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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.]

Maple Sugar Making.

The season for maple sugar making will soon be upon us, and those who have the facilities for manufacturing this toothsome and wholesome sweet should be getting things in readiness in order to secure the largest possible amount. All the indications point to a good season, and we shall be very much surprised if it is not so. The continuous cold weather during the latter part of Autumn and the first half of Winter, has always deen regarded as favorable to a large flow of sap in the Spring. When Winter weather comes on early in November and continues for a few days followed by a warm, Spring-like spell, as is sometimes the case, the buds begin to swell indicating that the vegetative functions have prematurely awakened and a portion of the sap of the tree passes into the form of glucose and is lost to the maker of crystallized sugar.

Maple sugar and syrup are great luxuries which no farmer who has a sugar orchard can afford to be without. Besides it can be made a source of profit. The season comes when the demand for farm work is light, and the product of sugar making always brings a good price. It is a wholesome sugar, but no more so than that from cane, provided the latter is pure, but as now found in the markets it rarely is pure. It is adulterated with glucose, and then powdered with terra alba, a white earth which is also used for the adulteration of cream of tartar. We have recently purchased several samples of granulated sugar, having decided blue tint, and when dissolved the same tint is imparted to water. Such sugar has been colored with ultra marine, a pigment composed of various mineral substances, and is done to cover up some defect in the sugar. Maple sugar, though not absolutely pure, contains nothing that is harmful, and good maple syrup has a delicious flavor that is possessed by no other.

But to insure the best results, care and attention to all the conditions are required. Cleanliness is the first requisite. As the season advances and the weather becomes warmer, the vessels, if neglected, will soon become sour and the product will be spoiled. Washing the vessel in a solution of common soda or in weak lye will destroy the acid and this should be repeated as often as is necessary to keep them sweet. The evaporation should be rapid and the boiling continuous, but not long protracted. If the same syrup is held too long at a boiling heat the sugar is converted into glucose. After passing from the evaporating kettles, the syrup should be allowed to settle, which will usually take from eight to twelve hours. Pipe clay rubbed up and mixed in a quart of sap will accelerate the process of settling. The syrup should then be drawn off and defecated by means of the white of eggs or of milk, which will carry down any remaining impurities. If a very white article is desired, lime may be used for defecating purposes; this unites with the vegetable acids in the syrup and forms an insoluble compound which settles at the bottom.

There are several kinds of evaporators in use which generally work well; an evaporator that works well in the manufacture of syrup from sorghum, will do equally well in the manufacture of maple sweets. Cook's ranks among the best. When in Vermont last year we saw one manufactured at Bellow's Falls, which seemed to be all that could be desired. Mr. Warren Fessenden of Green River is the agent and will give all desired information. In boiling down the syrup into sugar the heat should be slow and steady, otherwise the product will be scorched and thereby spoiled. These few suggestions embody most of the modern improvements in maple sugar-making, but with all these modern appliances, we doubt if there is as much enjoyment in the business as by the primitive methods of our boyhood, when sap was evaporated by the use of kettles suspended over a good fire built between two huge logs; when we camped on the ground and obtained our rest on a bed of fragrant evergreen boughs, after having watched over boiling sap and told stories until far into the night. There was much hard work connected with it then, much more than now, but the sugar season was also one of great enjoyment.

Plan for a Creamery.

Prof. Knapp of the Iowa Agricultural College gives the following information for the benefit of farmers wishing to start creameries on a moderate capital:

We will give a simple plan for a farmer's creamery: Building 12x20, balloon frame—set on a stone or brick foundation, or on blocks—studding 2x6, sheathed outside and in with ship-lap and filled between with saw-dust; height of story 12 feet; ceiling ship-lap, covered with eight inches of saw-dust; three windows, one door, a ventilator; building shingled; a tank made of brick and cement covers about one-third of the ground space of the building, the remainder is floored with pine; the floor inclines to one side so as to allow the wash to pass off in a simple drain; machinery required, an old horse power to pump and churn; apparatus, a churn, butter worker, deep tin pails for setting, a small refrigerator for storing butter, two strainers, two skimmers, a set of milk testers, and a thermometer. A small addition, 8x8, is needed, in which to place a stove to heat water to cleanse the utensils and for other purposes. This provision will answer for sixty cows.

ESTIMATED COST.

Building 12x20	$140
Addition 8x8	24
Water vat 6x12	25
Power churn	20
Refrigerator	25
Horse power	20
Wheel and shafting	15
60 tin cans, 8 inches diam., 19 inches deep	24
Strainers and skimmers	2
Other fixtures	5
Total cost, for sixty cows	$300

Just as good butter can be made in this simple creamery as if it cost ten times as much. The same plan can be increased to any size to suit the number of cows. The cost is relatively decreased as the size of the building increased. For sixty cows the preparation cost $5 per cow; for four hundred cows it would cost less than $3. Some of the best creameries in Jones county are constructed upon this plan. William Starr, of Monticello, Iowa, has one, and states that it is approved by Hon. H. B. Sherman, the distinguished butter manufacturer of Jones county, Iowa. Will the expenditure of $300 for sixty cows be profitable as compared with the simple plan? Creamery butter at a very low estimate has averaged ten cents per pound net more than common butter during the past season in the State of Iowa.

A good cow should produce 200 pounds of butter per annum, but we will estimate the average of sixty cows at 150 pounds each; the profits of the creamery plan would be $15 per cow in one year, or $900. Deducting cost of creamery and the farmer has left the snug profit of $600 as a reminder of his good judgment and enterprise. The item of ice has been omitted in the foregoing estimates because it is so variable. Where the water in the well or spring is cold very little ice need be used. Every farmer should have some ice for family use, and the added amount necessary for a creamery would not increase the expense but a trifle.

There are actually numerous persons who think if a bull is recorded in the "Herd Book" that it is all right, whatever shape or quality he may himself be. [Prairie Farmer.

Colts should never be shod at a year old. The feet increase in size with the rapidity of other parts of the frame, and hence the fettering with irons is sure to produce contraction. It is soon enough to put on shoes when the colt has reached two years.

Agricultural Gleanings.

A Michigan man sold rolls of butter that had been made hollow, filled with water and frozen solid. [Chatham Courier.

Mr. A. Johnson, Pulaski, Ky., killed a bronze turkey gobbler, eighteen months old, that, according to sworn statement, weighed fifty-five pounds.

The sweepings of the barn floor when clover is fed to the cattle are excellent for poultry in Winter; the tops and leaves make an excellent substitute for grass.

A noted New England stockbreeder once remarked that if you want a good calf let your cow go dry sixteen weeks, but if you want the greatest quantity of milk let your cow go dry twelve weeks.

A Wisconsin farmer, twenty-three years ago, planted a piece of land unfit for cultivation, with black walnut trees. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through, and have been sold for $27,000.

Too much hay and too little grain is a common mistake in feeding working horses. Twelve quarts of good heavy oats and twelve pounds of hay is a good daily ration for a working horse. [American Cultivator.

A neglected, poorly-fed, stinted lamb never recovers, however well fed afterwards, so as to make as good and as large a sheep as it would had it had proper care early. Feed the ewes so that they can supply the lambs with plenty of milk.

As a beef animal the Devon is in the first class. He fattens readily, has compact bones, and therefore a small amount of waste, while the flesh is of the finest quality and well laid on. The Devons are well recommended for workers and for beef, but not for milk.

The query raised why grass colors butter yellow, instead of green, is answered by Prof. Arnold in the New York Tribune. He says that chlorophyl, the green coloring matter of plants, is neither digested or appropriated by milk-giving animals, while the yellow fats which abound in grass are assimilated without change.

Bone Meal for Cows.

A Monroe county correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: When cows chew old bones it shows that their food is deficient in phosphates. This often happens on land that has been long cropped, or where milk and cheese have been sold from the farm. Butter does not remove the phosphates as it is only carbon, while the more valuable portions of the milk, so far as fertility is concerned, are left in the buttermilk and fed to the pigs. Cows show the lack of phosphates in the soil quicker than other animals, because they need so much in their food to form milk. Feeding bones, either crude or in meal, is only temporary relief. The true way is to feed the crops; give them their fine share of phosphate manures and the evil complained of will cease. It is not generally known how largely the composition of forage plants is affected by the richness or poverty of the soil on which they are grown. "Novice" will notice, if he applies phosphates to a part of his fields, that the cattle of all kinds will eat down the grasses much more closely there than elsewhere. This indicates that the fertilized land produces a richer and stronger grass than the other can supply. In grains, the lack of phosphates is shown in an undue proportion of straw, and I think, also, often in an inferior shrunken grain.

HOW TO REMOVE OBSTINATE GLASS STOPPERS. The obstinate sticking of glass stoppers in bottles is a frequent source of trouble. The following method of removing them given in the English Mechanic, will be likely to answer the purpose when the shape of the stopper and of the neck of the bottle admits of its use: "Take two pieces of wood, put them between the neck of the bottle and the lower part of the stopper. Having fixed them securely by a piece of string, soak the whole affair in water, say ten hours; if the wood has not swelled enough, then pour some hot water over the wood, and as it swells (which it must) out comes the stopper."

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 3834; sheep and lambs, 7800; swine, 9,630; veal, 125; number of western cattle, 3464; eastern cattle, 205; 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, 8c ¢ ℔; Brighton Tallow, 5½@5½ ¢ ℔; Country Hides, 7@7½c. ¢ ℔; Country Tallow, 4@4½c ¢ ℔; Calf Skins, 12½c. ¢ ℔; 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., 0 inches, live weight 3600 ℔, $145;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3200 ℔, $140;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3200 ℔, $128;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 9 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $140;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $125;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2900 ℔, $120;

Trade for them has been dull, and the supply in market greater than the demand requires. Sales of 2 springers at $32.50 each; 4 do. $35; 1 cow and calf $45; 1 milch cow, $50; 1 do. $35; 1 springer, $50; 1 do. $50; 3 cows and calves, $105; 1 do. $32; 2 springers, $22.50 each, 2 cows and calves, $65.

Sheep and Lambs—These from the West were owned by Co. W. Hollis, and taken to the slaughter to be slaughtered; Sheep costing from 6½ to 7, 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 6¾ 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.

Nervous and general debility overcome by Malt Bitters because nourishing and quieting.

If Heaven were run on the American plan there would straightway be a caucus to see who should be gatekeeper.

There is a balm for all who weep—
A balm for all who toil:
A sovereign balm for anguish deep
In balm of GILEAD OIL. 3w11*

"He is almost a perfect brute; he only lacks instinct," is the opinion that a Philadelphia man holds of another.

GREENSBURG, PA., January 20th, 1880.
JAMES I. FELLOWS
DEAR SIR: Allow me to inform you that I have used Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites during the last four or five years in cases of Consumption, and other Lung and Throat diseases, with the most gratifying results. D. A. ARTER, M. D.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away they suspect some Boycotter.

No, Sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as a man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers, of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave his "Favorite Remedy" to cleanse the Blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" at One Dollar a bottle is *the* thing for Female weaknesses and all complaints arising from bad blood. But that Scotchman was mistaken. 2w11

How's your coal bin? [Ex. Our coal's bin out several times this winter.

Rescued From Death.

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

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

Didn't Know.

He gave me a knife one day at school,
Four-bladed, the handle of pearl—
And great black words on the wrapper said—
"For the darlingest little girl."
I was glad! Oh, yes, yet the crimson blood
To my young cheeks came and went.
And my heart thumped wondrously pit-a-pat,
But I didn't know what it meant.

One night he said I must jump on the sled,
For the snow was falling fast;
I was half afraid, but he coaxed and coaxed
And he got me on at last.
Laughing and chatting in merry glee,
To my home his course he bent;
My sisters looked at each other and smiled,
But I didn't know what it meant.

Ten years passed on, and they touched his eyes
With a shadow of deeper blue;
They gave to his form a manlier grace—
To his cheek a swarthier hue.
We stood by the dreamily rippling brook,
When the day was almost spent,
His whispers were soft as the lullaby;
And—now I know what it meant.

Joaquin Miller's Sketches of the Old Californians.

"In those days there were giants in the land, mighty men of power and renown." [Bible.

The cowards did not start to the Pacific coast in the old days: all the weak died on the way. And so it was that we had then not only a race of giants, but of gods. It is to be allowed that they were not at all careful of the laws, either ancient or modern, ecclesiastical or lay. They would curse. They would fight like dogs—aye, like Christians in battle. But there was more solid honor among those men than the world will ever see again in any body of men, I fear, till it approaches the millennium. Is it dying out with them? I hear that the new Californians are rather common cattle.

Do you know where the real old Californian is?—the giant, the world builder? He is sitting by the high trail up on the mountain. His eyes are dim, and his head is white. His sleeves are lowered. His pick and shovel are at his side. His feet are weary and sore. He is still prospecting. Pretty soon he will sink his last prospect hole in the Sierra. Some younger men will come along and lengthen it out a little, and lay him in his grave. The old miner will have passed on to prospect the outcroppings that star the floors of heaven.

He is not numerous now; but I saw him last summer high up on the head waters of the Sacramento. His face is set forever away from the civilization which has passed by him. He is called a tramp now. And the new, nice people who have slid over the plains in a palace car, and settled down there set dogs on him sometimes when he comes that way.

I charge you treat the old Californian well, wherever you find him. He has seen more, suffered more, practiced more self-denial, than can now fall to the lot of any man. And though he may die there in the pines on the mighty mountain, while still freely searching for the golden fleece, do not forget that his life is an epic, noble as any handed down from out the dusty eld. I implore you treat him kindly. Some day a fitting poet will come, and then he will take his place among the heroes and the gods.

But there is another old Californian, a wearier man, the successful one. He too, is getting gray. But he is a power in the land. He is a prince in fact and act. What strange fate was it that threw dust in the eyes of the old Californian, sitting by the trail high up on the mountain, and blinded him so that he could not see the gold just within his grasp, a quarter of a century ago? And what good fairy was it that lead this old Californian, now the banker, the railroad king, or Senator, to where the mountain gnomes had hidden their gold of old? What accidental beggars and princes we have in the world to-day! But whether beggar or prince, the old Californian stands a head and shoulder taller than his fellows wherever you may find him. This is a solid, granite truth.

A few years ago a steamer drew into the Bay of Naples with a lot of passengers, among whom were a small party of Americans. The night had been rough and the ship was behind time. It was ten o'clock already, and no breakfast. The stingy captain had resolved to economize. A stout, quiet man, with a stout hickory stick, went to the captain and begged for a little coffee, at least for the ladies. The captain turned his back, fluttered his coat tails in the face of the stout, quiet man, and walked up on deck. The stout quiet man followed, and still respectfully begged for something for the ladies, who were faint with hunger. Then the captain turned and threatened to put him in irons, at the same time calling his officers around him.

The stout man with the stout stick very quietly proceeded to thrash the captain. He thrashed him till he could not stand; and thrashed every officer that dared to show his face, as well as half the crew. Then he went down and made the cook get breakfast.

This man was an old Californian, "Dave Colton," as we used to call him up at Yreka.

Of course, an act like that was punishable with death almost. "Piracy on the seas," and all that sort of offence was charged; and I know not how much gold it cost to heal the wounded head, and also the dignity of the captain of the ship. But this Californian neither knew the law nor cared for the law. He had a little party of ladies with him, and he would not see them go hungry. He would have that coffee if it cost him his head.

Dear Dave Colton! I hear he is dead now. We first got acquainted one night at Yreka while shooting at each other.

And what a fearful shooting affair that was! Many a grizzly old miner of the north still remembers it all vividly, although it took place more than a quarter of a century ago. It would make the most thrilling chapter of a romance, or the final act of tragedy.

To crowd a whole book briefly into a few words, the Yreka miners insisted on using all the water in Greenhorn over to Yreka Flats. The Greenhorn miners, about five hundred strong, held a meeting and remonstrated with the miners of Yreka, who numbered about five thousand. But they were only laughed at.

So, on the 23d day of February, 1855, they threw themselves into a body, and marching down to a man, they tore out the dam and sent the water on in its natural channel. I say to a man, and, I might add, to a boy. For I, the only boy on Greenhorn, although quietly officiating as cook in the cabin of a party of miners from Oregon, was ordered to shoulder a pick-handle by the redheaded leader, Bill Fox, and fall in line. I ought to admit, perhaps, that I gladly obeyed, for it flattered me to be treated as if I were a man, even by the red-headed Irish bully and desperado.

