boots will keep yo
nug and dry shod even in a leaky tu
ave just rec'd many new styles from the hu
ur goods were bought low, and as we pric
verything for CASH, we can and will sell ou
tock lower than those who give long credit

BOOTS AND RUBBERS
SHOES
SHOES

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.,

Opposite S. A. Howes & Co., Main St., Belfast, Me.

We mean business, and if you will give us a call you can see for yourself that we are doing just what we advertise, and selling better goods than you can buy elsewhere for the money. 6m40

THE FAMOUS

GABRIELLA CIGAR!

—AT—

C. O'CONNELL'S,

Hayford Block, - Belfast.

To The Public.

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

BUFFALO, JAPANESE, WOLF

—AND—

CASHMERE ROBES,

To be found in Waldo County. I have

Lined Buffaloes from $6.00 to $16.33; Lap Robes, from $2.25 to $6.12; Horse Blankets from $1.22 to $6.12; Halters, 10c., 50c., 65c. and $1.00.

—ALSO—

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

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

Prints from 5 to 8c.; Sheetings from 5 to 10c.; Crashes from 4c. upwards; Dress Goods from an 8c. knickerbocker to a fine All-Wool Cashmere, 25c. Velvets, Velveteens, Trimming Silks and Satins, Laces, Edgings, Ruches, Ruchings, Shetland Shawls, Long and Square Shawls, Cardigan Jackets, (both for ladies and gents) **Ladies' Cloakings, Ulster Cloths, Repellants, Table Oil Damask, a dozen patterns, White Linen and Turkey Red Damasks.**

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

Cotton, Cotton & Wool & All-Wool

CLOTHS FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

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

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

SHIRTINGS,

IN ALL PRICES.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

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

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers!

From 30c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE WHITE SHIRTS!

From $1.00 upwards.

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

I HAVE

Room Paper, Curtains & Fixtures.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS & OVERSHOES

IS COMPLETE.

IN GROCERIES!

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

I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

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

My stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

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

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

Clothes Wringers, both Bench and Common, Hand Saws, Key and Broad Axes, Framed Wood Saws, from 80c. to $1.10. Flat Irons, &c.

I SELL THE

Averill Chemical Paint!

ALSO THE

---RED OIL---

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

This gives an idea of what I sell, but I have not enumerated one-half the goods. I have a large basket for a GUESS BASKET. Any one trading $2 or more cash, with me, is entitled to a guess. The one who guesses right or within one half point is entitled to a barrel of GOOD FLOUR; the next 5 lbs. of TEA; the next 5 lbs of COFFEE free. Any person can guess every time he trades $2 or more, providing he does not trade more than once in a day. Basket to be measured March 15, 1881, at 10 A. M., in the presence of a committee of three. 11tf

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

THE FAMOUS

GABRIELLA CIGAR!

—AT—

C. O'CONNELL'S,

Hayford Block, - Belfast.

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, Leasee.

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—9

THE FAMOUS

GABRIELLA CIGAR!

—AT—

C. O'CONNELL'S,

Hayford Block, - Belfast.

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

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

20tf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Laxative. Cathartic.

SMITH'S Medicated Prunes.

A FRUIT REMEDY AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER TROUBLES & PILES.

Pleasant to take, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE in ACTION, without distress or the reaction that follows the use of Pills. Mineral waters and other violent purgatives. They are invaluable for women, children, invalids and the aged. Can be freely used with perfect safety. For sale by all druggists. Price **50** cents per jar.

MEADOW KING MOWER!

This favorite mower is offered to farmers for the coming season. Fifteen years of continued success is sufficient evidence of merit. Farmers are invited to give the MEADOW KING an examination. They will consult their own interests in buying a reliable mower of responsible parties. A full stock of repairs on hand. Circulars free.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me., General Agent, New England and Provinces.

N. B.—In territory where we have no agency correspondence is solicited from reliable parties. 12tf

Cure Your Corns!

BY USING

SCHLOTTERBECK'S

Corn, Wart & Bunion Solvent.

Entirely harmless; is not a caustic.