I remember that on the march to the dam, the quiet, peace-loving men of Quaker proclivities were found still at work. On their declining to join us, Fox ordered his men to seize them and bear them along in front, so that they should be the first exposed to the bullets of Yreka.

Had the mob dispersed after destroying the dam, no blood would had been shed. But unfortunately the Wheeler brothers rolled out a barrel of whiskey, and, knocking in the head, hung the barrel with tin cups, and told the boys to "pitch in." A fool could have foreseen the result.

Some worthless fellows got drunk and went to Yreka, boasting of their work of destruction. They were arrested by Dave Colton, then sheriff of Siskiyou county, and thrown into prison. The news of the arrests reached us at Greenhorn about dark, and in half an hour we were on our way to the country seat to take the men out of jail. Some of our men were half drunk, others wholly so, and all were wild with excitement. Nearly all were armed with six shooters. We ran forward as we approached the jail, pistol in hand. Being nimble-footed and having no better sense, I was among the first.

Sheriff Colton, who had heard of our coming, and taken up position in the jail, promptly refused to give up his prisoners without process of law: and we opened fire. The sheriff and his posse answered back—and what a scatterment! Our men literally broke down and swept away board cabins and fences in their flight.

But there were some that did not fly. One, Dr. Stone, the best man of our 500, I think, lay dying in the jail yard along with a few others; and there were men of our party who would not desert them. The fight lasted in a loose sort of fashion for hours. We would fight a while and then parley awhile. We were finally, by some kind of compromise not found in law books, allowed to go back with our prisoners and our dead and wounded. This was known as the "Greenhorn War."

We threw up breastworks on Greenhorn, and waited for the sheriff, who had been slightly wounded, to come out and attempt to make arrests. But he never came. And I never met him any more till this trouble in Naples. I wonder how many of us are alive to-day! I saw the old earthworks only last year. They are almost leveled now. The brown grass and weeds covered them. As I climbed the hill to hunt for our old fortress, a squirrel scampered into his hole under the wall, while on the highest rock a little black lizard basked and blinked in the sun, and kept unchallenged sentinel.

I remember when we came to bury the dead. The men were mighty sober now. We could not go to town for a preacher, and so one of our party had to officiate. That was the saddest burial I ever saw. The man broke down who first began to read. His voice trembled so he could not go on. Then another man took the Bible and tried to finish the chapter, but his voice trembled, too, and pretty soon he choked up and hid his face. Then every man there cried, I think. They loved Dr. Stone so. He was a mere boy, yet a graduate, and beautiful and brave as a Greek of old.

Ah, these, the dead, are the mighty majority of old Californians! No one would guess how numerous they are. California was one vast battle field. The knights of the nineteenth century lie buried in her bosom; while here and there, over the mountain top totters a lone survivor, still prospecting.

And I sit here, at forty year,
Dipping nose in the Gascon wine.

There is an older Californian still—"the oldest inhabitant," indeed, I knew him, a lusty native, a quarter of a century ago in the impenetrable forests and lava beds around the base of Mount Shasta. He, too, is dead; dead in spirit at least, if not altogether in fact.

If valor is a virtue, let us at least concede that to the red man of the California mountains. There were battles fought here between the miners and red men before Gen. Canby was ever heard of. They were bloody battles, too. But they never got to the ears of the world. If Capt Jack, with his handful of braves, held the United States army at bay for half a year, you may well understand that we miners met no boy's play there when these Indians were numerous and united.

But this "old Californian," as I knew him there, is utterly extinct. About the fisheries of the McCloud, and along the stage road on the head waters of the Sacramento River, you see little houses now and then not unlike our miners' cabins of old. These are the homes of the few remaining Indians of northern California. There is a little garden, and straggling patches of corn about the door: two or three miserable ponies nibble about the barren hill hard by, and a withered, wrinkled old squaw or two grunts under a load of wood or water as she steps sullen and silent out of the path to let you pass. And that is about all. Her husband, her sons, are dead or dying of disease in the dark, smoky cabin yonder. He accepted the inevitable, and is trying to be civilized. Alas! long before that point is reached he will have joined his fathers on the other side of darkness.

I spent a few weeks at Lower Soda Springs, near Mount Shasta, last summer, in sight of our old battle ground in Castle Rocks, or Castillo del Diablo, as it was then called. I tried to find some of the men who had fought in that battle. But one white man remained, Squire Gibson. At the time of that fight, which took place on the fifteenth day of June, 1855, he was married to the daughter of a friendly chief, and as he was the only alcalde in all that country, was a sort of military as well as civil leader, and in the battle was conspicuous both for courage and good sense. He tried to keep me back and out of danger. He told me that I was of no account in the fight, and only in the way. But when I was shot down at his side in a charge through the chaparal, he took me in his arms and carried me safely aside. He cared for me afterward, too, till I got well. How glad I was to find him still alive! When you go up to Soda Springs, jump out of the stage at Sweetbriar Ranch, only a few miles this side of Soda, and look him up. Do you think him an illiterate boor? He is of one of the best families in New York, a gentleman and a scholar.

A few years ago, one of his wealthy sisters came out to visit the old man from the Eastern States. From San Francisco she telegraphed her approach, and the probable day of her arrival at his mansion.

She came: but she did not find him. Squire Gibson had long contemplated prospecting the rugged summit of an inaccessible mountain. He felt that the time had come for this work, as his venerable maiden sister, with all her high ideas of "family," approached. He called his spouse and tawny children about him, bade them take up their baskets and go very high, up into the mountains, for acorns. And the gray old Californian sinched his little mule till she grunted, tied a pig, pan and shovel to the saddle, and so pointed her nose up the peak, and climbed as if he was climbing for the morning star.

Squire Gibson, I beg your pardon for dragging your name and your deeds before the heartless world. Believe me, old friend and comrade, it is not to trade upon it or to fatten my own vanity. But do you know I have been waiting for ten years for you to die, so that I might write you up and do you a turn for your kindness to a hair-brained boy more than twenty-five years ago? It is a fact. But it begins to look now as if you are going to outlive me: you there in the high, pure air, and I here in the pent-up city. And so I venture to put you in this sketch, and name you as one of the uncrowned California kings!

I count it rather odd that I should have found even one man in this region still, after so long a time, for of all wanderers the Californian is the veriest nomad upon the face of the earth. Perhaps it is a bit of that same daring and endurance which took him to California that still leads him on and on, through all the land and over all the seas; for I have found him in every quarter of the globe.

And wherever I have found the Californian, I have found him a leader; not an obtrusive one, but a man who, when a man is needed, quietly steps forward, takes hold of the helm, and guides the ship to safety.

Once on the Rhine, between the armies of France and Germany, I got into great trouble with the authorities. The military police, who were arresting everybody they could lay hands on, had got me into their clutches and were trying to read a whole lot of mixed-up manuscript which constituted the main part of my luggage; in order to find out what sort of a man I was, for I could not talk a word of either French or German. I think they must have been poorly educated, for they could hardly read it. But they tried and tried with all their might. And the harder they tried the madder they got; and they laid the blame all on me.

They were about to iron me and march me off for a spy, when an American stepped up and laid down the law in a way that made them open their eyes. He was a Californian, and my trouble was over. He could not talk a word to them—no more than I; but they soon saw that although he could not talk in any of their six or seven tongues, he could at least fight in any language under the sun.

I am reminded here of two Californians, who, short of money and determined to see the Holy Land, went with Cook, the tourist. They were the horror of all the staid old orthodox parties, but in less than a week they were the leaders of the company.

They wanted to pump out Jacob's Well, and get down to the bed rock. They were perfectly certain that it was only a prospect hole. And when they came to Mount Sinai they found quartz indications, and declared that all that side of the mountain from which the tables for the Ten Commandments were supposed to have been taken would pay ten per cent. They pretended to find plenty of gold in the rock one morning, and made the whole party believe that they intended to set up a forty-stamp mill, and have it thundering down that same canon Moses is supposed to have descended with the Laws.

There are many of the wandering children of the dear old Pacific coast in art, and art work, all over the world. I have known as many as five of the eight or ten theaters in the city of New York to have either California actors or California plays on their boards all at the same time. And in the army and navy! Consider the deeds of the old Californians there. When one speaks of California, her northern sister, Oregon, is of course included.

But perhaps it is in the financial world that the Californian takes the first rank. You elevated railroad, that stretches down the streets of New York, was built and is owned by an ex-Mayor of San Francisco. Down yonder, at the end of the island of Manhattan, where the "bulls" and "bears" guide the finance of the world, there is one little Californian who stands next to the head of the class. And if ever Jay Gould misses a word, this man will spell it, and turn him down, and take his place.

Two little facts let me mention. More than fifty years ago the very brightest of all the young men of the city of New York married the daughter of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished of her great merchants. Fifty years bring changes. The bright young man was no longer a banker. He was poor, and all his idols lay broken and behind him. He was still a gentleman. But, says the Spaniard, "Who is there so poor as a poor gentleman?" Well $50,000 was handed this good and worthy old gentleman by this old Californian, who is not willing to ever let his own name be published in connection with the same.

The other circumstance is of less importance to any one but myself. A new and unskilled dealer in stocks, and an utter stranger, found himself one morning routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." Half desperate he rushed down to the old Californian and asked his advice. Advice? He gave his advice to the stranger in the shape of 300 shares of Western Union. These shares in a few days turned out a profit of nearly $3000. And still he will not permit his name to be mentioned in this connection. Very well; I will not give you the name of this "old Californian." Neither will I give you that of the venerable banker who received the $50,000. But I see no reason why you may not have the name of the embarrassed speculator who received the $3000 worth of "advice." You will find it subscribed at the head of this rambling sketch.

The foundations of nearly all the great fortunes of the far West have been almost purely accidental. After that it became merely a question of holding on to all you could get. Of course, many threw away their opportunities there. But remember that many others gave away all they had to help others, and are now gray and forgotten in the mountains, while they might have been to-day at the head of their fellows in the city. I implore you, do not too much admire the rich men of this rich land, where wealth may be had by any man, who is mean enough to clutch and hold on tight to it. I tell you that in nine cases out of ten, great acquired wealth lifts up in monumental testimony the meanness of its possessor.

I knew two neighbors, old Californians, who had equal fortunes. They were both old settlers, both rich and both much respected. In that fearful year, 1852, when the dying and destitute immigrants literally crawled on their hands and knees over the Sierra trying to reach the settlements, one of these men drove all his cattle up the mountains, butchered them, and fed the starving. He had his Mexicans pack all the mules with flour, which at that time cost almost its weight in gold, and push on night and day over the mountains to meet the strangers there and feed them, so that they might have strength to reach his house, where they could have shelter and rest. The other man, cold and cautious, saw his opportunity and embraced it. He sat at home and sold all his wheat and mules and meat, and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new country, soon became almost a prince in fortune. But his generous neighbor died a beggar in Idaho, where he had gone to try to make another fortune. He literally had not money enough to buy a shroud; and as he died among strangers, by the roadside, he was buried without even as much as a pine board coffin.

I saw his grave there only last year. Some one has set up a rough granite stone at the head. And that is all. No name—not even a letter or a date. Nothing. But that boulder was fashioned by the hand of Almighty God, and in the little seams and dots and mossy scars that cover it, He can read the rubric that chronicles the secret virtues of this lone dead man on the snowy mountains of Idaho.

The children of the "Prince" are in Paris. Upheld by his colossal wealth, their lives seem to embrace the universal world. He is my friend. He buys all my books, and reads every line I write. When he comes to this sketch he will understand, too, that all the respect, admiration and love which the new land once gave these two men, gather around and is buried beneath that moss-grown granite stone; and that I know, even with all his show of splendor, that his heart is as cold and as empty as that dead man's hand.

The Cincinnati Saturday Night says: "Should the authorities of Delaware get Bob Ingersoll arraigned for blasphemy in that State, they ought by all means to tie his legs together, else he might kick the proud commonwealth out into the Chesapeake."

Maine Miscellany.

SOME DETAILS OF THE STATE VALUATION.

The report of the valuation commission, as it went to the Legislature, gave merely the number of polls, the valuation of estates, and the valuation of wild lands. The following table from the Portland Advertiser contains the separate valuation of real and personal estates, by counties, as found by the commission:

	Real.	Personal.
Androscoggin	$17,265,353	$3,511,620
Aroostook	3,884,697	1,341,137
Cumberland	35,568,039	15,962,471
Franklin	4,254,183	1,559,683
Hancock	5,542,403	2,355,085
Kennebec	17,672,769	5,619,397
Knox	6,846,154	4,032,582
Lincoln	4,737,807	1,896,886
Oxford	7,498,087	2,293,219
Penobscot	15,420,736	5,333,102
Piscataquis	2,527,161	815,075
Sagadahoc	5,356,143	4,941,072
Somerset	7,745,401	2,904,494
Waldo	6,857,350	2,720,484
Washington	6,403,465	2,841,643
York	18,429,436	3,994,524
	$165,908,182	$62,122,474

In the following table, the valuation of wild lands is given in one column, and the aggregate of real and personal estates and wild lands in the next:

	Wild lands.	Total.
Androscoggin		$20,776,973
Aroostook	$2,339,098	7,564,932
Cumberland		51,530,510
Franklin	340,746	6,153,612
Hancock	377,478	8,274,966
Kennebec		23,292,164
Knox		10,878,736
Lincoln		6,634,693
Oxford	267,248	10,058,554
Penobscot	654,313	21,408 151
Piscataquis	1,913,510	5,255,746
Sagadahoc		10,297 315
Somerset	1,478,983	12,128,878
Waldo		9,577,834
Washington	576,684	9,721,792
York		22,423,960
	$7,948,060	$235,978,716

Here follows the valuation of shipping, cotton mills and stock, in the whole State:

SHIPPING.

	Tonnage.	Valuation.
Cumberland	82,334	$1,581,212
Hancock	36,785	562,079
Kennebec	3,067	50,075
Knox	84,931	1,660,584
Lincoln	37,244	677,434
Penobscot	17,993	380,270
Sagadahoc	104,322	2,029,837
Waldo	46,771	744,325
Washington	46,395	875,023
York	11,326	207,564
	471,068	$8,678,093

COTTON MILLS.

	Spindles	Valuation
Androscoggin	314,366	$4,512,609
Cumberland	45,536	650,736
Kennebec	81,200	1,241,400
York	200,000	2,856,500
	641,102	$9,261,245

STOCK.

	Number	Valuation
Oxen	31,847	$1,420,464
Cows	141,006	2,953,644
Young Cattle	147,716	1,799,902
Horses	87,345	5,037,398
Colts	16,654	559,758
Sheep	466,626	1,316,052
Swine	44,927	249,935

MUNICIPAL DEBT—FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE TOWNS, ETC.

The report of the Superintendent of the United States census, showing that the cities of Maine have debts which are equal to $102 *per capita*, has led many to infer that the Maine towns are equally burdened. One of your Boston Democratic contemporaries makes that assumption and finds in it one of the causes of the increased opposition vote in the last two or three elections. Perhaps the journal in question reasoned rightly upon the premises, since it assumes that a calamity of some sort, a financial panic, a July frost or a bad harvest is necessary to insure a Democratic victory in the average Northern State.

THE CITIES NO CRITERION FOR TOWNS.

It will not do to jump at this conclusion. The increased debts of Maine cities do not necessarily imply an increased debt among the towns. The large debts of Maine cities are chiefly due to the policy of loaning credit to railroad projects. Quite a number of towns have burdened themselves with debt by engaging in railroad enterprises. Outside of such exceptions the debts of the towns of Maine have been diminishing year by year, until I think it is safe to say that the aggregate of such debt, outside of the railroad towns, is not more than half as much as it was in 1866 and 1868. No return of municipal debts has been made since 1876, but even at that date the most of the towns showed that a large part of their war debts had been paid. To show that this is the case, I have taken from official reports of towns about an average of the towns in each county where there has been no railroad expenditure, in most instances giving the preference to agricultural towns, and by no means selecting the most favorable, as follows:

Towns.	Debt in 1866.	Debt in 1876.
Livermore	$4,000	$1,090
Leeds	19,785	2,695
Minot	27,829	10,155
Webster	20,638	8,052
Hodgdon	2,876	243
Presque Isle	426	....
Sherman	...	1,085
Ashland	....	1,950
Linneus	4,246	2,035
Farmington	33,260	11,300
Industry	10,084	10,185
New Sharon	15,954	11,914
Bridgton	46,800	4,833
Standish	25,621	1,080
Yarmouth	37,895	7,594
Bluehill	12,600	3,600
Castine	3,500	2,300
Gouldsboro	12,000	1,930
Otis	3,000	1,270
Boothbay	26,000	24,000
Whitefield	30,000	14,603
Appleton	3,000	700
Fayette	16,000	6,022
Monmouth	27,173	9,904
Readfield	37,177	21,671
Winthrop	33,969	21,250
Albany	2,428	300
Brownfield	21,311	12,625
Greenwood	7,324	6,363
Rumford	10,032	4,860
Hiram	9,000	.....
Waterford	17,200	800
Corinth	14,071	4,065
Charleston	7,991	3,656
Garland	15,848	3,031
Kenduskeag	6,109	1,765
Brownville	14,700	7,023
Bowdoinham	30,000	16,031
Richmond	62,539	39,884
Bingham	15,385	4,071
Hartland	8,885	3,038
Madison	32,650	18,560
Liberty	11,608	3,427
Palermo	24,000	18,000
Cherryfield	22,000	600
Machias	53,478	27,245
Topsfield	3,500	3,177
Kennebunk	26,589	7,280
Lebanon	24,019	2,071
Limington	29,328	9,500

It is true that the State assumed a part of the burden of the towns in 1868 equivalent to about $100 to every volunte

the morning he slipped the buttered rolls off the table—one into his pocket and the other into his hat.

The Alabama river is narrow and crooked, with high, steep banks, but is free from snags, and navigation is not difficult. At some of the landings there are slides built of timber, down which come the cotton bales at almost lightning speed upon the boat's deck. Immense crops were raised in Alabama this year, and at one place there were 10,000 bales on the bank, representing a value of $500,000.

We landed one night at the foot of a bluff to take on cotton. In the bow of the boat were large pine torches, whose flames lighted up the bluff, fringed with dark-leaved live oaks, from whose branches hung streamers of long grey moss. One after another, in quick succession, the cotton bales rolled down, followed by dusky negroes, shiny with perspiration. One of the darkies, through neglect, letting a bale roll into the water, the mate gave him a few blows on the back with a switch—a chastisement less severe than many a school boy undergoes, but which nearly sent a lady of our party into hysterics. The same punishment inflicted upon a white man would not have affected her at all; but these were the days when the leaven of Uncle Tom's Cabin was working, and the black man was as greatly idealized as Cooper's Indians—and idolized, as well.

We were not sorry to leave the Le Grand for the Battle House in Mobile, then the best hotel in the South. There was little to attract the sight-seer in the Gulf City, however, and in less than twenty-four hours we were afloat again, this time on board the steamer Cuba bound for New Orleans via Lake Ponchitrain. The Cuba left her pier at 3 P. M. and though we remained on deck until dark, it was not because of the attractive scenery. The land on either side of us was flat, and save the little clusters of houses at the watering places, there was nothing to break the monotony. When we awoke next morning the boat was moored at the end of a long pier; and taking an early train over the Ponchitrain railroad we were soon in the city—a ride of about four miles, part of the way through a swamp thickly grown with cypras. The accumulation of filth along the sides of the streets, the stagnant water in the gutters, the dilapidated, decayed old buildings, did not impress the writer as they would a stranger. I was familar with this state of things, and had become acquainted with it at a time when that dread scourge, the yellow fever, was numbering its victims by hundreds. The Crescent City will be served up in succeeding articles. C. A. P.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, March 9. In the Senate the bill for the speedy detection of crime, which was passed in the House and indefinitely postponed in the Senate came back from the House, that body insisting on its former vote and proposing a committee of conference, in which the Senate concurred. The Military Committee reported a resolve: That His Excellency Harris M. Plaisted, Governor of Maine, and his Executive Council be requested to extend to the President of the United States such attention and courtesies as his presence in the State, on the occasion of the reunion of the veterans of Maine at Portland in August, should demand. The bill requiring insurance companies incorporated in this State to have their head quarters here was taken from the table and passed to be engrossed.

In the House the Judiciary Committee reported a contract with Judge Goddard of Portland for the revision and consolidation of the public laws. The contract was approved. A bill was passed that soldiers and sailors shall not be incapacitated from voting on account of any help rendered them from municipalities.

Thursday, March 10. The Senate passed to be engrossed a resolve for the protection and propagation of game for 1881 and 1882.

The House passed to be engrossed—An act relating to suits on administrators and executors bonds; Resolve for the propagation of fruit; Resolve in favor of the State prison. The evening session was spent in discussing the bill to repeal the cider and constabulary laws so-called. Adjourned without reaching a vote.

Friday, March 11. In the Senate the special assignment, majority and minority reports of the Committee on Temperance, was called up. The majority reported a bill to amend sec. 15, chap. 27, R. S., relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, which provides that after the adjournment of the court for any county, the County Attorney shall cause a statement of convictions rendered at said term to be sent to the Judge and Recorder of each municipal court in the county. The minority report gave the petitioners leave to withdraw. The House substituted the minority for the majority report, and the question before the Senate was on concurring with the House. Senator Mortland favored and Senator Flint opposed. The Senate voted to concurr 11 to 7.

The second special assignment, resolve proposing an amendment of the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was next considered. The resolve was adopted on a yea and nay vote, 18 to 5

In the evening session a motion to reconsider the vote passing the Prohibition Constitutional amendment was laid on the table and assigned to Tuesday.

In the House majority and minority reports of the Temperance Committee was taken up, the question being on the substitution of the minority report which brings in a bill to repeal the cider and constabulary laws of last winter, for the majority report which give the petitioners for the repeal, leave to withdraw. Remarks were made by Messrs. Lang, of Palmyra, McKellar, of South Thomaston, Harding of Waldo, Ritchie, of Winterport and Freeman of Lincolnville. Speaker Hutchinson took the floor and spoke in favor of the majority report. He did not want any legislation to show that Maine had taken any backward step in the cause of temperance. After further discussion in the afternoon the House refused to substitute by a vote of 70 to 55.

Saturday March 11. In the Senate the Committee on Finance reported a resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the years 1881-2, and that the same ought to pass. Provides that the State Treasurer may procure a loan of $300,000 if necessary for 1881, and an equivalent sum if needed for 1882. Notes are to be given reimbursable within twelve months, for such portions as may be found necessary, for 1881, and to give notes reimbursable in twenty four months for such portions of the loan as may be necessary for 1882. Passed under suspension of rules. Ought to pass was reported on bill to amend sec. 10, chap. 58, Revised Statutes, relating to agricultural societies. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Temperance were taken up and the question was on concurrence with the House. Senators Emery and Bisbee spoke upon the question, and the Senate then concurred. Passed to be engrossed. An act to incorporate the Shipbuilders and Shipmasters' Association; an act to amend chap. 205, of the public laws of 1880, relating to suits by collectors of taxes and the jurisdiction of trial justices; an act authorizing the improvement of marshes, meadows and swamps; an act concerning the care of abused and neglected children.

In the House the Committee on County Estimates reported a resolve laying a tax on the several counties of the State for the years 1881-2 and it was passed to be engrossed.

Monday, March 14. In the Senate Mr. Bisbee presented a bill explanatory of the cider clause of the last winter. Ordered printed. A bill was presented authorizing the city of Rockland to retire bonds under its present indebtedness. Ordered printed. Bills were presented to incorporate the Rockland Granite Bank and the American Bank. The bill relating to Congressional vacancies was amended and passed to be engrossed. Passed to be engrossed—Act to amend chap. 58, sec. 10, R. S., relating to agricultural societies. The Committee on Apportionment of Senators and Representatives submitted a report basing the apportionation for the next decade at 6945, and relying upon the census of 1880 for division. A minority report was submitted, claiming that the Senatorial representation was unjust in Waldo and Somerset counties. Both reports were printed.

In the House bills to amend sec. 10, chap. 58, relating to agricultural societies was passed to be engrossed. Ought not to pass reported on bill relating to libraries, charitable societies and public cemeteries. Also on bill providing for a lien on pressed hay. Governor Plaisted returned the bill relating to the Municipal Court in the town of Brunswick, declining to sign it as it confers upon the Judge of said Court power to appoint his own successor. The bill was tabled. An order was passed, the Senate concurring, that the Legislature adjourn finally on Friday the 18th. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on the state of the commonwealth on the Governor's message were discussed in the morning and afternoon sessions, and laid on the table. Passed to be engrossed—An act in relation to levy of execution on real estate; Act to amend chapter 58 of section 10 of the revised statutes relating to agricultural societies; Act relating to Congressional vacancies; Act to amend section 4 chapter 51 of the revised statutes relating to railroads.

Tuesday, March 15. The Senate and House of Representatives each balloted to-day noon for U. S. Senator to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Blaine; and Hon Wm. P. Frye was elected by both branches by a solid Republican vote. The vote of the Senate stood W. P. Frye, 23; R. A. Frye, 5. The vote of the house stood W. P. Frye, 82; R. A. Frye, 59.

Both Houses refused to pass the resolve allowing the battle flags to be taken from the State House. Also bill to authorize the city of Rockland to retire or exchange its bonded indebtedness. In the Senate the report of the Committee on Apportionment of Senators and Representatives, was accepted and the resolve accompanying it passed to be engrossed. The Senate refused to reconsider its action passing the resolve putting the principle of prohibition into the Constitution by an amendment submitted to the people, and then passed the resolve to be engrossed by a vote of 19 to 6. The majority report of the committee on the state of the commonwealth was accepted.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on Friday next. The Committee on Congressional Apportionments had a meeting this evening. By a decided vote the committee voted that it is inexpedient to make an apportionment at this session.

Mr. Frye's nomination to the Senate as Mr Blaine's successor was expected, and will give general satisfaction. He will be among the ablest and best-trained members of that body, and a valuable supporter of the administration should a division in the ranks occur hereafter. It begins to look as though Senator Conkling's dictatorship may be seriously interfered with. Several of the new members, including both the Senators from Maine, have a decided talent for "talking back." [Boston Herald.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis resumes the place of First Assistant Secretary of State, which he so ably filled under Secretary Fish. Secretary Blaine is generally congratulated on his good fortune in getting the assistance of so experienced and able a diplomatist as Judge Davis, who will resign his seat on the Court of Claims at once.

Stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad are referred to the important notice in to-day's paper.

The man who unearthed a mummy boasted that he had got a dead sure thing on the show business.

The surplus of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, according to the Massachusetts standard, increased from $77,269.53 in 1877 to $306,213.77 in 1880.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Tuesday Hon. Wm. P. Frye was elected by the Maine Legislature to succeed Hon. James G. Blaine in the United States Senate, by a solid Republican vote. This promotion was sure to come to Mr. Frye sooner or later, and is well deserved. Maine has honored herself in honoring him. The following sketch of Mr. Frye's career we take from the Lewiston Journal:

Mr. Frye was born in Lewiston, Sept. 2, 1831, and is consequently now in his 50th year. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1850, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practiced first in Rockland and subsequently in Lewiston. At the bar he proved himself one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State—having no superior as a jury advocate.

In 1860 he was elected to the Maine Legislature from Lewiston and served two terms successfully—Mr. Blaine being at the time Speaker of the House. He was mayor of Lewiston in 1865 and 1866. He was also elected to the Legislature in 1866, and while a member was chosen Attorney General of the State, which position he filled for three years with great ability and success.

He was elected to Congress from this district in 1870, and was re elected in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880. In Congress he speedily proved himself one of the ablest debaters on the floor of the House and has been for some time recognized as one of the Republican leaders. While in Congress he has devoted much time to the advocacy of Republican principles on the stump in various parts of the Union, and has won for himself a reputation of being one of the most eloquent speakers in the country.

In the Senate, Mr. Frye will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Blaine, and will reflect honor on the party and the state which he has been called upon to represent.

Mr. Frye's election will necessitate his resignation of the position of Representative to Congress from this district, to which he was elected last September for two years from the 4th of the present month. A special election must be held in this district at such time as Gov. Plaisted may indicate, to fill the vacancy in the National House, which will be thus created.

A CASE OF TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

Charles Merrill, the self-confessed murderer, who is now waiting final sentence, in the county jail, is apparently an example of "total depravity," says the Kennebec Journal. He seems to be a stranger to remorse, and is insensible to any distinction between right and wrong. Since his incarceration in the jail evidence is accumulating which goes to show his moral rottenness. On the night of the 17th of June last two large barns belonging to Oliver Hammon of China, a neighbor of the Merrills, were burned to the ground. Mr. Hammon informs us that young Merrill has confessed that he was the incendiary. It seems that Mr. Hammon had a fine calf which Charles wished to purchase, but the owner refused to part with the animal. So the young monster took this method to get even, probably hoping that in the confusion he could steal the calf without being detected.

After Charles was turned out of doors by his mother, in September, he went to live with a relative named Sumner Merrill, to whom he told the story. Mr. Merrill says that he did not dare to reveal the secret until Charles was behind iron bars. Charles also related to his relatives, with considerable gusto, his numerous other misdeeds, and tried to induce Mr. Merrill to become his accomplice in crime. On one occasion he said: "Sum, Natt Jones has a nice flock of sheep. Now if we set his barn afire we can get hold of some of them without getting caught." These are but a few of the escapades of this young desperado.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that a hatchet of the murdered woman, with one or two fingers chopped off, has been found in the road between the scene of the tragedy and the village of Week's Mills. It was partially covered with snow, and had probably jolted out of the load of potatoes which he was bringing to market.

The unhappy father of the murderer, who was in the woods at the time the atrocious act was committed, is nearly insane with grief.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF BATH.

The people of Bath are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bath, which occurred March 19, 1781. The Knight Templars observe the occasion by a grand ball in the Patten car shops, which will be prepared for the occasion, and will accommodate two thousand people. On Saturday, public exercises will be held at Wesley church, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be an organ voluntary, singing and prayer, after which the city clerk, Charles O. Rogers, Esq., will read the act of incorporation, with record of first town meeting. Rev. H. O. Thayer will give an historical sketch of the town and city. Hon. E. B. Nealley of Bangor, a native of Bath, will deliver an oration. F. W. Hawthorne will read an original poem. The exercises will close with singing of America by the audience. At noon a national salute will be fired and the city bells rung. In the evening there will be a grand sociable at the Patten Car Works. Probably a special train will be run to meet the night train on the Maine Central to accommodate those who wish to participate in this gathering. Old residents of Bath are arranging to be present, making the occasion one of rare interest.

IN GENERAL.

The lumber teams are leaving the woods.

A. D. Huntley has built at Smyrna Mills, Aroostook county, a first-class grist mill with two runs of French burr stones.

The Maine Central railroad will have six new passenger cars from the Wason manufacturing company's works in Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Hathaway, of Presque Isle, is said to possess the best and fastest pair of pacing horses in the State. They are six years old, and good style.

Appleton has voted to refund the indebtedness of the town at 4 per cent, if practicable.

Thomaston's indebtedness is but 11 per cent. of its valuation. Some of the citizens favor the raising of $100,000 at the town meeting on the 28th of this present month.

The first city government of Rockland was organized in 1854—twenty seven years ago. Knot Crockett was the first Mayor.

The report of the Auditor of North Haven shows that the resources of the town are more than sufficient to meet its liabilities by the sum of $158 89.

Neal Dow has filed with commissioners of Cumberland County a protest against the payment of bills of deputy sheriffs, on the ground that those officers have not discharged their duties according to law, particularly with regard to drinking houses and tippling shops.

Mayor Case, of Rockland, was re-elected on a distinctly announced platform in favor of refunding the city debt in an honorable manner and at a just and practicable rate. He will also be supported by a Board of Aldermen and Common Council, a majority of whom are Republicans, and more of whom are sound and trustworthy upon the financial question.

Gardiner is still discussing the project of building a cotton factory.