It removes Corns, Warts, Bunions and Callous, without leaving a blemish.

Brush for applying in each bottle.

☞*A CURE IS GUARANTEED.*☜

Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Try it and you will be convinced like thousands who have used it and now testify to its value.

Ask for Schlotterbeck's Corn and Wart Solvent and take no other. 1yrs

Photograph Room & Hall to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO RENT, AT A bargain, the hall and photograph rooms over his store on High street. The photograph gallery was recently occupied by W. C. Tuttle, and is especially fitted up for the business. A sufficiance of water is carried to the rooms by pumps, and the skylight is one of the best in the State. The hall over the store is 50 by 20 feet, well adapted for any meetings or any hall purposes. Enquire of the proprietor at his store, on High street, adjoining Masonic Temple. F. B. KNOWLTON.

Belfast, Feb. 17, 1881.—7tf

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale her farm situated in **East Searsport.** The farm consists of 40 acres of land, cuts seven tons of hay, has good pasturage and a small wood lot. The buildings are all good, and the lot well fenced. The place is a very desirable one and is offered at a bargain.

MRS. ELBRIDGE BLANCHARD.

Apply to Capt. F. P. PENDLETON, Searsport. Feb. 9, 1881.—6tf

FOR SALE.

Schr. NATHAN CLIFFORD 132 tons old measurement, well found in chains, anchors and rigging. Part of sails nearly new. Can be started with trifling expense. Enquire of A. HAYFORD or D. LANE.

Belfast, Feb. 15, 1881.—7tf

Schooners for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale schr. MOUNT VERNON, 50 tons new measurement. Also two other schooners of 74 tons, well found in everything. Will sell or exchange vessels for mining stocks. Address or call on. E. C. AREY.

Winterport, Feb. 24, 1881.—3w*

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FISHING VESSELS, 1100 qtls. capacity. Well found in cables and anchors. Will make good line carriers.

AMBROSE WHITE.

Bucksport, Feb. 8, 1881.—6

HAIR WORK!

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF HAIR GOODS made to order at short notice. Such as Long Branch Waves, Crimps with invisible portings, Frizzes, &c. Combings made into switches, at only **25** cents an ounce. Large Puffs **49** cents apiece. Switches greyed, and hair dyed. Work warranted satisfactory and cheaper than elsewhere.

MRS. C. O. MACOMBER, Bay View Street, Belfast, Me.

3meow51*

AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

Fruit Trees and other Nursery Stock

In the New England States.

The best of testimonials required. Good wages and steady employment given to success-ful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references.

8w8* M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me.

THE CASTINE BRICK COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR BRICK YARD, nine acres in extent, containing a large bed of excellent clay, with wharf in front, and convenient sand and water privileges. Also, their sheds, machines, and other movable property, and the franchise of the company. Apply to

GEORGE H. WITHERLE, Secretary. Castine, Maine. 5tf

SEAMEN WANTED.

SEAMEN AND ORDINARY SEAMEN, for coasters. Apply to J. S. RANLETT, Intelligence Office, Rockland. 3tf

PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

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

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

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

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

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

BOSTON, October 19, 1870.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: You procured for me, in 1840, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business, in your line, and advise others to employ you.

Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER,

Boston, Jan. 1, 1881.—1yr1

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *on any crop*, in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with or without* manure, and will produce a much better and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $8 to $10 per ton higher than the phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

Also for sale STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

13w5

HALF A CENTURY OLD,

DOWNS' ELIXIR

100,000 COUGHS AND COLDS

AND YET AS GOOD AS NEW.

Is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases when used in season. Fifty years ago, Elder Downs was given up by his physicians to die with Consumption. Under these circumstances he compounded this ***Elixir,*** was cured, and lived to a good old age. You can try it for the price of one doctor's visit. For sale everywhere.

CURED ANNUALLY.

1yr46

FREE 8 Samples and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. Work. Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. N.Y. 6m44

USE

TOLU ROCK AND RYE

TRADE MARK.

SURE CURE

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption,

And All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size B