Blue Hill is in a prosperous condition. The last of her war debt was paid during 1880. The old town officers have been re elected.

There are twenty-four legal voters in Fryeburg by the name of Walker, and twenty-six by the name of Cole.

Capt Chas A. Boutelle, the editor of the Bangor Whig, has engaged to deliver the Memorial Day address in Bath.

Mrs Thomas Day of Fryeburg has some silver spoons made from the hilt of the sword used by Capt. Peter Kimball in the war of 1812.

Maine is represented in the cabinet again for the fifth time. Nathan Clifford was attorney general under Polk; Horatio King was postmaster general under Buchanan; Pitt Fessenden was secretary of the treasury under Lincoln (second term;) Lot M. Morrill was secretary of the treasury under Grant (second term,)and James G. Blaine as secretary of State under Garfield, completes the list. Gen. Knox, of the district of Maine, was Washington's secretary of war nearly five years.

A guest at the Hotel North Augusta, from Greene, blew out the gas Monday night, tied on his night cap, and crept under the blankets, and in a few minutes was peacefully snoring away. The ventilating window over the lintel of the door was open, and one of the porters detected the odor and turned off the gas. The old fellow was uninjured, but said he thought the "air in Augusty had a gol darned peculiar smell."

Captain H. W. Trefethen, of Kittery, gathered a large quantity of trailing arbutus last autumn, after the buds had formed, and this spring he has three thousand clusters of may-flowers fully equal in beauty and fragrance to those gathered in their forest homes.

Bushrod H. Clay of South Thomaston, in Rockland police court last week, paid a fine of $1 and costs for slapping the face of the editor of the Rockland Opinion. The assault was on account of an article in the Opinion.

From Sept. 1879, to June, 1880, there were shipped from Houlton to Boston by rail, 642 carloads of potatoes. From Sept., 1880, to March, 1881, the number of carloads was 671—an increase of 29 carloads. It is estimated that at least 130 carloads more will be shipped before the middle of June, making a total of 800 carloads against 642 of the preceding year.

The Richmond Bee says during the past season, W. Dockendorff, of Bath, has sunk eight artesian wells for persons living in that vicinity.

At the annual meeting of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Co., the board of directors was re-elected without change, and is as follows: John T. Berry and Francis Cobb, Rockland; Edmund Wilson, Thomaston; Edwin O. Clark, Waldoboro; D. W. Chapman Damariscotta; Edwin Flye, Newcastle; Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset; John G. Richardson and Geo. A. Prebble, Bath.

The inhabitants of Rangely have decided to build a meeting house, 42x60, with 20 feet posts. This will be the first meeting house in the place.

A correspondent of the Ellsworth American says that to-day East Bluehill can boast of being one of the most thriving little villages in Hancock county. During the last nine years, nearly seventy-five buildings have been erected, including a church, postoffice and a hall. Three granite wharves, and many hundred feet of granite sheds have also been built.

The first number of the Bar Harbor Tourist will appear early in May.

The Fusionists elected their candidate for Mayor of Ellsworth, and carried three of the five wards. Roscoe Holmes Mayor.

Not a single Fusion vote was polled at the Readfield town election. The Republicans elected their candidates unanimously.

Benj. Burr, Esq., formerly of Maine, but a resident of the South for many years, has been elected Mayor of Port Royal, S. C

The ice is out of the St. Croix river

The Pembroke Iron Works are running steadily and have shipped several cargoes of manufactured iron lately.

Friendship harbor and bay are clear of ice.

For the first time since "women's rights" have been discussed, a woman was voted for in Palmyra, at the late annual meeting, for Supervisor of Schools, and on a full ballot, a change of one vote would have given her the election, although her opponent was a very popular man.

Madison reduced her debt nearly a thousand dollars last year, and Cambridge and Skowhegan are out of debt and have money in their treasury. Good for Somerset county.

Good building lots in Richmond are advancing in price.

Gen. J. A. Hall has contributed $25 to the Gardiner Public Library building fund.

Thomaston bonds sold in the Boston market last Saturday at 100½, while Rockland sold at 93¼ and Bath 98½.

Golden robins, blue birds and new maple molasses are announced, the last at Farmington.

Men engaged in lumbering on F. L. Carney's lot in Jefferson, saw seven very large deer in an orchard last week; since then a number of single deer have been seen in the vicinity.

Miss Mary Buzzell of Vassalboro, while walking to church at Cross Hill on Sunday last, complained of a pain in her side, and a few minutes later dropped dead.

Camp Meeting John Allen celebrated his 86th birthday by an autobiographical lecture in Representatives' Hall, Augusta. He was born in a log cabin in Farmington in 1795. He was rather a wild young fellow, but was converted at a camp meeting at Industry in 1828. He has attended 312 camp meetings.

A Steuben man recently killed a 400 pound bear with an axe. It was nip and tuck between the man and the bear, but the latter saved his life and the bear lost his.

Cole & Merriam's lime sheds, at Rockport, were destroyed by fire, March 9th. The sheds contained sixty tons of hay belonging to S. J. Gushee of Appleton. Loss on buildings and wharf, $1500; on hay, $900. No insurance. The hay had been insured, but the policy expired last week. It was probably an incendiary fire

The Maine Ship-Builders and Ship-Masters' Association met in the Senate Chamber, Monday evening, and organized permanently by the choice of Guy. C. Goss as President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents from various parts of the State. They appointed a committee consisting of Guy C. Goss, John Kimball and A. A. Stront to draft by-laws and report at an adjourned meeting. An effort will be made by the Association to bring an influence to bear on the repeal of the Hell Gate Pilotage law.

The ice is out of the Machias river. High water and fears of freshets and ice gorges on the Kennebec and Penobscot.

Senator Hamlin appeared on the floor of the House, Saturday forenoon. Both branches took a recess in his honor, and an impromptu reception was accorded him. Mr. Hamlin and wife arrived home Saturday evening, and Mr. Hamlin is to have a public reception by the citizens of Bangor this (Thursday) evening.

The Fusionists finally dropped the names of Plaisted, Anderson and Talbot and nominated as candidate for U. S. Senator R. A. Frye of Bethel. Mr. Frye is Probate Judge of Oxford county and a member of Gov. Plaisted's staff. He is a long way from the U. S. Senatorship, however.

The Czar of Russia Assassinated.

HE IS BLOWN UP BY A BOMB WHILE RETURNING FROM A PARADE—THREE SOLDIERS KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—ONE OF THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13. Dispatches from Minister Foster at St. Petersburg to the State department announce the killing of the Czar by the explosion of a bomb under his carriage. As the Emperor was returning from parade in Michael Manege about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter Palace, where he died at five this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg makes the following announcement:

God's will has been done. At 3:25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says the attack was made while the Emperor was returning with the Grand Duke Michael from Michael Palace in a close carriage escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by a colonel of police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. A second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet. Its explosion shattered both his legs. The Czar fell crying for help. Col. Dorlibsky, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to Winter Palace in Colonel Dorlibsky's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. A council of state was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body, and the left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarewitch. The latter ordered his palace, after the death of the Czar was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery, who loved the Czar, are furious. All of the officials hastened to the palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing his death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the empire. It is stated that the cuirasses were made of thick glass filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving past, and the first shell struck the ground behind, and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces toward his carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar.

The London Times St. Petersburg special says: The doctors' bulletin, published at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, stated that both the Czar's legs were broken below the knee, the lower part of the body severely injured and the left eye torn from the socket. Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. The assassins were disguised as peasants. The report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since died. All of the army officers have been ordered to remain in their barracks. The Council of the Empire, under the presidency of the Czarewitch, was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published on Monday.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13. Glasses of gas lamps in Michael Garden, beside the canal, were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards were drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the Imperial family is everywhere expressed. Bells of the principal churches are tolling.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 13. Minister White telegraphed from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia was assassinated this afternoon. Upon receipt of the second dispatch from Minister Foster, Secretary Blaine cabled the following:

To Mr. Foster, American Minister at St. Petersburg:

Express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the President and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the Emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the Imperial family and Russian people in their great affliction.

(Signed.) J. G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

A SKETCH OF THE LATE CZAR.

Alexander II, who has met his death at the hand of the assassin, was the son of the Czar Nicholas and Alexandra Feodorovna, a sister of Frederick William IV., and William I of Prussia, and was born April 29, 1818. He ascended the throne March 2, 1855, while Russia was engaged in the Crimean war. On Sept. 7, 1856, he was solemnly crowned at Moscow. His accession to the throne was signalized by numerous reforms in the empire. He began by emancipating the nation from the military routine which permeated every branch of administration. He reorganized the army, dissolved the greater part of the military colonies, and freed public instruction from military discipline. He gave a new impulse to internal industry and trade, and annulled the impediments which prevented Russians from visiting foreign lands, and granted general amnesty for political offenders. His greatest measure of reform, however, the emancipation of the Serfs, which was decreed March 3, 1861, and completed two years later. His reformatory activity was checked by the rebellion of the Poles in January, 1863, which was finally crushed in the spring of 1864, and punished by the most vigorous measures. In 1865 he rejected the demands of the old Moscow nobility for a representative government.

The first attempt upon his life was made in April 1860, by Dimitri Karakosoff, but was frustrated by the interposition of Komisaroff, a peasant who was ennobled for his action. A second attempt was made in Paris in 1867 by Beresowski, a Pole. For several years, with the spread of Nihilism, attempts upon his life have been frequent and in several cases before this last were nearly successful. The Czarewitch who succeeds to the throne, was born March 10, 1845. He is a sympathizer with the old Russian party who are prejudiced against all foreigners, especially the Germans.

Clippings.

Since the abolishment of capital punishment murder in Maine has increased a hundred fold. [Machias Union.

The prompt renomination and confirmation of Hon. Lot. M. Morrill as Collector of Portland will meet with general approval. [Boston Journal.

Hon Wm. P. Frye will be Mr. Blaine's successor in the Senate. No man has been in the House from New England who is more deserving than Mr. Frye. [Boston Journal.

The inaugural address of President Garfield is one of the shortest messages we have ever seen, and is a plain, sensible and practical document. [Gardiner Home Journal.

We doubt if there is a single person in Maine, but will be glad that Hon. J. G. Blaine has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State; and we believe also that the filling of his place in the Senate, by Hon. Wm. P. Frye, will also be perfectly satisfactory to the State. [Gardiner Home Journal.

For a gentleman of very limited capacity and less deserts, Gov. Plaisted of Maine is assuming a great importance. He has already decided that the Executive Council is not a part of the Executive Department, and that the Supreme Court has no right to decide a constitutional question respecting his jurisdiction which he has decided in his own favor. His friends have already given out that he will certainly veto the Apportionment bill. They have also destroyed the harmony of one Senatorial caucus. It was the ex Confederate Doorkeeper of a Democratic House who wrote himself a "*bigger* man than old Grant." Gov. Plaisted evidently imagines that he is bigger than all the rest of Maine. [Boston Journal.

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A Legislative Committee on Governor Plaisted's Inaugural.

The majority and minority reports from the Joint Special Committee on the State of the Commonwealth on the Governor's message contain the bane and the antidote. The gentlemen who sign the minority report were only equal to a brief paragraph, introducing the message itself as worthy of the approbation and support of the plain people of the State, and which has thus been reprinted at the public expense. This is not statesmanship, but sharp practice. However, no one need complain if the majority report is laid before all who may see the only gubernatorial address of which the people of Maine have good cause to feel ashamed. But while it is humiliating to know that a man capable of uttering such demagogical sentiments occupies the Governor's chair, it is some consolation to find that we have in the Legislature such men as those whose patriotism and statesmanship are illustrated in the majority report.

This report takes issue squarely with the statements and inferences in the Governor's inaugural. It repudiates alike the representations that any considerable portion of the people of this State are wanting in substantial prosperity, and the suggestions of future disasters arising from causes which do not exist save in the imagination of the Governor, and which are not likely to exist. It expresses the "fear that the tendency of that part of the message which discusses the subject of taxation, both state and national, the militia, imprisonment for debt, government bonds, corporate power, freehold, and the comparisons and conclusions connected therewith, is to create discontent at home, and to lead the people to erroneously believe that they are living under unjust laws which bear unequally upon different classes." And pernicious as must be the effect of such teaching at home, it is shown that they must do the State a greater injury abroad. That the people of Maine are not suffering under the weight of unequal burdens or under the operation of unequal laws is clearly demonstrated. With regard to the laws authorizing imprisonment for debt it is shown that thirty-one out of forty-seven States and Territories have laws providing for arrest for debt in some form. "In some few the causes of action upon which the arrest is made are more restricted than in Maine, but in a majority the facility for disclosure in this State is much in favor of the debtor." It is therefore declared that the assertions found in the message that "thousands of our citizens have left our State during the decade to escape these burdens of debt and taxation, hoping to better their chances in a new country," and that "one of the most efficient causes tending to drive citizens from the State is the law of imprisonment for debt," are not well founded. "They seem rather," says the report, "to be a reflection upon those who have gone to new States, allured by the cheapness and fertility of their lands or by their mineral wealth, and who were amongst our most enterprising citizens."

The work of the Valuation Commission is pointed to as showing that the State has availed itself of all the means provided by law to prevent unequal taxation; while with regard to property and persons exempt from taxation it is stated that "such exemption extends only to property which from its character or the purposes to which it is put, all will agree should be exempt, or to persons who, from infirmity or poverty, are unable to contribute to the public burdens. Of this description are churches, charitable institutions, public buildings, household furniture, young stock, hay, grain and vegetables, the tools of the mechanic and like property." So far as the State debt is concerned it is well said that: "Other States are in debt, and considering our resources and situation it will not be denied that we are both willing and able to pay what we owe. The credit of the State of Maine stands equal to that of any State in the Union."

The bugbear conjured up by Gov. Plaisted of a few people monopolizing the land of this great country is shown to be utterly absurd and preposterous: and a vigorous protest is entered against the impression conveyed by the message that the people of the State are not in a prosperous condition. Of the expressions found in the message which tend to create class prejudice it is said that "such expressions from the Executive do not tend to advance the honor and dignity of our beloved State in the estimation of our own citizens, nor to exalt it among its sister States, but rather to excite discontent with our institutions and destroy that patriotic sentiment so essential for the support of a free government." The report concludes with these true and eloquent words—

The permanence of a representative government depends in a great measure upon the intelligence and harmony of the people, in whom all power resides. Public tranquility is necessary to public prosperity. Whatever tends to arouse distrust and prejudice in the minds of the people weakens the ties which bind society together, and thereby endangers the Commonwealth. If by such appeals party success is promoted for the hour, it is at the expense of a sound and healthy public sentiment, which is necessary to the harmony and progress of the State. The road to fortune and honorable preferment should be open to every citizen, and success should not be counted a disgrace to any man. And your Committee cannot believe that the people of this State are jealous of any man who by industry, enterprise and courage achieves even a large fortune. This country invites all men to enter the field of honorable competition, and offers ample rewards to honest industry. Upon that field the people of this State are ready to take their part, confident of the future as they have been successful in the past.

The Prohibitory Laws.

Both the Senate and the House have decided in the negative the propositions to repeal the cider and constabulary clauses of the prohibitory laws. Our Augusta correspondent furnishes an analysis of the vote in the House which shows that of those who voted against repeal a large majority were Republicans, and of those who voted for repeal a large majority were Fusionists. The Lewiston Journal says further: "It was noticeable that most of the farmers voted against repeal, many of them stating in the debate that the law does not take away from them any market for cider which any good citizen should desire to retain:" and further that "the petitions for repeal were not signed by farmers."

There was a marked diversity of opinion among those who advocated repeal. One declared that the cider clause especially bore heavily upon farmers, while another pronounced the law to be a dead letter. One complained that the special constables were taking the work out of the hands of the temperance people; another that these constables could not enforce the law. Under the circumstances the Legislature undoubtedly pursued the wisest course. It is folly to enact laws one session only to repeal them the next. This tends to bring the laws into contempt. No doubt many who voted against the repeal of the constabulary and cider clauses did so on this ground alone. Then, it would be a pity to deprive Gov. Plaisted of the opportunity of enforcing the law where the local officers and sheriffs refuse to do their duty, after he has stated his intention of availing himself of the authority to do so granted by this act. By all means let him enforce these as well as other laws, as it is his duty to do. If they prove to be all that is expected of them, well and good. They will then be retained upon the statute books. If they are found impracticable after a fair trial, they may be modified or repealed. But give them a fair trial first.

The news of the assassination of the Czar of Russia was startling, though hardly unexpected in view of former attempts on his life by the Nihilists. Whatever may have been the short-comings or sins of the late Czar, he is certainly to be credited with carrying out many important reforms, the greatest of which was the emancipation of the serfs, decreed in 1861 and completed two years later; and his cowardly and wicked assassination will be universally condemned. The Czarewitch, who succeeds to the throne as Alexander 3d, was born in 1845. He is said to be a sympathizer with the old Russian party who are prejudiced against all foreigners, especially the Germans, and for some reason has even been looked upon favorably by the revolutionary party which has compassed the death of his father. The new Czar has issued a proclamation and ascended the throne.

Grant is no longer "The Silent Man." The title has fallen to Mahone. [Boston Post.

Not much. But then, the Post had not heard of the sitting-down Mahone gave Hill of Georgia in the Senate on Monday last.

The question of the organization of the United States Senate is still undecided. A Republican caucus has agreed upon a list of committees, and it will be offered as an amendment to the Democratic list when the Senate is full, which it will probably be this week. Senator Hale is assigned to the appropriations committee. There was an exciting debate in the Senate on Monday over an attempt on the part of the Democrats to secure action on their resolution relative to the organization of the Senate committees, in the course of which Hill of Georgia attempted to bulldoze Senator Mahone. He made a sorry failure of it. Mr. Mahone boldly defying any dictation from a Democratic caucus. Mr. Hoar also had something to say and informed the Senator from Georgia that it was none of his business how any other Senator should cast his vote. "No slave master or plantation overseer should crack his whip over American Senators. (applause.) The utterances of the Senator from Georgia, were an insult to the Representatives of the American people." After further debate, in which leading Democratic Senators declared their party would take no mean advantage in the matter of organization, the Senate adjourned

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The article published in the Maine Standard, which Mr. E. Sproul of Veazie thought reflected upon his character, was published without the knowledge of Mr Pillsbury, the editor of the Standard. He has or had no reason to believe that there were any facts that authorized the publishing of the article.

The above notice, which appeared in small type at the bottom of a column in the last issue of the Maine Standard is evidently designed both as a confession and an apology. During the count out last winter, the Standard accused Mr. Ebenezer Sproul, the Representative from Veazie who refused to assist the Fusionists in stealing the State, and acted with the Republicans in the organization of the Legislature, of accepting a bribe from the Republicans. Mr Sproul promptly brought a libel suit against the Standard, laying damages at $10,000. The suit has never come to trial, and if Mr. Sproul is satisfied with this tardy reparation it will no doubt be discontinued. We only call attention to the matter now to show how unsubstantial were the charges of bribery the Fusionists brought against the Republicans in order to off set their own crimes.

The statistics extensively circulated of late which purport to show that crime has increased in Maine more than 200 per cent. within twenty years, and that this is the wickedest State in the Union, are clearly disproved by the Lewiston Journal. That paper presents

News of Belfast and Vicinity.

Today is St. Patrick's Day.

The equinoctial gale may soon be expected.

The days and nights are now nearly equal in length.

Runners have been discarded, and all vehicles are now on wheels.

Steamer May Queen, on Tuesday, towed to Rockport the new bark C. P. Dixon, where she will load ice for New Orleans.

The committee on County estimates, taxation, have reported to the legislature. The estimate for Waldo County for 1881 is $16,000, and for 1882, $15,000.

Mr. Austin Carter has returned home from Norfolk where he has been making repairs on sch. M. W. Drew of Belfast. He says it is not yet known what steamer ran down the Drew. All that is known is that it was an ocean steamer.

Our local sportsmen are talking of forming themselves into a gun club, under the game laws of the state. There are some very fine firearms owned in this city, and many of our amateur marksmen can make scores that would do honor to professionals. Large quantities of powder are burnt here annually.

Mr. H. L. Woodcock has fitted up a neat little artist's studio over the store of Woodcock & Son. Mr. W. is teaching a class there, and has on exhibition many little gems of art. An electric bell connected with a clock below strikes the hours, and can also be rung when Mr. W. is needed below.

We have received from Shanghai, China, several copies of the Temperance Union, a paper published in that city, and devoted to temperance. One number contains an article on hunting from the Journal, written by "OurGeorge." If any body can tickle the sensibilities of the Celestials "Our George" is the man.

The revenue cutter McCulloch, that so frequently visits Belfast, has been ordered to Baltimore. It is expected that Capt. Deane and officers will be transferred to steamer Levi Woodbury, and return to their station. The Woodbury is a first-class steam propeller, 375 tons, and carries five guns. Capt. Deane and officers are very popular in Belfast. The cutter Dallas is now attending to the transport station.

A few weeks ago Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the lady who is to address our citizens to-morrow evening on temperance, spoke in Augusta. The Augusta Journal says of her—

We are much pleased to learn that Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is to again address the citizens of Augusta on Monday evening next, in Granite church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. She is one of the ablest speakers of her sex, is a lawyer by profession, and the announcement that she is to speak is no doubt ensure one of Augusta's largest and most culture audiences.

The North China Daily News, published in English, gives an account of the trial trip of the steamship "Moe-Foo," which is intended to ply between Canton, Hong Kong, Honolulu and San Francisco, and also to Callao, when the terms of a treaty have been arranged between the Chinese and Peruvian governments. She is owned by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and on her foreign flag floated from the main, while the stars and stripes were hoisted astern. The "Moe-Foo" is commanded by Capt. H. H. Cunningham, a Belfast boy, and son of the late Gen. H. W. Cunningham, of this city.

SUDDEN DEATH. Capt. Daniel W. Carter, of this city, formerly of Northport, died very suddenly on Monday evening of heart disease. The family live in the Henry O. Russell house. Capt. Carter attended church during the day and evening, but on coming home from the latter service was much [illegible] for breath. Reaching home he fell from a chair and died before a physician got to the house. Capt. Carter was 60 years of age, many years a member of the Baptist church and a worthy citizen. He leaves a wife and two children, of the latter one is Capt. Alonzo Carter, of bark Sagamore, of California, and the other the wife of Arthur Robinson.

The original Norfolk Jubilee singers will appear at Hayford Hall, in this city, on Sunday evening next. The company is composed of genuine colored people, and will be remembered by our citizens as having given an entertainment here in 1878. Tickets for sale at Pote's. The Portland Press says of a recent performance in that city—

Last evening the Norfolk Singers appeared at the Museum in one of their peculiar programmes. The troupe is one of the best on the road; they sing as they used to on the old plantation; the same old songs in the same peculiar strain. There is a sweet, half melancholy about these old plantation songs which are irresistible, and one never tires of hearing them. The audience last evening was so pleased that nearly every piece was heartily encored."

On one evening last week, there came into port the brig Stacy Clark, the three masted schooners William Frederick and Charley Buckl, and sch. A. Gross, the latter with hard pine, the others for oranges. They all report long trips and many hard ships. In December last the brig Stacy Clark and sch. Frederick sailed together from Baltimore for Pensacola. After long detention they sailed from Pensacola on the same day, the Clark for Fall River, the Frederick for Boston. After discharging they loaded for Belfast and arrived on same day, as mentioned above. The Charley Buckl and A. O. Gross sailed from Savannah same day, the former for Bath, the latter for Belfast direct. The Buckl discharged at Bath and proceeded to Belfast, arriving same day with the Gross.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY. The following business was transacted at the March term of the Insolvency Court for the county of Waldo. In the case of Amos S. Pendleton, Unity, insolvent debtor, order for second meeting of creditors passed. Meeting to be held April 14th.... Andrew E. Clark, Belfast, resigned of assignee for month ending March 7th, filed.... Lucretia S. Nichols, Searsport—Petition of debtor for discharge presented and hearing on same had. Proof of debt of Leonard Gray filed. Oath of debtor filed.... Albert A. Young Liberty—Final account of assignee examined and allowed.... Amos F. Bowen, Belfast—Petition of assignee presented in relation to notice of sale of real estate and order thereon.... Geo. W. Cookson, Unity—Examination of debtor completed.... Moses W. Rich, Belfast. Order of assignee to pay preferred claim of E. A. Carle, collector, passed. Monthly report of assignee filed. Proof of debt of D. Faunce, highway surveyor filed—preferred claim.

All Northport was excited last week over the mysterious disappearance of a young girl. The circumstances were such as to cause a belief that all was not right, and a warrant was determined upon. On the way to this city to see the Police Judge a gentleman called at a house in Belfast and there found the girl. A searching party the day before had found a portion of the girl's clothing in an old building, and a lock of her hair on a stump. It appears that this was where she made her toilet before coming to this city. The girl, who is an adopted child, told night policeman Murch, whom she approached on the street, that her mother threatened to kill her,—that just before morning she rose, left the house, passed the day in an unoccupied house, made her toilet at the stump where the hair was found, and when darkness appeared left for Belfast, where she had acquaintances. Mr. Murch took her to the house inquired for.

WALDO COUNTY LAW CASES. The case of Ellen H. Castle vs. Belfast Foundry Company, tried last April and carried up to the law court, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The original claim was for about $3,000, money loaned and notes taken signed by W. W. Castle, president of the Belfast Foundry Company. The company contested, claiming that the president had no right to hire money without a vote of the company. The following is the rescript—

A vote of the directors of a corporation, that the president have full power and control of its business, authorizes him to purchase the materials to be used in its operations and to borrow money for the corporation and give its note for the amount borrowed. A note signed Belfast Foundry Company, A. B. President, binds the corporation. If it were otherwise the defendant would be liable on the money counts for money loaned to the corporation and applied to the purchase of materials for its use or the payment of its debts. It is immaterial whether the money was obtained by the transfer of the deposit book of a savings bank by the president of the corporation or by the owner of such deposit book.

In the case of J. J. Carr et al. vs. Rebecca C. Bartlett the defendant was defaulted. This case was tried at the April term, last year, and was an action brought by the building committee of the Elmdale Cheese Co. for amount subscribed by defendant.

HOW TO POLISH A SHIRT FRONT. Said a woman to a Journal reporter the other day, "There are not over six women in the city of Belfast who thoroughly understand the polishing of a gentleman's shirt front." Of course there are many who attempt this feat, but those who can do a first class job can be counted on the fingers of one hand. These good polishers have all the work they can do, sometimes turning off as many as twenty-five shirts per day each, at twelve cents apiece. The highly polished shirt front is not now so fashionable as formerly. This woman gave the Journal man the modus operandi as follows—First boil your starch, (some use it unboiled) and some skill should be displayed in making the starch of the proper consistency. The bosom of the garment should be thoroughly saturated with starch upon both sides and rubbed between the hands. Everything depends upon the starching, for if not well done it will blister when polished. The shirt is now rolled up and laid away for a couple of hours. The shirt is next ironed on a covered board. The bosom is ironed until dry, always moving the iron at first downward and never the reverse. When you are ready to polish, place the bosom of the garment over an uncovered board of hard wood, birch being considered the best. A small part of the shirt front is polished at one time and this place is first dampened with a wet cloth. The polishing iron should be hot and moved quickly back and forth until the gloss appears. Repeat this performance until the entire front has been gone over. The collar and cuffs are treated in the same manner.

Flounders have crawled out of the mud and are taking the hook.

The period so perilous to the comfort of the family man, known as spring house cleaning, is upon us.

Willard Seekins, mentioned last week as being in jail for forgery, has been liberated, the matter having been satisfactorily settled.

City Marshall J. C. Cates, Jr., on Wednesday evening treated the out going police force of this city with an oyster supper at Dodge's.

Mr. E. L. Bean, of Searsmont, is a very liberal patron of the railroad. Every train into the city brings large quantities of goods for him.

The concert and ball at Hayford Opera House on Tuesday evening last, was poorly attended. The music by a portion of Chandler's band, of Portland, was of course good.

Mathews Bros. sash, door, and blind factory, which has been closed for repairs for a week, resumed business on Monday. The machinery is now in thorough repair.

One of the reasons given by the Greenbackers for not making nominations in this city, last Monday, is that it is now close time and unlawful to kill Woodcock out of season.

TROY. Jonathan Bagley died in Troy a few days since, aged 90 years, 2 months. The deceased was one of the first settlers of Pownal, and he was the first postmaster of Troy.

H. J. Locke, of this city, has invented a support for a table leaf, which has been patented. Mr. A. B. Mathews, furniture dealer, is interested in the patent. The support is a very ingenious piece of work and simple in its construction.

Representatives Pitcher, Ritchie, Harding and Freeman of this county advocated the repeal of the constabulary and cider clauses of the liquor law and voted in favor of it, as did Representatives Broadstreet, Nickels and Packard. Mr. Estes is not recorded as voting on either side.

George W. Burkett continues his great sale of dry and fancy goods, carpetings, &c. By a reduction in prices and judicious advertising, Mr. B. has disposed of large quantities of goods the past winter. The addition to his store gives him extra shelf room, which is now utilized with new goods. Read his adv. in another column.

One of the proprietors of the Phœnix House found himself in the hands of three assailants, on Saturday evening of last week. Attempting to enter the house he found the door locked, when he turned and fired three shots from a revolver to intimidate the crowd. The affair caused some excitement in the vicinity, but nobody was hurt.

ALONG THE WHARVES. Wm. Pitcher & Son have loaded the three-masted sch. Wm. Frederick with hay for Brunswick, and in company with Woods & Mathews have loaded the three-masted schr. Charley Buckl with hay for Wilmington. Mr. G. W. Gorham has loaded brig Stacy Clark with hay for Charleston. Sch. A. O. Gross is discharging a cargo of hard pine for J. Y. Cottrell.

THE CHURCHES. The subject of Rev. Mr. Goodenough's Sunday evening lecture will be "Christ and Mahomet."....Mr. Crowninshield at the Unitarian Church next Sunday morning will preach on "The Atonement."....The subject of Rev. Mr. Ross Sunday morning sermon at the North church will be "John the Baptist's last Testimony to Jesus." Prayer meeting in the evening.

As spring advances the attention of the farmers is turned to the coming crops. Fred Atwood, of Winterport, offers for the farmers consideration the Sulky plow....The Earle's Phosphate Company call attention to their fertilizers....Geo. E. Johnson, assignee, advertises real estate for sale at auction....Miles S. Staples advertises the annual statement of the reliable Liverpool and London insurance company....A lady teacher is wanted at Hurricane....R. G. Stone will sell at auction, on Saturday next his household furniture, bedding, etc. House on Cedar street.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following are transfers in real estate in Waldo county for the week ending March 15—William Bither, Unity, to J. H. Damon, same town. Hannah D. Bagley, Troy, to Augustus Stevens, same town. Brooks Dairy Co., to Chas. E. Lane, Brooks. Benj. Colson, Monroe, to Ira G. White, Winterport. David L. Cook, Belfast, to Conant & Co. Belfast. Adoniram B. Curtis estate, Frankfort, to Albion J. and Amelia M. Curtis, same town. Wm. Dickey, Waldo, to Levi McDonald, Waldo. James Marsh estate, Winterport, to Edmund J. Marsh, same town. John W. Ellis, Belfast, to Fred W. Brown, Belfast. John R. Haynes, Islesboro, to Stephen Knowlton, same town. Solomon W. Haynes, Islesboro, to Rosannah Haynes, same town. Rufus Kenney, Frankfort, to J. D. Kingsbury, same town. Estate of Amos M. Mathews, Stockton, to Geo. N. Staples, same town. Waldo Peirce estate, Frankfort, to Rufus Kenney, same town. Hiram Peirce, Belmont, to David L. Cook, Belfast. Della W. Thompson, Belfast, to Nathan F. Houston, Belfast. John F. Woodbury, Waldo, to Jeremiah Mixer, Knox. Daniel Wentworth, Knox, to Hortense Shibles & al., same town. Wm. G. Whitney, Pittsfield, to Augustus Stevens, Troy.

PERSONAL. Hon. Roscoe Holmes, formerly of Belfast, has been re-elected Mayor of Ellsworth. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat, a son of James Holmes.... Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Studley, of Belfast, will go in the new bark C. P. Dixon as steward and stewardess....John S. Caldwell is laid up with an attack of sciatic rheumatism....Geo. H. Fisher has been appointed postmaster at West Winterport....Geo. A. Perrigo, formerly of Belfast, has been appointed Judge of the Police Court of Rockland....A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald intimates that Hon. S. L. Milliken would not be averse to representing his country abroad in a consular or diplomatic capacity.....Rev. Mr. Goodenough, of this city, Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of Maine, I. O. O. F., in company with the other grand officers, instituted at Milton, on Monday night, a new encampment. Mr. Goodenough will instruct, shortly, in the revised work, encampments at Bangor, Oldtown, Dexter and Dover.... Miss Mudgett has recovered from her illness, and resumed her place at the South Intermediate school.....Dr. Johnson, of this city, has been appointed local Medical Examiner for the Ætna life insurance company....Mr. D. A. Wadlin, of Northport, has bought the butter route, in this city, heretofore the business of J. W. Knight....Fred S. Walls, Esq., of Vinalhaven, was in Belfast on Wednesday.....Mr. F. H. Sleeper, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who recently came east for his health, sails to-day, in sch. Charley Buckl, for Wilmington. He will go as far south as Savannah and Jacksonville, and after a time will return to Belfast.

WILLS FILED. The following are, in substance, the wills filed at the March term of the court in this city—

Martha Elwell, late of Waldo, gives and bequeaths to her son Emerson Elwell, where she has made her home for many years, all he now owes her in notes, secured by mortgage, which mortgage is to be discharged, providing he does not demand or claim anything against her or her estate. All her wearing apparel, clothing and a portion of her bedding she gives to her daughters—Lavinia, Sarah Jane, Deborah P., Martha A., Lizzie, Nancy E., Etta M. and Lydia. The balance of household furniture, bedding &c. goes to Sarah Elwell, wife of Emerson. A sum of money not to exceed $100 is set apart for the purchase of a burial lot and two sets of grave stones, one for herself and one for her son Newell J. Elwell, who lost his life in the war of the rebellion. After all bequests are made and bills paid the balance to be divided among her children, except Emerson. D. S. Flanders, Esq., of Monroe, is named executor.

Hazen Ayer, late of Montville, requests first that all his debts be paid and a set of grave stones purchased. He gives to his son Marshall S. Ayer $200. To his daughters, Mary W. Ayer and Caroline L. Sprowl, he gives household goods and furniture. He gives all his estate, both real and personal, to his son, Marshall S. Ayer, to be held in trust for the sole use and benefit of his daughter Mary W. Ayer. After the death of Mary, to be equally divided among remaining children. The property can be sold at any time, the proceeds to be held in trust as above specified. Marshall S. Ayer is named executor.

Thomas Haugh, late of Belfast, after the payment of all debts, funeral charges, &c., gives to his grand daughter Mary, daughter of John Haugh, the building and lot on Waldo Avenue, subject to the following conditions—James Scanlin and wife to remain in possession of said real estate until Mary shall become eighteen years of age. Scanlin to keep buildings in good repair, insurance and taxes paid. To his son John he gives nothing but good will, and nothing to his grand-daughter, Blanche Haugh.

Mrs. Sybel Parker, late of Belfast, after the payment of all debts and the purchase of grave stones, &c., gives to her grandson, W. E. Parker, one gold dollar, as he has enough of this world's goods. To her grand-daughter Anna L. Glidden, a portion of household goods, &c. To her son, Samuel S. Parker, one third of what money she had. To her son, George A. Parker, one third of her money, and a portion of her bedding. To her sister Martha Townsend, clothing and some household goods. The remainder to be divided among her legatees, by the executor, who is M. S. Staples.

Ann M. Warren, late of Jackson, gives to her husband one undivided half part of all her real estate and personal property, to be held by her executor for the support and comfort of her husband during his natural life. At his death if any property remain it goes to the support of her daughter, Julia A. Kendall, if she be alive. If dead, to be divided among her relatives. One undivided half part of all her real estate and personal property to her daughter, Julia A. Kendall, to be held in trust for her support during her natural life. After her death to the support of Mrs. Warren's husband, if he be alive. If dead, to be divided among her relatives. Everett Morton, of Jackson, is named as executor.

The spring fleet of coasters have begun to arrive at Dyer's dock for repairs. Sch. Fannie Butler, of Bangor, is now in dock being overhauled.

Fred W. Pote has purchased a lot of stage scenery which he will have put in first class condition to be used in Hayford Opera House. It it can be got ready it will be used on Monday evening next. Mr. Pote is trying to improve the entertainments coming here.

WHEREABOUTS OF BELFAST VESSELS. Schr. Nellie S. Pickering cleared from New York on the 8th for Jacksonville....Schr. George B. Ferguson arrived at Lynn, on the 10th, from Elizabethport. ....Brig H. C. Sibley arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, from Galveston....Ship City of Brooklyn arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, from Mobile..... Sch. M. W. Drew arrived at Jacksonville on the 15th. ....Sch. Prescott Hazeltine from New York for Port Royal, put into Wilmington March 14, leaking.

STEAMER NOTES. Mr. George Nutter, steward of the Cambridge, has resigned that position and will open a hotel in Rockport....On and after next Friday the steamer May Field will make one trip a week between Bucksport and Bar Harbor, touching at all the important landings....The steamer Katahdin will be in fine condition and all ready for the season's business at the close of the present week. She will leave Boston for the Penobscot next Monday evening and continue on the route in connection with the Cambridge. Three trips per week will be made until May 1st, then four trips until further notice.

BAIRD'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS. The above named company, under the management of F. W. Pote, will appear at Hayford Opera House, in this city, on Monday evening, March 21st. The troupe consists of twenty-five artists, including eight end men, and is said to be the best company travelling. The sale of seats begins at Pote's on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The press of Boston and of other cities in which this company have appeared, speak in highly complimentary terms of their performances, and the programme they offer here is certainly a very attractive one, including songs, comic and pathetic, trombone, banjo and violin solos, pedestal, clog and statue dances, a humorous lecture and other specialties, the whole concluding with a laughable afterpiece which cannot fail to please everybody.

CITY ELECTION. The municipal election in this city, on Monday last, was unusually quiet, there being no opposition to the Republican nominee for Mayor, and no contest for ward officers except in ward four, where the fusionists elected. Mr. M. P. Woodcock received all the votes thrown with the exception of four scattering—three for Charles Baker in ward 3, and one for John G. Brooks in ward 5. But two other similar elections are brought to mind. In 1873 Hon. Ralph C. Johnson, the first Mayor, was elected without opposition, and in 1875, Hon. Wm. C. Marshall, the citizens' candidate, received all but two votes thrown. The vote of 1875 was even smaller than on Monday, the whole number thrown at the former election was but 171. Why the Democrats made no contest Monday is not known, their only plea being, as they say, "that the Republicans have controlled the city for many years, have got us into trouble, now let them get us out." Many Democrats went to the polls and deposited the Republican ticket. The following is the vote for

MAYOR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5.	Total.
M. P. Woodcock.....	85	88	88	59	56	376

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1, George A. Johnson, 86 votes; Ward 2, Lewis A. Knowlton, 88; Ward 3, J. M. Fletcher, 88; Ward 4, Eben Littlefield, 51, Oliver Chase, 38, Geo. B. Ferguson, 2, and W. E. Mitchell, 1. Ward 5, Charles A. Murch, 56. All the above are Republicans except Mr. Chase, who is a Greenbacker.

COUNCILMEN.

Ward 1, Robert Burgess and Lucius Walton, 86 votes each; Ward 2, David P. Flanders and Chas. W. Haney, 88 each; Ward 3, David H. Hills, 88, Chas. F. Ginn, 85; Ward 4, Horace Park 56, Walter G. Hatch 58, F. W. Brown 61, W. H. Banks 52; Ward 5, George Hardy and S. R. Richards, 57 each. In Ward 4, Walter G. Hatch and F. W. Brown are elected, the former is a Republican, the latter a Greenbacker.

CONSTABLES.

Ward 1, samuel Norton, 86; Ward 2, J. D. Tucker, 87; Ward 3, R. P. Stickney, 87; Ward 4, George F. Brier, 116; Ward 5, P. S. Staples, 57.

WARDENS.

Ward 1, R. W. Rogers, 86; Ward 2, C. O. Poor, 88; Ward 3, R. P. Chase, 88; Ward 4, Ralph Cross, Rep., 59, W. A. Philbrick, Dem., 57; Ward 5, F. M. Patterson, 58.

CLERKS.

Ward 1, E. H. Conant, 86; Ward 2, A. A. Small, 88; Ward 3, F. L. Field, 87; Ward 4, Llewellyn Gray, Rep., 58, C. H. Monroe, 58. No choice; Ward 5, C. B. Stephenson, 58.

On Tuesday Mr. Monroe was elected clerk, there being no opposition.

STOCKTON. Our annual town meeting passed off very quietly, resulting in the choice of the entire citizen's ticket, by an almost unanimous vote. The officers chosen were—For Moderator, Otis Harriman; Clerk, J. W. Mudgett; Selectmen, Overseers, &c., S. B. Littlefield, R. S. Small, H. E. Shute; Treasurer, Otis L. Harriman; Collector, Wilson Partridge; Supervisor of Schools, Shepherd Blanchard; Town Agent, L. B. Small; Auditor, J. G. Lambert.

MONROE. The Monroe cornet band gave a dramatic entertainment and concert at the town hall, on Wednesday of last week, netting about $32. By request the drama was repeated last evening, with hulled corn and milk for refreshments....J. N. McKenney has a drive of logs containing 200,000 feet, which he will get in this week....O. C. Dow has been drawn as juryman for the April term of court. ....John Twombly will run an accommodation line between this place and Bangor, when his present time terminates in July.

VINALHAVEN. Mr. W. H. Vinal, who was defeated last week for clerk, has been clerk of this town for thirty consecutive years, and has been a faithful and efficient officer....Our town indebtedness is but $1,516.14 ...Whole number of pupils in town, 1000....Hon. T. R. Simonton is to deliver a temperance lecture in this town soon....S. G. Webster had a hog slaughtered recently that weighed 713 pounds. ....Eugene Coombs, Melvin Ayer and A. Crockett started for Dakota Territory in company with Mr. Kiff....The church people have decided to retain for another year the services of Rev. Mr. Purington.

THORNDIKE. The following is a list of the town officers for the ensuing year: Moderator, Thomas Cornforth; Clerk, A. I. Brown; Selectmen, Albert S. Higgins, Ruel S. Ward, Chas. W. Lord; Supervisor of schools, Frank L. Philbrick; Treas., Chas. C. Bessey. All Democrats but Moderator and Clerk. ....Sayward Lodge I. O. of G. T. has revived its usefulness as well as its existence. There is a strong temperance sentiment in our town and the lodge affords a means whereby it may become potent....Several of our farmers are securing Aroostook potatoes for planting....Sixty barrels of dried apples were among the out going freight last week, shipped by L. A. Bowler, merchant, of Palermo. Verily the paring bee must have abounded in that land.

CAMDEN. At the town meeting Monday the Greenbackers elected every town officer except collector, against whom they made no nomination, by majorities from three to one to four to one. The Democrats made no nominations. The following is a list: Moderator, J. H. Martin; Town Clerk, A. D. Chapney; Selectmen, J. P. Wellman, Jere. McIntire, A. Lampson; Treasurer, F. H. Calderwood; Auditor, W. H. Pascal; School Committee, E. G. S. Ingraham; Collector, E. Orbaton....In addition to the usual business transacted, the town voted to pay $2000 of its indebtedness the present year. The town's indebtedness at present, over and above available resources is $35,000....There is a little stir along our wharves making preparations for the summer business....Steamer Planet has received a new mast. Capt. Rodney Witherspoon will command her this summer....Mr. Sellman, of the Sardine factory, is in town but will remain only a few days, returning as soon as they begin to catch fish. At this factory they are now making cans.... Mr. Galen Tribou is having a successful extra term of school... The annual meeting of Megunticook school district will be held at the high school room, next Monday evening, when among other business two school directors are to be elected, one for long term and one to fill vacancy of Rev. Mr. Cox.

BURNHAM. At the annual town meeting held in this town on Monday, the following officers were chosen—Moderator, A. W. Fletcher; Clerk, J. P. Brown; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers, Orrin Lenard, George Hancock and William R. Whitten; Treasurer, Henry M. Cole; Supervisor of Schools, Gersham Twitchel, jr.; Auditor, George E. Berry; Surveyors of Wood and Bark, E. I. Doe, A. W. Fletcher, Henry M. Cole and Gideon Pomroy; Surveyors of Lumber, E. I. Doe, O. Lenard, A. W. Fletcher and James Braley; Collector, O. J. Farrington, at one per cent; Constables, O. J. Farrington, Bradford Dodge and O. S. McAlister. Raised to defray the expenses and debt of town for the ensuing year, $2,000; for support of schools, am't, required by law eighty cents per inhabitant; for repairs of roads and bridges, $1,000. Everything passed off finely with good feeling on both sides. There was no party feeling; all wanting the best men and we got them....The snow is about gone and there is neither wheeling nor sleighing....A few days since, Joseph Jones and William R. Dearborn got into a scuffle in which Jones had his thumb dislocated....The Horse Shoe Club held their monthly entertainment Friday night, March 11th, at 14 Eden street, Charlestown, Mass. The programme was an excellent one and the entertainment a grand success....Mrs. Eliza Doe died in this town last week, aged 88 years. Mrs. Doe was made a widow after five years marriage and remained a widow to her death, a period of sixty years. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church for seventy years.

BELMONT. The following are the town officers elected on Monday—N. B. Allenwood, Moderator; C. M. Cunningham, Clerk; A. J. Donnell, D. A. Greer, and J. A. Sprague, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor; A. B. Allenwood, Constable and Collector; M. B. Hunt, Treas.; H. P. Farrow, Auditor; C. M. Cunningham, Supervisor of schools.

WINTERPORT. Charles P. Rich received two cargoes of corn last week....Capt. E. A. Mansfield is erecting a store on Main street, to accommodate his increasing trade....John Haley and Simon J. Treat have been drawn as jurors to serve at the April term of Supreme Court....Miss Martha A. Meshea has returned home from Massachusetts sick with dropsy....Our vessels are thawing out and getting ready for their spring and summer's work; some have already loaded and sailed...The wharves have been injured here to quite an extent, by heavy bodies of ice coming down river....J. W. Eveleth lost a valuable cow recently from eating too much meal.

PALERMO. Mr. Wm. Lewis is putting in a new cylinder-saw stave mill. It will cost when completed nearly $500...There are a number of cases of diphtheria in town. The only children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turner, Gracie and Willie, have lately died from its effects and Mrs. Turner is dangerously sick with the same disease.....The regular town meeting, holden on the 14th, resulted in a Democratic victory. Officers elected: Moderator, Eli Carr; Clerk, Mitchell Delany; Selectmen, H. F. Foy, G. W. Carr, W. J. Nelson; Collector, H. B. Carr; Supervisor of Schools, Herbert Turner. The debt of the town has been reduced during the past year $803.17; leaving $14,350.93 balance against the town.

LIBERTY. The masque ball of last week under the direction of Albert Arthur Young, was a perfect success in every respect. The costumes were various, ranging from Uncle Josh to the King of the Cannibal Islands. Some few from out of town represented beasts by being disguised with liquor. The hot turkey supper was gotten up in Mrs. Knowlton's best style, and would have done credit to any city caterer ...G. G. Sherman was drawn juryman from this town for the April term of court .... At a town meeting held in this town the 14th inst. the following named persons were elected as town officers for the ensuing year—A. A. Brown, C. W. Lewis and George Prescott, selectmen; F. Bridges, Treasurer; B. C. Knowlton, Supervisor of schools; William Lewis, Collector and Constable. All Fusionists except the third selectman, who is a Republican.

LINCOLNVILLE. The oldest couple now living in Lincolnville are Mr. and Mrs. Abner Milliken. They were married in the year of 1812 and have been living together 69 years. Mr. Milliken is 92 years old, and his wife is 90 on her next birthday. They have now living 8 children, 29 grandchildren and 40 great-grandchildren. Mr. Milliken and wife joined the church some sixty years ago. Mr. Milliken served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Milliken is still very smart and does all her own work. Capt. William A. Dickey is one of Mr. Milliken's grand children....There was an excellent entertainment at the Centre Tuesday evening of last week. The exercises consisted of the Drama entitled "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" interspersed with music. The sad consequences of intemperance were pictured in their true colors and could not fail to have a good influence on all who were present. The proceeds are to go towards forming a library.

CASTINE. The property of the Castine Brick Co. has changed hands—wholly or in part—and now, after several years of inactivity, the business of brick making will be revived. It would be difficult to find better facilities for making and shipping brick than are here afforded, and the revival of this business is of no small importance in our little village....Considering its size, Castine has good educational privileges. There are the Normal school, with which is connected a model school, the High, Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools, besides an evening school for those who are at work during the day....A lad of thirteen, of this village, who remembers what he reads and learns at school, was told by his father, one morning, to go to the beach and haul out two or three boats which had been partially filled with rain during the night. An hour or two after, his father found him resting from his labors, the task not more than half done, and asked why he hadn't done as he was directed to do. He answered, "father, the constitution of the United States says: 'In no case shall excessive *bail* be required.'"

SEARSPORT. The friends of Mr. Alvah Dutch and family gave them a pound party saturday evening, the donations amounting to thirty-five dollars.....The officers elected at town meeting Monday were as follows: J. W. Black, Moderator; Marlboro Packard, Albert B. Ferguson, James A. Colson, Selectmen; Joseph Field, Town Clerk; Marlboro Packard, Town Agent; J. Fred Towle, Supervisor of Schools; Robert Porter, Auditor; J. H. Knowland, Collector. Money was raised as follows: $7,500 raised for roads; $4,000 for poor, &c.; $40,000 for town debt; $50 for decoration....The drama "Patriot Sons," for the benefit of the Grand Army Post, was presented on Thursday and Saturday of last week, and was well attended. The gross receipts were $135. Mr. Joseph Lewis, of Boston, an actor of note, sustained the principal part, and was supported by local talent. Much praise is due Mr. Lewis, and to say that our citizens were much pleased with him, but feebly expresses it..... Mr. Fred Kendall, of this town, one of the crew of sch. Empire, at Boston last week, rescued from drowning a man who jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens....William and Josiah Black, will on Monday, ship to Boston a herd of eleven oxen for slaughter. Two of the number girth eight feet and eight inches each, and the pair weigh 5,000 pounds. Five others girth eight feet two inches, and all are in good condition. They are undoubtedly the largest cattle ever raised in Waldo county.

PENOBSCOT. During the year 1880 two and a half million bricks were manufactured in the four brick yards in Penobscot, and five thousand fish barrels in the five cooper shops in town. These bricks and barrels find a ready market in Boston at remunerative prices, and as they are all sent in vessels owned and manned in town, a very respectable sum of money is brought home to our door in the course of the year....Speaking of vessels we have two that we think may be called remarkable. The sch. Harriet, sixty four years old and in fair condition now. The sch. Lark, sixty-five years old and in first rate condition. She is owned and commanded by Capt. Haty Roberts. This schooner has made fifty-one trips to Rockland and back in one year.... And while we are talking of old things we must mention a motherly old goose, thirty years old, owned by Mr. Joseph A. Perkins. The goose is hale and hearty and promises to hatch many a brood for Thanksgiving, ere she goes the way of all good geese.....An ancient shell heap composed principally of oyster shells, has been discovered on the east bank of the Bagaduce. One of those old mysterious heaps of which nothing is known. This is undoubtedly coeval with those in Damariscotta....At the annual town meeting the following officers were elected—Charles Leach, John B. Snowman, and Benj. R. Wentworth, Selectmen; Joseph M. Hutchings, Supervisor of schools; Gilbert Littlefield, Treasurer; Obed Leach, Collector.

Probate Court

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

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

ADMINISTRATION GRANTED ON ESTATES OF—Joseph Dennis, late of Searsport, Joanna B. Morse, Administratrix; David Kenney, late of Knox, Rachel S. Clark, Administratrix; Allison S. Sheldon, late of Morrill, Deborah J. Sheldon, Administratrix; John Stewart, late of Montville, I. B. Thompson, Administrator; Dorcas A. Chase, late of Belfast, John Pattison, Searsport, Administrator.

GUARDIAN APPOINTED—C. Pinbroke Carter over minor heirs of Thos. Stewart, late of Montville.

LICENSE TO SELL REAL ESTATE ON ESTATE OF—Adoniram B. Curtis, late of Frankfort.

INVENTORIES FILED ON ESTATES OF—Harriet N. Prescott; Edmund Stevens, late of Unity; Clemen the Havener, late of Winterport; Alonzo Jackson, minor heir of Ozias P. Jackson, late of Troy; Calvin L. Wetherbee, minor heir of Pamelia E. Wetherbee, late of Belmont.

ALLOWANCE MADE TO WIDOWER ON ESTATE OF—Mary Boody, late of Jackson.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED ON ESTATES OF—Aaron Edgecomb, late of Lincolnville; Amos M. Mathews, late of Stockton; Benj. Shorey, late of Palermo; John McFarland, late of Montville; Henry Staples, late of Stockton; George McKenney, late of Waldo; minor heirs of Daniel Tripp, late of Freedom.

WILLS PROBATED—Jonathan Elwell, late of Northport; Ann M. Warren, late of Jackson.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, March 12.

BUTTER—Western creamery, 33@36c, and sells so quickly after it is received that there is not the slightest danger of it becoming old in this market, as it is wanted as soon as received; fair to good do, 28@32c; ladle-packed Western, 15@23c; New York creamery, fall made, 25@32c; summer made dairy is held at 23@25c; fall made Vermont, 25@28c; do New York, 23@25c; straight dairies, New York and Vermont made, 17@22c; ordinary cooking butter, 14@15c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, and choice factory sells at 13½@14c, and some is held at higher figures, and occasional sales are made outside of quotations for strictly fancy; fair to good, 12½@13½c; common, 10@12c; skim, 5@9c.

EGGS—The demand is good, and fully up to the supply; quotations are steady at 21c for fresh Eastern, Northern and Western; Southern are a little off, and choice lots have sold above 21c, as they did toward evening to-day.

BEANS—The market shows a little more life and prices are firmer at the quotations; choice pea remains at $2 15; mediums, $2 10; yellow eyes, $2 15@2 20, and for improved hand picked lots, $2 25 is asked; red kidneys, $1 65@1 75.

POTATOES—Market quiet and quotations are unchanged; Houlton rose, 80c; Aroostook do, 75@78c; Maine Central and Vermont, 70@73c; New York, 70c; prolifics, Houlton, 70@75c; peerless and Jacksons, 65c; sweets, $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl.

APPLES—The market is steady and firm; common, $1 50@1 75; shipping stock, $2@2 25; table apples, $2 50@3; Northern spys, choice No. 1, $3 50.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is steady and quotations remain without material change. Maine timothy sells at $23 ℔ ton, with occasional sales of very choice lots at little higher figures; $23 is about the car load price for choice; fair to good do, $21@22 ℔ ton; fine hay, not coarse, like timothy, sells at $19@20; this some farmers reckon better and higher than timothy; the Boston market demands timothy for feeding horses and for shipping South; medium hay ranges from $15 50 for swale, to $17, including fair to medium. Rye straw, $24@25; oat, $13@14 ℔ ton; medium thrashed rye, $17@20 ℔ ton.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

The purification of the Vital Fluids of foul corruptions and inherited humors is the first step in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. No remedies in the world of medicine are so sure to cure as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a searching blood purifier, absorbent and tonic invigorant, while no external application can possibly equal the CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, and the CUTICURA SOAPS, prepared from it, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and for the Toilet, Bath, Nursery, and for shaving.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs. Obliged to go about on Crutches. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on my leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment or medicine or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin c

CANTERBURY SHAKERS' BLOOD - PURIFYING SARSAPARILLA.

Prescribed by Physicians and Druggists for nearly Fifty Years.

THE Shakers' sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—*Dixi Crosby, M. D.* I have long prescribed it, and think it a most valuable medicine. —*Jeremiah Blake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.* Have known it for nearly half a century. Our confidence in it is in no way impaired.—*Carlton & Hovey, Druggists, Lowell.* I speak with confidence of it, having prescribed it for eighteen years.—*S. M. Dinsmor, M. D., Francestown, N. H.* Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—*C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.* I have the most unbounded confidence in its healing and renovating properties.—*Wm. R. Preston, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.* I consider it the best preparation made.—*A. G. Wilbor, Druggist, Boston.*

Do not fail to make a trial of this great Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Tonic, the first and best of all medicines called Sarsaparilla, which is prepared from selected SHAKER ROOTS, HERBS AND BERRIES by the CANTERBURY SOCIETY OF SHAKERS, and is beyond all comparison the purest, safest and most effective family medicine in the world. Ask for CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA. The genuine is signed by THOMAS CORBETT, its inventor, and sold by druggists generally.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

THERE is no greater BLOOD PURIFYING and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE in the world of medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from *Unfermented Malt and Hops.* It is a Perfect Renovator of feeble and exhausted constitutions. It enriches the blood, solidifies the bones, hardens the muscles, quiets the nerves, perfects digestion, cheers the mind and vitalizes with new life every fluid of the body. It is so, because it strikes at the root of all debility—ENFEEBLED DIGESTION and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. Sold everywhere.

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

HAS NEVER FAILED

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

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED

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

BY EVERYBODY.

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

We have innumerable testimonials from parties in all parts of the world who have used

PAIN KILLER

internally with never-failing success in cases of sickness of almost every nature.

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

UNQUESTIONABLY THE

BEST LINIMENT MADE

Its equal having never yet been found.

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

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

PAIN KILLER is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

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

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

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

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

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

—CURES—

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

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP

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

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

A Flower in a Book.

Deep in the inmost recess of a room
Where the books of ancient lore are stored away,
Where cheerful rays of light ne'er break the gloom
At yellow morn or at the close of day.

I find, within an alcove dark and drear,
A book in curious language, quaint and old;
Written, I trow, in some forgotten year,
By some strange hand, now lying still and cold.

I brush the dust from off its leathern sides,
And scan the leaves with careless, heedless eyes:
Little I know what in that book abides,
What thought within that ancient volume lies.

My eyes rest on a yellow page at last,
Musty and colored by the lapse of time;
Here lies a flower that bloomed in days long past,
Plucked by a hand in some far distant clime.

I even breathe a faint yet rare perfume,
Uprising from its petals crisp and sere;
What hand, I wonder, plucked it in its bloom,
And pressed it in this volume lying here?

Perhaps some maiden, wandering mid the trees,
Where through the forests sylvan footpaths led,
Shedding its sweetness on the summer breeze,
Found this fair flower upon its mossy bed.

Perhaps she placed it in her golden hair—
A radiant jewel, which no pearls excel—
And some young lover sought the blossom rare,
To hint a love he dare not tell.

Perhaps some thoughtful scholar dropped it here,
To mark the passage till he read again,
And, bound within its prison close and drear,
Through long forgotten years the flower has lain.

Perhaps—but I could wonder till the day
Has turned to dusk, and then not guess aright:
The future and the unknown past must stay
Wrapped in a darkness deeper than the night.

Home Song.

Say, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble, full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed,
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best. [Longfellow.

Something About the Cabinet.

The new Secretary of State needs no introduction to Maine people. We all of us approve the choice the President has made, and look forward with confidence to an able and brilliant administration of that Department.

Conceive a man of 53 years, medium height, compactly and rather heavily built, with a splendid head, well set between his broad shoulders, his most conspicuous feature being an expanse of forehead without baldness, his nose and full nostrils indicative of strength of character, a stiff upper lip, and with frank, brown eyes that look kindly into yours, suggestive of an easy temper and perennial good humor, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, summing up Senator Windom's qualifications for the presidency when his name was mentioned prominently in connection with that office. His expression is that of benevolence, while the pure, firm complexion indicates temperate habits and superb physical health. In dress he is neat and plain, the only mark of fashion in his appearance being the English cut whiskers, running vertically in front of the ears. From his attire the man might be a well-to do country merchant. In facial appearance a professor of moral sciences and a philosopher. This is William Windom. A careful estimate of the character of Senator Windom and a consideration of his public services reveal abundant reasons for public confidence and stamp his career with the grand material evidences of statesmanship. Senator Windom is not a brilliant or showy man; he parades neither his person nor tongue. He never does anything for effect. But he is remarkable for his hard sense, capacity, range of ideas and wonderful mental endurance, and in these qualities he has had few equals among his colleagues in the House or Senate. His abilities are of the rugged, solid kind. Yet his public utterances are not devoid of the graces of rhetoric which distinguish the orator. His record is clean; his private character spotless and without reproach. His political course has been straight and consistent. He has never wavered in his duty to his constituents or in allegiance to his party.

Wayne MacVeagh is a native of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Yale in the famous class of 1853, and adopted the profession of law. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected district attorney of Chester county, and served in that capacity for three years. During the war for the Union Mr. MacVeagh was twice in the service, first as a captain of a company of cavalry, which was in the service for two weeks only when the invasion of the State was threatened in September, 1862, and as a major on the staff of Major Gen. Couch during the emergency of the following year. By this time he had attained such prominence in political circles that he was made chairman of the Republican State central committee during the campaign of 1863. The first interruption of his professional life after that date was in 1870, when President Grant appointed him to succeed E. Joy Morris as minister to Constantinople. This position he held until the close of 1871, when he resigned and was succeeded by George H. Boker. In early life Mr. MacVeagh had married a daughter of Mr. Lewis, his law preceptor, and after her death, he married, in 1867, a daughter of ex Senator Cameron. In October, 1872, he was elected a Republican delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of the State. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary. In the convention his varied legal acquirements and fine oratorical powers enabled him to take a leading position, and he was throughout one of the most prominent and influential members of that body. His connection with the famous Louisiana committee four years ago is fresh in the minds of all. The prominent part recently taken by Mr. McVeagh in political affairs need not be given at length. He was one of the originators of the National Republican League, which did such effectual work in preventing the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency last year, and as a member of the executive committee of the organization, proceeded to Chicago at the time the convention was held. There he crossed swords with the Camerons, and the victory was on his side. After the convention was over he made a journey to Russia as counsel to Mr. Wharton Barker on the expedition to investigate the coal and iron fields in the southern section of that country. In the recent senatorial contest in Pennsylvania his name was frequently mentioned as a rallying point for the anti Cameron members of the Legislature, but he was not a candidate for the place, and steadfastly refused to permit the use of his name in the contest.

Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior, is the oldest member of the new Cabinet. His age is 68 years. Mr. Kirkwood looks fully as old as he is. He is a man of large frame, large features, pleasant, although very plain in his manners, and looks more like a farmer than a Senator. He is a statesman of the "homespun" order. He was born in Maryland, and went to school when a boy in Washington city. He went to Ohio when he was 20 years of age, where he studied law. Here he got to be prosecuting attorney and member of the constitutional convention. He moved into Iowa in 1835, and in four years made himself Governor of the State. He held that office through the earlier years of the war. President Lincoln nominated him as minister to Denmark, but he declined the office. Then he was in 1866 elected to the Senate to fill out Mr. Harlan's unexpired term. Afterward he served another term as Governor, and, in 1876, was elected to the Senate a second time. His term of service would run for two years longer. He is a man of fair abilities and good sound sense.

Robert Todd Lincoln, who will hold the position of Secretary of War in Garfield's Cabinet, is the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, and is 37 years of age. He was born in 1843, at Springfield, Ill. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He entered Harvard College graduating in the summer of 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Gen. Grant, with the rank of captain. He served in Virginia through the remainder of the war, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He then entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, and pursued the study of law. Completing his law studies, he came to Chicago, and shortly afterward was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1872 he became the law partner of Edward Isham, with whom he has remained ever since. Politically he has always been a staunch and rigid Republican. He has taken but little part in politics, having no inclination in that direction. He took no active part in politics until last fall, when as between men he favored Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He was a member of the State convention at Springfield, and was appointed a delegate to the National Convention, but gave up the place in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, Jr. He was a Presidential elector on the State ticket, in the last campaign. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and is the father of three children. Mr. Lincoln is regarded as a young man of great vigor, ability and executive capacity; remarkable, like his father, for his sound sense and good judgment, unaffected and modest to a fault, and indefatigably industrious, laborious and energetic in all he undertakes.

Mr. James has, during the time he has served as postmaster of New York, made that office the best in the world, with the possible exception of London. If he does as well in large things as he has in small, he will be the most efficient Postmaster-General this country has ever seen.

William H. Hunt, the new Secretary of the Navy, is, in looks, manners and character, what is known as "a Southern gentleman of the old school." He is a native of Louisiana. Judge Hunt was a moderate sympathizer with the confederacy, but after the war he was one of a numerous class of men in Louisiana, of whom Gen. Longstreet was the most conspicuous, who cast their lot with the Republicans. He was the Republican Attorney General of the State with Packard, and was dispossessed of that office at the time the MacVeagh commission went to Louisiana. His merits were in this way brought to the attention of President Hayes, who regarded him as one of the Louisianians to be taken care of. His well known ability caused his name to be considered by Mr. Hayes in connection with several places and he came very near to being appointed to the place which Judge Harlan now holds on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was, soon afterwards, appointed a judge in the Court of Claims, where he has rendered good service for the past two or three years. He is regarded as a very able man by those who know him.

"Do you really believe that the ass spoke to Balaam?" was the question propounded by a doubting Thomas. "I haven't the slightest doubt of it," was the reply; "I've been spoken to in the same way myself."

"The fool hath said, in his heart, any one can write for a paper;" but when he tries it he finds how easy it is to be mistaken.

The Garfields at the White House.

Mrs. Garfield, the wife, made it her first care to provide for Mrs. Garfield the mother. The old lady will have to wait for her "elevator" and get up and down the long, long staircase as best she may. She is not very well. The excitements of the inauguration were a little too much for her, but she has lived a great many years and her elastic nature will probably bring her out all right. Mrs. Hayes was a large, socially inclined woman. Mrs. Garfield is small and reserved. Mrs. Hayes would have danced if she thought it would do Rutherford any good. General Garfield didn't dance because Mrs. Garfield decided not. They mean to be comfortable. They will live well, but save money. Why not? Garfield hasn't anything but his little farm, and it might be a good thing for him to have a little something four years from now. The little boys haven't explored the entire place yet, but they will. They are as restless as little tigers in a cage. It may be doubted if there was ever a more domestic family in the White House than sleeps there to-night. They are all worn out, and glad enough to be where they can say they are "out" if they wish to be. There will be very little unnecessary ceremony in the White House. Garfield is the personification of accessibility, and he believes everybody, bores included, has the right to see the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE YELLOW DOG.

President Garfield's little yellow dog is apparently to have a place in history. The Cincinnati Commercial relates that about a year ago this small dog followed the General home in Washington and was rewarded with a bit of meat bestowed by the Ohioan's generous hand. Several times this happened until the yellow dog almost lived at the Garfield house. Before the news of the Chicago nomination reached Washington the dog set up a joyful barking. "Something has happened" said one of the ladies in the house, "and here is a telegraph messenger." The message gave the news of the nomination. The General when he heard this story, said he would take the dog to Ohio, but the animal disappeared and could not be found before his departure. The General never saw him again until March 3d, when he caught sight of him on the street, and calling "Bob," the dog flew up to him and seemed happy. Again he disappeared, but on inauguration day he bloomed into sight again, following his old friend's carriage all the way from the Capitol to the White House. [New York Herald Dispatch.

An Educator as President.

During the greater part of our national history, the politician has been foremost in affairs of State, while the schoolmaster has been abroad in his humbler but mightier work. A sudden change has come over affairs, as our new president comes from the ranks of teachers to preside over fifty millions of people. As a statesman, Mr. Garfield has never lost sight of the honor, the truthfulness, the sincerity, and the diligent, earnest spirit of the teacher; and to this fact is due the universal confidence which the people repose in him. His career illustrates the old truth which Franklin applied to himself, "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men. Such a man, in fact, himself becomes a king among men, and shows to men a kingly destiny. Such an example is worthy of study by teachers and pupils, not as an incentive to ambition for place and power, but as showing to what measure of personal greatness of mind and soul each can attain, by the honest performance of daily duty. When inauguration day comes, make it one of the lessons of the hour to teach the boys and girls of our schools the true lessons of the remarkable man who has ascended from the humblest to the most exalted position among a free people, by consecrated industry and direct obedience to truth and duty. All honor to James A. Garfield, the teacher president! [Journal of Education, March 3d.

The Names of Vessels.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill, now awaiting the President's signature, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels where it can be lawfully done. The act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to permit the owner or owners of any vessel duly enrolled and found seaworthy and free from debt, to change the name of the same, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient cause for so doing. He shall establish such rules and regulations and procure such new enrollment, page, condition, where built, and pecuniary liability of the vessel, as he may deem necessary to prevent injury to public or private interests; and, when permission is granted by the Secretary, he shall cause the order for the change of name to be published at least in four issues in some daily or weekly paper at the place of register; cost to be defrayed by owners of vessels. Heretofore, whenever it was desired to change the name of a vessel, a special act of Congress authorizing the change had to be procured. There are a number of bills pending now granting permission to make desired changes. Upon every consideration day they form almost one-tenth of the bills passed. The Russell act enables changes to be made expeditiously and quietly without causing delay in Congressional proceedings.

Quacks and Superstitions.

No part of the Rev. Dr. Upham's Grace church lecture on "Some Follies of Some Sensible People" was more heartily enjoyed by his large audience than his protest against quack doctors and the superstitions which many people still entertain concerning certain alleged cures for disease. He instanced this recipe for whooping cough, once held in high favor here in New England: "Cut off a lock of the child's hair, roll it in butter, and give it to a yellow dog. Be particularly careful to observe this last direction, as no Newfoundland canine or black and tan terrier will do."

The speaker said that while a pastor in a cultivated New England city he was called to visit a young woman who was said to be in the last stage of consumption, although he had seen her at church in perfect health within twenty-four hours. He found that she had employed a doctor who had stepped into his profession from a tin peddler's cart, after three weeks of study, and that he had told the family that the decay in a certain tooth had gone down on her lungs and placed her in the last stages, etc. The woman is still alive, weighs 200 pounds and bids fair to live for forty years longer. [Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Gen. Sherman and the Inaugural Committee.

"Yes, sir," said General Sherman, "so far from hesitating to appoint Gen. Field one of my Assistant Marshals to organize the Southern companies who will be here Inauguration day, I should, if a foreign army of invasion were to land on our shores, as soon give him command of a division of 10,000 soldiers as some of the super-loyal, and perhaps I should prefer him. He has given his parole of honor, and I am willing to trust him, just as I am willing to trust any other honorable Southern gentleman, even though he did serve in the Confederate army. A year or two after the close of the war, I met Gen. Bedford Forrest in St Louis, and he asked me if I didn't want him to organize 1,000 men of his old command and let him go West with them to subdue some of the hostile Indians. He said he would be glad of an opportunity to show the country how he and his boys could fight under the stars and stripes when necessary." [Washington Special to Courier Journal.

The largest toy factory in the world stands in Eleventh street, Avenue D, New York, where playthings in tin are manufactured literally by the million for the amusement of "the young and rising generation" all over the world. It stands five stories high, and turns out 1507 distinct varieties of tin toys. No. 1, of course, is a tin horse; No. 1007, a tin menagerie. The output of circular tin whistles is 12,000,000 per annum. Everything is made on the establishment excepting wheels, which are ordered in lots of thirty tons at a time from a foundry in the East. Two hundred men, women, and boys are constantly employed in toy making. To make a tin horse twelve inches long does have to be cast costing $3000. Toys are exported from New York to all parts of the world. The children of different countries have different tastes. The passion of the young Brazalian is for a toy water-cart, while in the States the rage of the American boy is for tin horns and "putty blowers." "Tin swords are wanted all over the world," the military instinct being as universal in the nurseries as in the Courts and Cabinets of the world.

Americans who are asked to buy British-built ships will do well to read the following statement as to the character of the vessels they would be likely asked to buy. The total number of British vessels ordered to be detained since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act has been 330. Of these 331 were reported by government officers, 48 by the crews, and 11 by other persons. Six were found safe, 376 unsafe, in the case of three the survey is pending, and 5 were improperly detained. Forty-two of them were iron steamships, 2 wooden steamships, 5 iron sailing vessels, and 372 wooden sailing ships. There have been 121 cases of over-loading reported by the government officers, and one by the crew. All were found unsafe. Of the number 102 were iron steamships, 1 an iron sailing ship, and 21 wooden sailing ships. Five of them were also detained on account of defective hull or equipments.

The census is spoiling the theory of those who affirmed that the colored man would die out when deprived of the "protection" of masters. The total number of blacks in the Southern states was 4,242,003 in 1870 and 6,643,891 in 1880. This shows during these ten years the enormous increase of 1,401,888, or more than thirty-three per cent. During the preceding decade the colored population of this group of states increased only 223,514, or about five and a half per cent. The white population in the states above named has increased from 8,813,377 in 1870 to 11,259,713 in 1880, or less than twenty-eight per cent.

Unpleasing revelations were made in a trial at Providence Monday. The witnesses testified that tea, the first cost of which is only 32 cents per pound, is sold for 80 cents; another grade, costing 21 cents, is sold for 60 cents. Oolong, which cost 25 cents, is sold for 70 and 80 cents, and Japan tea, which costs 19½ cents is sold for 50 cents; Young Hyson, which costs 36 cents per pound, is sold for $1; Formosa, which costs the same as Young Hyson, is bought for the same and sold for the same figures. Coffee peas, which cost 2½ cents per pound, are retailed at 25 cents per pound, while chickory, which costs 4½ cents, is sold for 25 cents.

Faintness before eating, pain and distress afterward, prevented by Malt Bitters.

Many a man who wears glossy boots shines at the wrong extremity.

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

There's a meter in every hymn, and a him in every meter her.

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

A veil is a protection against the sun of Heaven and the sons of earth.

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.

The reason hurricanes are not respected is because they put on too many airs.

WHAT OTHER MEDICINES have failed to do in Kidney troubles and similar diseases, Dr. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, "NEPHRETICUM," accomplishes without fail, giving comfort instead of pain, and healing and strengthening in a wonderful manner. It is one of the blessings of the age, and grows in favor constantly.

Trifles as light as a hair sometimes turn the whole course of a man's appetite.

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.

A down East girl who is engaged to a lumberman says she has caught a feller.

Good Words for a Good Thing.

The papers are so full of exaggerations about all sorts of things that it is hard to tell what to believe. Yet all things are not humbugs, nor are all statements lies. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showered upon it from all who have used it. Hear a word from Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y. He says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured her altogether, and the disease has never since appeared. This was two years ago." Such words go to the point. Get "Favorite Remedy" of your druggist or write to the Doctor at Rondout, N. Y. $1.00 a bottle. 2w11

Dogs may possibly go to the happy land of canine, but cats go to purr dition.

Nothing in the science of medicine equals the relief obtained by the use of Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar for coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, consumption, etc. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take, and occasions no unpleasant nauseating feelings. Sample bottle, 10 cents; large size, 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 action 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. 4w11

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, obviating 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

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

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.

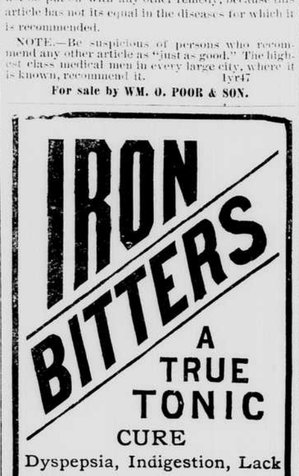
The demand for Hypophosphite and other Phosphorous preparations at the present day, is largely owing to the good effects and success following the introduction of this article in the United States.

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.



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

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, 40c., 50c., 65c. and $1.00.

—ALSO—

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

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

Prints from 5 to 8c.; Sheetings from 5 to 10c.; Crashes from 4c. upwards; Dress Goods from an 8c. Knickerbocker to a fine All-Wool Cashmere. Also Velvets, Velveteens, Trimming Silks and Satins, Laces, Edgings, Ruches, Ruchings, Shetland Shawls, Long and Square Shawls, Cardigan Jackets, (both for ladies and gents) **Ladies Cloakings, 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 50c. that beats them all. Try it.

I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

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

My stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

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

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

Clothes Wringers, both Bench and Common, Hand Saws, Key and Bracket Wood Saws, Framed Wood Saws, from 50c. 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. Anyone trading $2 or more cash, with me, is entitled to a guess. The one who guesses right or within one-half pint is entitled to a barrel of GOOD FLOUR; the next 5 lbs. of TEA; the next 5 lbs. of COFFEE free. Any person can guess every time he trades $2 or more, providing he does not trade more than once in a day. Basket to be measured March 15, 1881, at 10 A. M., in the presence of a committee of three. 1tf

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

To the Public:

Bear in mind that we sell a kid oper AND

ak sole hand made at a great bargai BOOTS

ur calf and kip boots, double solean SHOES

ap sole, are exceedingly cheap, and on RUBBERS

torm proof fisherman's boots will keep yo

ing 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 on

tock lower than those who give long credit

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

New AND Second Hand Machinery

For Sale at a Bargain.

THE following machinery can be seen at **F. A. HOWARD'S Machine Shop, Pleasant Street, Belfast, Maine,** where he keeps on hand, or will furnish to order, all kinds of castings at manufacturer's prices, and will do all kinds of machine work in a style and at prices that cannot fail to please.

1 Horizontal Stationary Steam Engine, 15 Horse Power, with Huntoon Governor and feed water heater.

1 Upright Portable Steam Engine, 3 1-2 Horse Power, with Feed Pump attached, and a copper coil heater.

These engines having been thoroughly repaired, are as good as new, and can be seen in motion if desired.

1 Huntoon Governor (new) right size for a 15 Horse Power to a 20 Horse Power Engine.

1 Air Pump for condensing engine (new), cylinder 8x10, connections for 1 3-4 inch pipe.

1 Irregular Moulder, in good condition, and with over $100 worth of Moulding Cutters.

I am also prepared to cut on carriage axles, to take up end play in box, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. 10tf

SHOP IN BRICK BUILDING ON PLEASANT STREET, NEAR SHOE FACTORY.

F. A. HOWARD.

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

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, on **Saturday, March 26th, at 2 o'clock,** at the store of J. W. FREDERICK & Co., at Belfast, the coasting schooner NATHAN CLIFFORD. Said vessel is about 130 tons old measurement; and is well found in sails, rigging, anchors and chains. Enquire of A. HAYFORD or D. LANE.

Belfast, March 10, 1881.—3w10

LAXATIVE CATHARTIC

SMITH'S MEDICATED PRUNES.

A FRUIT REMEDY AND SURE

Cure for CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, AND LIVER TROUBLES.

The medication is ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and HEALTHFUL. Pleasant to the taste, certain in their action WITHOUT GRIPING. They take the place of the nauseating doses, given for the above complaints. They are the best aperient for children as well as adults. All druggists sell them. Price **50** cents per jar.

HIGH SCHOOL

—AT THE—

Head of the Tide.

THE SPRING TERM WILL BEGIN

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 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 actually taught in High 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.

HENRY BAILEY or RICHARD GURNEY.

3w9

Five Thousand Dollars Wanted.

FOR the above amount I will sell those large water powers controlled by two stone dams, situated upon Goose River, and equal to one-fourth the whole power of said river, and situated below the paper mills, and being the only powers that are considered worth a dam in the city of Belfast to erect large mills upon for the manufacture of cotton goods. If any men would like to invest in the above mentioned property and employ labor, I would like to see them step to the front about this time, that correct soundings may be obtained.

H. E. PEIRCE.

Belfast, March 8, 1881.—3w10

THE FAMOUS GABRIELLA CIGAR!

—AT—

C. O'CONNELL'S,

Hayford Block, - Belfast.

Eight Hundred Dollars Wanted

For the best farm of its acres in the city of Belfast, situated upon Waldo avenue. Said farm contains twenty-five acres, divided into field, pasture, and woodland. Upon said farm is a large house and ell, two large barns, and thirty apple trees, producing very choice fruit. Let none apply unless they have the money